The CHESS BEAT

Larry Evans

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The CHESS BEAT

by

LARRY EVANS

International Grandmaster

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Introduction

These 300 essays first appeared in my syndicated newspaper column from 1973-1981 (see *Sunday Washington Post* or *Chicago Tribune*).

They cover a tumultuous period that saw Fischer's abdication, Korchnoi's defection, the rise of Karpov and Kasparov in Russia—Christiansen and Seirawan in the USA, a British chess explosion, the emergence of Red China, the domination of women's chess by Soviet Georgia and the inexorable advance of computers.

We also witnessed a political polarization, reminiscent of the Cold War, which divided East from West and undermined the very existence of FIDE (the world chess body).

While chess bureaucrats made new regulations and each nation fought for more titles and a larger share of the pie, players advanced the art of the game and created pockets of beauty in a noisy world.

Somehow, amidst the strife, chess survived.

October 1981

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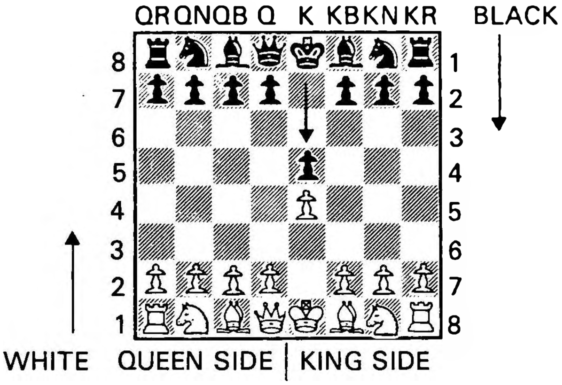
Chess Notation

Many of us can't enjoy the treasures of master play simply because we can't decipher the moves. So keep this for future reference.



Key to Abbreviations

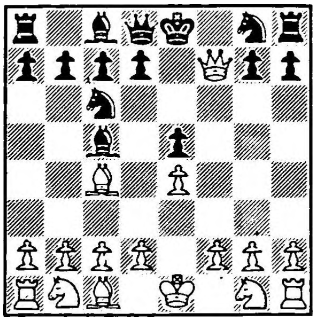
R = Rook
N = Knight
B = Bishop
Q = Queen
K = King
P = Pawn

x = takes
ch = check
0-0 = castles K-side
0-0-0 = castles Q-side
! = star move
? = mistake

(**QR** means Queen Rook. **KB** means King Bishop).

This diagram shows how the position looks after each side has made its initial move: 1 P-K4, P-K4. Read as "Pawn to King Four." The numeral "1" indicates the move number. Note that each square has two names depending upon whether it's viewed from White's or Black's side of the board. White always counts forward from 1 to 8, and so does Black. Thus his K5 square corresponds to Black's K4 square.

Let's continue the game to illustrate one of the quickest kills in chess: the scholar's mate. **1 P-K4, P-K4 2 B-QB4, B-QB4 3 Q-KR5, N-QB3?** (Read as "Knight to Queen Bishop Three, a mistake") **4 QxBP** checkmate. The game's over!



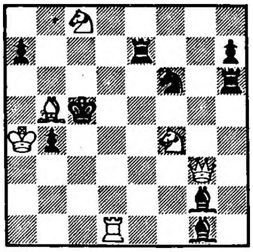
Black is Checkmated

If you've been making every move correctly on your own board, this is how the final position should look. It's illegal for Black's King to capture the Queen because it would in turn expose itself to capture by White's Bishop. Nor can the King escape from the Queen's range to get out of check, because there's no safe flight square.

It's a good idea to practice keeping score in your own games. Not only will it provide a permanent record of your progress, but it will enable you to study at your leisure to find weaknesses in the play.

The Fall of Fischer

1



White mates in 2 moves

In Morphy's Shadow

"His only devotion to the game lay in his ambition to meet and defeat the best players. This one ambition satisfied, he appeared to have lost all interest in the game." Obituary: Paul Morphy, 47, New Orleans, 1884.

We have become so accustomed to an endless procession of beaten champions trying to make comebacks that we stand in awe of someone who rejects success at its peak. In 1859, at 22, Morphy offered odds of pawn and move to any player in the world. When he received no response, he quit chess and turned to law.

Yet he could not escape his fame. He failed as a lawyer because people recalled him only as that chessplayer. The society girl he coveted spurned marriage to "a mere chessplayer." He never played another recorded game after 32 and grew irritated at the mention of chess.

Then Morphy became obsessed with the notion that his brother-in-law was swindling him out of an inheritance. He spent years concocting a baseless case which was thrown out of court.

Delusions haunted him after the war between the states. Fearful of being poisoned, he accepted food only from his mother and sister.

Paranoia is the state with the prettiest name. A century later Fischer was fearful the Russians might poison him before his title match. However, a member of Spassky's team accused the American of winning with "unknown chemical substances."

When Fischer saw a life cast of Morphy's hand, he instinctively stretched his palm over it. Fischer's hand, practically twice the size, completely engulfed it.

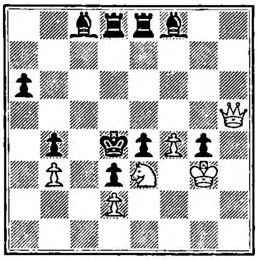
In **Bobby Fischer's Conquest of the World Championship** (1973) Reuben Fine, grandmaster-cum-psychologist, marvelled at Bobby's "incredible ability to snap out of his paranoid states and handle the reality of the chess board with such remarkable skill."

Brad Darrach's **Bobby Fischer Vs. The Rest of the World** (1974) depicted Bobby as a sullen, sulking brute without human warmth or contact—a loner, who never was a friend to anyone, without any real friends.

In '76 Bobby rejected a match with Mecking despite another fabulous offer in the millions from Manila. "I'm too busy with my lawsuits to concentrate on chess," he said. He is not only suing Darrach, the publisher Stein & Day, but also the USCF for selling the book. And he is still defending a damage suit for throwing out the cameras in Iceland.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-N7! threatening QxR. *Bob Lincoln, USA.*

2



White mates in 2 moves

Bobby's Dilemma

Bobby Fischer's modern classic **My 60 Memorable Games** (Simon & Schuster $2.95) almost never got published. Bobby withdrew the manuscript before it went to press. No reason was given. He just bought his way out of the contract, and in those days Bobby needed the money.

Two years later the publisher asked him whether they should destroy the plates. Bobby said no, whereupon he was informed that they would have to start charging him storage.

Well why not just ship the plates to his apartment in Brooklyn? I pointed out, tactfully, that they weighed several tons and all that lead might come crashing through the floor.

Images of impending disaster flashed through his head. "Wow! I didn't think of that! Maybe I should publish the book. The world's coming to an end anyway," he exclaimed.

Since I had collaborated on the book, that cryptic remark told me what the trouble was. Bobby was worried about revealing his opening strategy because it might put him at a competitive disadvantage. His notes were unstintingly honest and his attitude understandable.

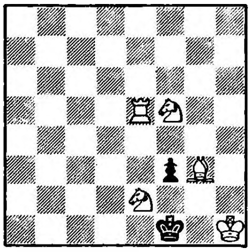
Most grandmasters feel the same way about their cherished analysis. "I like my secrets to be secrets until I play them," said Denmark's Bent Larsen.

Bobby was too much of a perfectionist to omit the best lines, and too much of a competitor to publish them. So he did the next best thing and suppressed the manuscript for almost 5 years, until 1969.

By this time, however, the book had to be updated. That's how **My 50 Memorable Games** became **My 60 Memorable Games**.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-R5!! waiting. If 1 . . . B-QB4 2 Q-R1. If 1 . . . B-Q3 2 Q-Q5. If 1 . . . B-K2 2 Q-K5. If 1 . . . R-Q3 2 QxNP. If 1 . . . R-Q2 2 N-B5, etc. **Sam Loyd, USA**

3



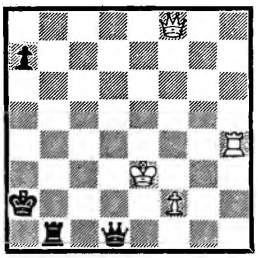
White mates in 2 moves

Was Fischer Right?

During their epic encounter at the 1962 olympics, Bobby Fischer scarcely said two words to world champion Mikhail Botvinnik: "Fischer" (when they shook hands) and "Draw" (when it was over). The resourceful Russian saved the game after the 19-year-old American fell into a diabolical trap.

Botvinnik later published lengthy analysis proving he could have drawn anyway, even against best play. Bobby disputed this vigorously in his book *My 60 Memorable Games* creating a raging controversy which is still one of the unsolved mysteries of chess. Who is right?

In his recent book *The Chess of Bobby Fischer* Robert Burger stated: "Fischer's winning line has never been wholeheartedly accepted as fact. Larry Evans prefaces this game by saying Fischer threw away the win he *maintains* was still there."



White moves

White: BOTVINNIK Black: FISCHER

"White's King will be without shelter from the coming avalanche of checks," concluded Fischer, without bothering to work out a forced win. Then someone pointed out 1 Q-B7ch! R-N6ch 2 K-K4! which seems to hold a draw.

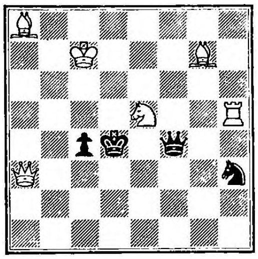
Taking up the gauntlet, Burger offers this analysis to prove Fischer right: "2...Q-Q6ch 3 K-K5 K-N7! 4 R-K4 Q-B6ch! 5 K-B5 *(or 5 R-Q4 R-N4ch 6 K-K4 Q-B7ch 7 K-K3 R-K4ch wins)* Q-B6ch 6 R-B4 R-N4ch 7 K-N6 Q-R4ch 8 K-N7 R-N4ch 9 K-B8 Q-R1ch 10 K-K7 R-N2 wins."

Clever but superficial. Obviously White must find something better than the faulty 4 R-K4. He has many other defenses: 4 R-Q4 is one, 4 Q-B6 another.

Burger's analysis raises more questions than it answers. If there is a forced win, why hasn't Bobby published it? I have been urging him to do so for years. A while ago he said that he was still "working on it." Yet his silence can only be interpreted as an admission that Botvinnik was right.

SOLUTION: 1 B-R4! If 1 . . PxN 2 N-K3. If 1 . . P-B7 2 N/2-N3. *L. Rizcu, Hungary.*

4

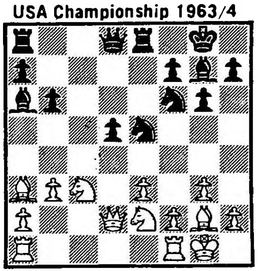


White mates in 2 moves

Pride Goeth

"Even good players make mistakes. Any player, no matter how strong he is, can overlook quite simple moves in the course of a game. The point is that published analysis should be free from such errors. I pride myself on the fact that I have never made a mistake in analysis." Shortly after penning these words Bobby Fischer had a chastening experience.

Robert Byrne vs. Fischer
USA Championship 1963/4



White moves

Byrne made a natural move 14 KR-Q1 and lost brilliantly after N-Q6. In his original notes Bobby gave this faulty analysis to refute the alternative "**14 QR-Q1 N-K5 15 NxN PxN 16 BxP QxQ 17 RxQ N-B5 18 BxR NxR 19 R-Q1 N-B5 20 PxN** (best) **RxB** winning back the Pawn with great advantage in the endgame."

Soviet grandmaster Yuri Averbakh was quick to point out a fly in the ointment: "Correct is **20 B-B6! NxB 21 BxR BxN** (no better is 21 . . . K-B1 22 B-B6 and on BxN 23 R-Q8+ K-K2 24 R-Q7+ K-K3 25 RxRP with sharp play in which White's chances are none the worse) **22 R-Q7!** Black has to work hard to draw.

"On **20 B-B6! NxP 21 PxN BxN 22 R-Q7!** threatens 23 R-Q5 or RxRP. Of course Black can vary with 19 . . . NxNP immediately winning back the Pawn, but after 20 B-B3 Black's advantage could be seen only through a magnifying glass.

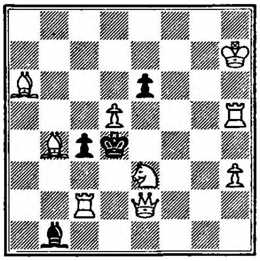
"The reason for Byrne's defeat was not witchcraft, but his weak 14 KR-Q1," Yuri concludes.

In **My 60 Memorable Games** (#48) Bobby sought a better reply to 14 QR-Q1. "I tried everything, unwilling to let my brilliancy go down the drain," he admits. "Finally I found 14 . . . Q-B1! — the only move to keep the pressure."

Having worked on the manuscript I can testify at first hand that he brooded over this problem for weeks. After this Bobby stopped publishing analysis.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-R6! threatening R-Q6. If 1 . . . QxR (or Q-B1) 2 N-B3. If 1 . . . P-B6 2 Q-R7 **Gilbert Dobbs, USA.**

5



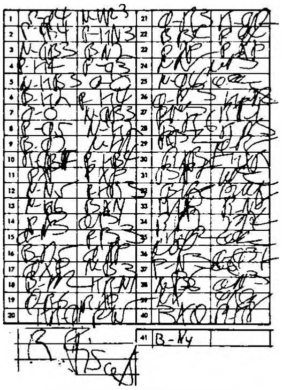
White mates in 2 moves

Heat Of Battle

Lonely, stormy, tortured are words describing Bobby Fischer, but nothing reveals his inner frenzy so keenly as his own scoresheet. He is clearly engulfed by strong emotions in the throes of his art.

Here is the start of a historic 12-game winning streak against Mark Taimanov and Bent Larsen in 1971, a miracle unlikely ever to be duplicated. A bare dozen moves are legible before the turbulent complications of the mid-game; as the battle gets more exciting, his scrawl becomes more twisted!

"I am the best player in the world, and I am here to prove it," said Fischer. The trail led to Tigran Petrosian in Buenos Aires and Boris Spassky in Reykjavik. Even if Bobby never plays again, he has transformed the image of the game and made chess a household word.



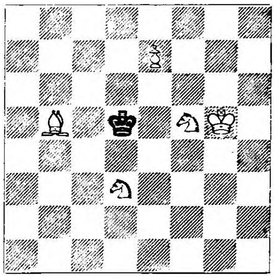
White: TAIMANOV - Black: FISCHER
1st match game, Vancouver
King's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	22	B-B4	P-Q4
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	23	PxP	PxP
3	N-QB3	B-N2	24	N-N5	N-N3
4	P-K4	P-Q3	25	N-Q4(b)	Q-Q2
5	N-B3	O-O	26	Q-K3	K-R2
6	B-K2	P-K4	27	P-KR3	R-KB1
7	O-O	N-B3	28	B-R6	R-N3
8	P-Q5	N-K2	29	R-B7	Q-R5
9	B-Q2	N-K1	30	RxB+	KxR
10	R-B1	P-KB4	31	BxP+	K-B2
11	PxP(a)	PxP	32	B-K2	R/1-QN1
12	N-KN5	P-KR3	33	NxP	R-N8
13	N-K6	BxN	34	RxR	RxR+
14	PxB	Q-B1	35	K-R2	Q-Q2
15	Q-N3	P-B3	36	N-Q4	Q-Q3+
16	B-R5	QxP	37	P-N3	Q-N5
17	QxP	N-B3	38	N-B6	Q-N3
18	B-K2	KR-N1	39	NxP	QxQ
19	Q-R6	RxP	40	BxQ	R-K8!
20	KR-Q1	P-K5	41	B-N4 and White	
21	Q-R3	R-N2		Resigns (c)	

(a) In game 3 Taimanov improved with 11 Q-N3 P-N3 12 PxP.
(b) Better is 25 Q-KN3! Unclear is 25 N-B7 Q-B2 26 NxR NxB 27 B-R6 R-K2 28 B-B1.
(c) 41 . . . N-K4! is the clincher.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B3! If 1 ... BxR+ 2 NxB. If 1 ... K-Q6 2 R-Q2. If 1 ... P-B6 2 Q-B4. If 1 ... PxP 2 RxP. If 1 ... P-K4 2 N-B5. *Robert Burger, USA.*

6



White mates in 2 moves

Boris Is Back

After Boris Spassky made a smashing comeback by winning the Soviet championship last October, Bobby Fischer declared: "I want to put a stop to all talk that I'm resigning. I want to challenge Spassky. The Russians have been saying I'm afraid of him. And so I'm challenging him to a rematch, although I'm the world champion."

Bobby is rusty and sincerely wants to defend his title annually instead of each third year as called for by the rules. "It's good for me and good for chess," he says. But his conditions are stiff; despite the rhetoric, a title match this year is unlikely.

Indeed, will the unpredictable Bobby even defend his title in 1975? Trouble already is brewing. In a telegram to FIDE Fischer proposed that the world championship match be decided when one side has won ten games. He is seeking insurance. Historically six wins was sufficient, and a longer match with many draws could become a four-month marathon. Who wants that?

Meanwhile the quarter finals proceed. Spassky faces Robert Byrne of the U.S. in San Juan while three other matches narrow the field to four contenders. My guess is that either Boris or his young compatriot Anatoly Karpov will emerge as the next challenger.

White: SPASSKY Black: KORENSKY
Sicilian Defense
Sochi 1973

1	P-K4	P-QB4	15	Q-B4	N-Q4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	16	BxN	BxB
3	P-Q4	PxP	17	B-B6!	KR-B1(b)
4	NxP	N-KB3	18	BxP!	KxB
5	N-QB3	P-Q3	19	Q-B6ch	K-B1(c)
6	B-KN5	P-K3	20	KR-B1	R-B2
7	Q-Q2	B-K2	21	NxB	PxN
8	O-O-O	NxN	22	P-K6	QxP
9	QxN	O-O	23	P-K7ch	K-N1
10	P-B4	Q-R4	24	QxPch	K-R1
11	B-B4	B-Q2	25	P-K8/Q	RxQ
12	P-K5	PxP	26	QxRch	K-N2
13	PxP	B-B3	27	Q-K5ch	K-N1
14	P-KR4	B-B4(a)	28	Q-N5ch	Resigns

(a) Necessary is 14 . . . QR-Q1 15 Q-B4, N-R4 16 Q-N4, BxBch 17 QxB, P-KN3.
(b) Also futile is 17 . . . PxB 18 R-R3! Q-Q1 19 NxB, PxN 20 RxP! Q-K2 (or 20 . . . QxR 21 R-N3ch, K-R1 22 QxP mate) 21 PxP, etc.
(c) Or 19 . . . K-N1 20 R-R3, Q-Q1 21 R-N3ch, K-B1 22 Q-R6ch, K-K2 23 R-N7! Q-B1 24 Q-B6ch, K-K1 25 NxB, PxN 26 P-K6, R-B2 27 RxRP, B-K2 28 PxPch, K-Q2 29 RxPch, B-Q3 (if 29 . . . K-B1 30 R-R8! wins) 30 RxBch, QxR 31 P-B8/Qch finis.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 P-K8/B! If 1 . . . K-K3 2 B-B4. If 1 . . . K-K5 2 B/8-B6. **Sam Loyd, USA.**

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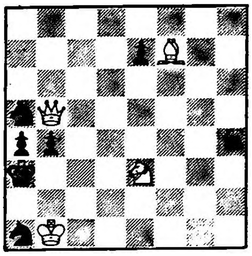

White mates in 2 moves

Holding On To The Title

Traditionally the champion could impose any conditions for a title shot. Alekhine not only refused to grant Capablanca a return match, for example, but boycotted subsequent tournaments if his rival was invited.

"Even the ethical Lasker offered unfair terms to all his close rivals," says David Hooper, a noted British chess historian. "Lasker explained that he could afford easy terms if his title were not at stake, but that the title was a property and that he could not risk this property against a strong rival unless he got very good terms.

"On this basis I say that Lasker would not have risked his title in a short 10-game match against Schlechter in 1910 without substantial safeguards. The original terms stated that Schlechter needed to win by two points to get the title. If you believe the current myth that Schlechter rejected a draw in their last game because it would not be sporting — refused to grasp the title within his reach — you will believe anything."

An irate critic recently protested: "That claim is completely inane and a gross insult to Lasker, who was the most ethical player in history."

But the idea that the champion should have an edge originated with Lasker's predecessor, Wilhelm Steinitz, who imposed the same match conditions that Bobby Fischer demanded in his famous cablegram to FIDE: "Urge adoption of 10 wins to decide 1975 match, draws not counting, champion to retain title if 9 wins to 9." In effect this places the challenger under the burden of having to win by at least 2 points (10-8).

Upon Alekhine's death in 1946, FIDE, a democratic world chess federation, became the guardian of the title. It compelled the champion to defend the title every third year, organized tournaments to select a challenger, and fixed the ground rules.

In protest against these conditions Bobby "resigned" his title, which could be a bargaining maneuver. If FIDE capitulates, it may plunge the chess world into the tyranny of the past when the champion laid down the law to his challenger.

The pairings for the quarter finals of the world championship elimination series are: Mecking (Brazil) vs. Korchnoi (USSR); Petrosian (USSR) vs. Portisch (Hungary); Karpov (USSR) vs. Polugaievsky (USSR); Byrne (USA) vs. Spassky (USSR).

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-N3! threatening QxRP. If 1 . . . KxB 2 Q-Q3. If 1 . . . N/8xB 2 N-B2. If 1 . . . N/4xB 2 N-B4. **Bob Lincoln, USA.**

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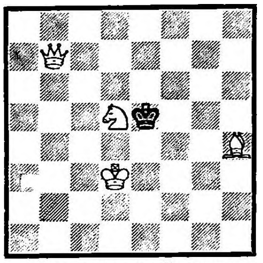

White mates in 2 moves

Chasing Bobby Fischer

The search is narrowing to determine a challenger for Bobby Fischer who, it is rumored, still exists. Four grandmasters fell in the first playoff and only a Soviet quartet survives in the semifinals starting shortly.

Interest has focused on two key matches: Anatoly Karpov, 22, vs. Boris Spassky, 37; and Viktor Korchnoi, 43, vs. Tigran Petrosian, 44. The two winners will meet in the fall.

To the surprise of nobody, young Karpov romped over his countryman Lev Polugaievsky 5½-2½. In 1973 Karpov was voted player of the year.

The closest match was won by Petrosian over Lajos Portisch 7-6. Prior to this, Petrosian had never beaten the Hungarian.

Korchnoi trounced Henrique Mecking 7½-5½, a setback for the young Brazilian who had such high hopes after winning an Interzonal tournament.

The sole USA representative Robert Byrne was outclassed by a resolute Spassky 4½-1½. The turning point was game 3, after two fighting draws, when Boris made an astonishing Queen "sack" on move 19.

Spassky recently played 41 boards simultaneously in New York, losing 1, drawing 8, and winning the rest. "Bobby is king now. I am the minister," said Boris. "The prime minister."

White: BYRNE Black: SPASSKY
Ruy Lopez

1	P-K4	P-K4	29	K-B1	N-R7+
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	30	K-N1	N-B6+
3	B-N5	P-QR3	31	K-B1	B-N3
4	B-R4	N-B3	32	R-B2	N-R7+
5	O-O	B-K2	33	K-N1	N-B6+
6	R-K1	P-QN4	34	K-B1	K-B1
7	B-N3	P-Q3	35	N-K2	N-R7+
8	P-B3	O-O	36	K-N1	N-B6+
9	P-KR3	N-N1	37	K-B1	B-K5
10	P-Q4	QN-Q2	38	R-R2	N-R7+
11	QN-Q2	B-N2	39	K-N1	N-B6+
12	B-B2	R-K1	40	K-B1	N-R5
13	N-B1	B-KB1	41	N-B4	B-B6
14	N-N3	P-N3	42	R-Q3	P-N4
15	P-N3	B-N2	43	N-K2	B-N7+
16	P-QR4(a)	P-Q4!	44	K-K1	N-B6+
17	PxKP(b)	KNxP	45	K-Q1	N-K4
18	BxN	PxB	46	R-QB3	B-Q4
19	B-N5	PxN!	47	R-Q2	B-B5
20	BxQ	QRxB	48	R-QR3	R-R1
21	PxNP(c)	NxP	49	P-B4	PxP
22	PxRP	RxQ	50	NxP	RxP
23	KRxR	B-QR1	51	RxR	BxR
24	PxP	NxP+	52	N-Q5	B-B5
25	K-B1	BxP	53	NxB	PxN
26	QR-B1	N-Q7+	54	R-Q6	P-N4
27	K-N1	B-R4	55	K-Q2	N-N3
28	P-N4	N-B6+	56	K-K3	P-R4
				White Resigns	

(a) 16 B-N2 is more consistent.
(b) Safer is 17 NxP.
(c) A better defense is 21 Q-B2, NxP 22 N-B1! PxNP 23 N-R2, P-N4 24 Q-B5.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-N4! waiting. If 1 . . . K-Q3 2 Q-K7. If 1 . . . K-B4 2 Q-K4. If 1 . . . K-K3 2 Q-Q5. **Bob Lincoln, USA.**

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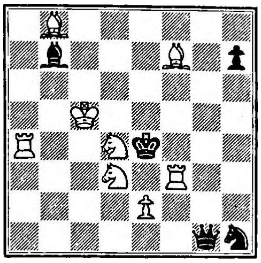

White mates in 2 moves

Draws Are Winning

The danger to master chess, clearly foreseen by Lasker and Capablanca, is a steady rise in playing strength which tends to produce more and more draws. Nobody today can offer the world Pawn and move, as Paul Morphy did last century. Even draw odds is an insuperable handicap.

If neither side makes any serious mistakes, a draw is the logical outcome. Fischer and Spassky drew 55% of their match games, Karpov and Korchnoi 79%.

"I did not follow this path," wrote Lasker 50 years ago. "Only I could see that in the final account it was inevitable, just as death is . . . The cause of this evil lies not in any weakness amongst the contemporary exponents of the game (on the contrary, it lies rather in their strength), nor in the rules of the ancient game, but in the radical reform that was carried out in the 16th century. Owing to the introduction of castling, attacks on the King became extremely difficult."

Fischer's proposal in a title match is to ignore draws. If only wins count, then the leader cannot protect his lead by drawing. But this also means that there can be no limit to the number of games. Under Fischer's rules it might take six months for either player to score ten victories; the match could become a battle of brawn.

The editor of *Chess Life* agrees that this prospect is intolerable, but he finds it far-fetched: "The players would be compelled to fight harder to win the required games in the shortest time, since playing for draws in an open-ended match contributes nothing toward ultimate victory."

A draw is a draw, whether it results from correct play or mutual respect. The players are in no hurry, so why should the absence of a deadline make them "fight harder"? It only removes the pressure. Without a fixed limit why should either Karpov or Fischer take any more risks that were required in previous 24-game matches?

The only reason for yielding to Fischer's demands is because he wants it that way. But whether this will produce better and more exciting chess, or a marathon, is something else.

Just for the record my own position is that the title should go to the first player who wins six games— no ifs, ands or buts.

SOLUTION: 1 K-N6! threatening N-B5. If 1 ... Q-N8+ 2 N-N3. If 1 ... Q-N3+ 2 N-B6. *Edgar Holladay, USA.*

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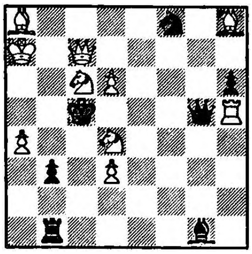

White mates in 2 moves

What Is Bobby's Next Move?

Bobby Fischer's "resignation" of his title last summer may have been psychological warfare against his next challenger, rage against FIDE (the world chess federation), or simply a desire to give up chess. Nobody knows what he will do next.

Bobby petitioned the world body for a change in the rules governing the 1975 title match — the same rules, incidentally, adopted at his suggestion 3 years ago when he was a challenger. FIDE again gave Bobby most of what he wanted, but not all.

Since 1950 every title match called for the best-of-24 games, the champion retaining his title in case of a tie. Bobby argued this was unfair; it encouraged the champion to play for draws and hurt fighting chess.

So the rules were changed and draws didn't count; the first player to win 6 games was to be declared champion. Now Bobby says this is too short.

He urges a return to Wilhelm Steinitz's 19th century match conditions: the first player to win 10 games, the champion to keep the title if tied at 9-9.

These conditions obviously give the champion an edge, because he only has to win 9 games. The challenger really has to win by at least 2 points (10-8) to overcome the sticky tie provision. Moreover, numerout draws could prolong the match indefinitely.

At its last congress in Nice, FIDE voted for 10 wins, against the 9-9 tie rule, and restricted the number of games to 36. This is still favorable to Bobby since he keeps the title if the match is tied after 36 games — the very thing he objected to when Spassky was champion.

FIDE is now fearful that Bobby will play a match outside of their auspices, destroying the harmony of world chess. They asked him to reconsider his resignation. Will he?

Privately many Russian players are in favor of giving Bobby what he wants, even though an unrestricted match could drag on for months and become a test of stamina rather than skill. Does Bobby plan on using the match itself to get into form instead of tournaments?

When he was the challenger Bobby did not believe the champion should have any edge. Apparently he changed his mind.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-B5! threatening Q-R5. If 1 . . . QxN 2 RxQ. If 1 . . . Q-Q7 2 N-K3. If 1 . . . K-Q4+ 2 N/6-Q4. **A. Ancin, Czech.**

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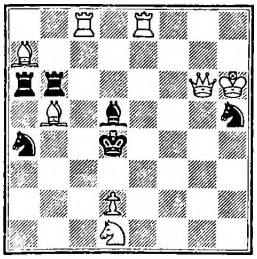

White mates in 2 moves

Showdown

In Moscow Anatoly Karpov, 23, trounced Viktor Korchnoi, 43, in the final candidates' match which might well be for the title. It all depends on the brooding champion in Pasadena.

Unless Fischer rescinds his resignation and abides by FIDE rules, Karpov will be crowned on the April 1 deadline. "If Bobby wants to play under the board, they should let him," says grandmaster Gligoric. But Russia does not see it that way.

Soviet chessmaster Salo Flohr writes: "Is Fischer quite sane? Requiring the challenger to win by a two-game margin is not sportsmanlike . . . If Fischer is ill, we sympathize and wish him a speedy recovery. But if he is well and behaving like an offended prima donna, expecting his challenger to capitulate to him unconditionally and accept all his terms, he is deluded."

Even Robert Byrne in the **NY** Times calls Fischer's proposals: "Absolutely stark-naked cheating . . . I think Bobby would rather retire undefeated than risk the possibility of losing." Karpov adds, "To play until 10 victories is awful. The match can last 3 or 4 months . . . cease being art and turn into forced labor . . . Fischer's terms are ungentlemanly and unfeasible."

"If Fischer will play me in Europe," declared Korchnoi, "I will play under his match conditions." But his loss nullified this brave concession.

Bobby nurses a grudge for Russians dating to 1962 when they colluded against him at Curacao, setting back his title hopes ten years. Yet he would sooner forfeit the title than play under ground rules he dislikes. "Everyone knows I'm best, so why bother to play?" he once said. Now Karpov claims "Fischer is unsure of himself."

Bobby told friends he was surprised that Karpov beat Polugaievsky in the first round, and astonished when he crushed Spassky next. Russia patiently has groomed young Karpov for this ineluctable clash with the temperamental Fischer.

I think Bobby will win — if some way can be found to get him to the chessboard, where he belongs. Years ago Hans Kmoch sighed, "Finally America produces its greatest chess genius, and he turns out to be just a stubborn boy!"

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-B3! threatening N-K2. If 1 . . . N-B5 2 Q-KB6. If 1 . . . B-B6 2 R-B4. **Ken Howard, USA.**

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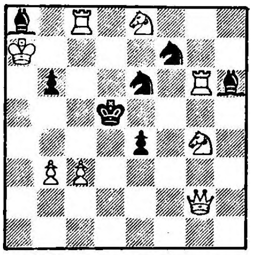

White mates in 2 moves

Waiting For Bobby

What a pity if Bobby Fischer fails to defend his title! Yet neither FIDE nor his Soviet challenger, Anatoly Karpov, has yielded to his harsh terms. Despite **$5** million at Manila and last-minute compromises the match won't be official until Bobby actually shows up.

In a letter to my column in **Chess Life** Bobby defended his proposal that the challenger win by a two-game margin: "The champion must also win by at least 2. When the champion gets 9 points the match isn't automatically over, although at that stage his title is secure. It continues until he wins 10 games unless the challenger wins 9 first to tie him . . . Then the money would be split equally and the match declared a draw."

Bobby seems to forget that the title is more important than the purse. In 1951, when the best-of-24 games took effect, Mikhail Botvinnik retained his crown by drawing with David Bronstein. He did the same against Vassily Smyslov in 1954.

Despite Soviet objections Bobby persuaded FIDE to return to the old system with no fixed limit. The first player to win 6 games, draws not counting, was to be declared the victor. Finally, for the first time in history, conditions were absolutely equal and the champion had no edge whatsoever. Perfect.

After two years of inactivity, Bobby again had the rules changed to 10 wins just in case he got off to a bad start. But FIDE refused to approve his 9-9 tie clause and set a 36-game limit (this means draws count). Even though Bobby now enjoys the same edge as every Soviet titlist before him, he balks.

An unlimited match might become a battle of endurance. Karpov won only 3 out of 24 against Korchnoi; the same ratio would require 80 games to get 10 wins — at least 26 weeks (3 games per week) plus postponements, etc.

"No champion is interested in the good of the game; only in the good of himself," observes syndicated columnist Sydney Harris. "As a contender, each player has always clamored for a chance to play the champion, accusing him of delay, timidity, and downright cowardice. Then upon attaining the title the new champion engaged in precisely the same stalling tactics."

Although Bobby promised to be a fighting champion, he hasn't faced anyone since Spassky. Indeed, will the enigmatic American show up now?

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-QR2! threatening P-N4. If 1 . . . N-B4 2 N-B7. If 1 . . . P-K6 2 Q-KN2. **Bob Lincoln, USA.**

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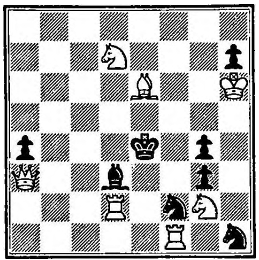

White mates in 2 moves

Paper Champion

For the first time in history a champion was crowned without pushing a single pawn. When no word passed from Bobby Fischer by the deadline, FIDE had no choice but to give the title to his challenger Anatoly Karpov.

"Next to the genius of Fischer, Karpov is a dull, plodding student," said Ed Edmondson of the USCF. "What we are getting now is Russian propaganda designed to convince the world that he really is a worthy champion; but in his heart Karpov knows he is not champion because he never met Fischer and defeated him."

"Paper champion?" replied the 24-year-old Russian. "I think that term more adequately describes Fischer, who has not played a game of chess in 3 years. I still don't understand why he refused to defend his title. It is hard for me to tell how strong he is, but I am not convinced that he is capable of playing chess at this time.

"Besides splendid chess performances, Fischer introduced into our creative world such fuss and confusion that chess masters suddenly were in urgent need of diplomats, spokesmen and lawyers. Earlier we could reach an understanding in our own language, and now this has become almost impossible."

Karpov made it clear he is willing to play Fischer a match, but not for the title. Moreover, there would have to be a 24 or 30 game limit instead of Fischer's demand for 10 wins and no limit. "That would be a marathon which would risk my health and sanity," said Karpov, also calling into question the sanity of Fischer who turned down $5 million—the second largest purse in the history of sport.

In my opinion the Fischer who beat Spassky in 1972 would slaughter the Karpov who squeaked past Korchnoi in 1974. But seclusion has made him an unknown quantity now.

Bobby backed himself into a corner by demanding that his challenger win by a two-point margin. When this was denied, he quit as "a matter of principle." Since everyone told Bobby that this demand was unfair, the question arises whether he was looking for a "graceful" way out of the match by sticking to it. Perhaps in his own mind Bobby considers himself world champion until he is beaten. If he doesn't play, he can never lose the title!

Chess patron Louis D. Statham, whose yearly tournament at Lone Pine is world famous, summed up his frustration with Fischer: "I think it's unworthy for a champion of anything to ask for a handicap." Most fans feel the same way.

SOLUTION: 1 B-N8! waiting. If 1...K-Q5 2 Q-N4. *Wm. Beers, USA.*

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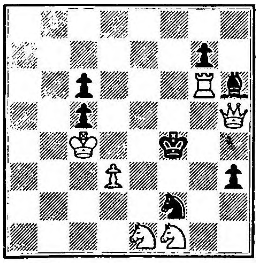

White mates in 2 moves

Selfmate

Genius is a starry attribute. Future generations often find a genius easier to bear than his harried contemporaries.

Now that Bobby Fischer has defaulted the title to a Russian, his defenders are crying foul. A diehard spokesman implies that the king was rooked by a Commie plot. A playwright in the *NY Times* depicts our hero as "a persecuted poet who defends human dignity."

A psychiatrist asserts: "One paramount theme emerges in Fischer's behavior: his refusal to compromise his principles." A vexed fan writes: "He's not principled. He's just crazy."

A mathematician offers "proof" that Fischer's keeping the title on a 9-9 tie gives the challenger a better break than a 24-game match. Alas, the computer didn't say whether this proposal was fair.

FIDE gave Bobby everything he wanted—10 wins and an unlimited match—before balking at his infamous tie clause. Because the champ always had an edge, should that tradition prevail? Why settle for a tie? In the unlikely event of a 9-9 deadlock, why not continue until a player gets 2 games ahead instead of halting the match at its climax?

Fischer refused to consider any such sensible solutions, according to a published report by his representative Ed Edmondson. Bobby vowed to behave and not seek any edge in future matches if he got his way just this once. He also promised to be a "fighting champion" and never played a public game during his 3-year reign.

His only visible move was a $20 million invasion of privacy suit against the writer Brad Darrach. He did not a jot to promote the game he professes to love.

It makes no difference whether Fischer obeyed his conscience or was afraid of losing: he shirked his duty by not defending his title under fair conditions. He refused to negotiate or compromise and his obstinacy killed the match—nothing or nobody else.

Back in 1964 Eliot Hearst wrote in *Chess Life:* "Apparently it is more important for Fischer to show his independence than to try for the world title...One doesn't want to accuse Bobby of collusion with the Russians, but the practical effect of his selfmate is exactly that."

SOLUTION: 1 R-K6! waiting. If 1...P-N3 2 R-B6. If 1...P-N4 2 Q-B3. If 1...P-R7 2 N-N2. If 1...N-N5 2 R-K4. Charles Promislo, USA.

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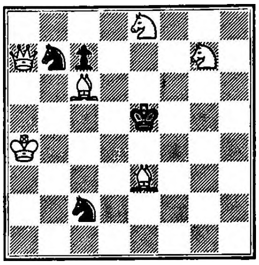

White mates in 2 moves

Bobby Who?

A spirited attack on Bobby Fischer was launched by Jude Acers in the magazine *CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO*. Much of it was justified, but the rest was distorted and reckless.

"Karpov is just getting started. Fischer is all but finished.

"Fischer knew that defeat was certain, being, easily, one of the greatest players of all time and a professional who knows exactly what is what.

"The people that Karpov defeated in unbelievable fashion (Korchnoi, Polugaievsky and Spassky) are a hundred times more formidable than the field so magnificently blown to smithereens by Fischer (Larsen, Taimanov and Petrosian). Only now is Karpov becoming a quiet hero while Fischer remains hopelessly, helplessly idle."

While I roundly condemn Bobby for forfeiting his title, he is the highest rated player ever and most grandmasters felt he would have shellacked Karpov in a match.

"If a master is in a class by himself, he never attains to his maturity," observed Emanuel Lasker. "Unless he meets an opponent of his own rank his style deteriorates just as a cultivated plant which is not tended reverts to its wild state. He has to encounter infinite resistance, to be capable of infinite power."

Unless Bobby pulls his head out of the sand, Karpov must be ranked as the best player in the world. In fact, it is doubtful if Russian authorities will even permit Karpov to play him a match.

The combined Elo rating of Karpov's 3 opponents is 7935 (now) vs. 7900 (then) for Fischer-hardly "a hundred times more formidable." Moreover, Fischer scored 88% vs. Karpov's 58%.

Bobby wasn't afraid of losing any more than he was afraid of not qualifying in the 1967 Interzonal when he was way in the lead and dropped out. If he decides that an injustice is being done to him, his characteristic reaction is to withdraw even if it costs millions. Even if he's wrong.

Bobby didn't play because he was denied the edge that every world champion enjoyed.

"When you were the challenger you didn't believe the champion should have any edge," I reminded him. "That's besides the point!" snapped Bobby.

Karpov deserves credit as a fighting champion, and the burden is now on Fischer to prove he is better. Unfortunately Bobby seems more interested in justifying himself than in playing chess.

Karpov at 24 is a great player with a bright future. But let's cut out all the nonsense.

SOLUTION: 1 K-N3 waiting. *Otto Wurzburg, USA.*

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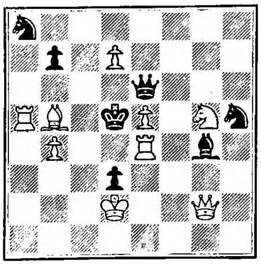


White mates in 2 moves

Fischer Fallout

"Right now, as has long been the lamentable case, selling chess in the U.S. is like trying to peddle New York City bonds." **Sports Illustrated.**

The pros and cons resulting from Fischer's refusal to defend his title have grown so acrimonious that **Chess Life & Review** has declared a moratorium on the topic. In the longest article ever published a mathematician offered statistical justification for Bobby's notorious 9-9 tie clause.

Dr. Kalme's major thesis was: "Once the match stands even after a long struggle, the outcome of a single game is irrelevant to determining who is the better player." Andrew Soltis, chess columnist for the *New York Post*, compared this to saying that the seventh game of the World Series is irrelevant.

Robert Byrne, resident grandmaster of the *New York Times*, wrote me: "If I had the time, I would write a formal critique of Kalme's claptrap...For those foolish enough to believe that Fischer was an innocent lamb led to slaughter by FIDE, so be it."

While most readers agree that Bobby should have defended his title under the fair conditions set down by FIDE, some have taken me to task for not supporting him because he is my friend and a fellow American.

Don Smith, Ca., writes: "Your formula for a title match requiring the first player to win six games, continuing until one player gets two games ahead, is a shocker! You rejected Fischer's proposal because the challenger had to win by at least two points, and because the match might turn into a marathon. Under your formula one can well imagine this scenario: Champion 15 wins, Challenger 15 wins, 22 draws, and the match sailing onto eternity!"

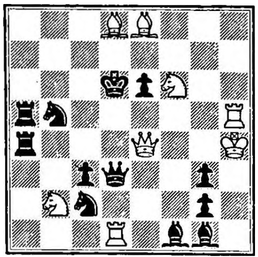
That's not "my" formula. I called it a "sensible solution" which at least was fair to both players. My position is very simple: the first player to win six games—no ifs, ands or buts.

Robert McCrary, Ga., writes: "I have always opposed the old system as well as Fischer's suggested change. Like you, I looked forward to Fischer setting a precedent for fairness in future matches. I, too, used to rationalize his behavior until his Reykjavik performance overtaxed my ability to do so. I know enough math to follow Dr. Kalme, but I also know enough psychology to recognize rationalization. If Fischer chooses not to play, why try to construct novel arguments to justify him?"

It's obvious that if Bobby wanted to play chess, he would. Enough already!

SOLUTION: 1 K-B3! threatening Q-QR2. If 1...QxPch 2 R-Q4. *Lewis Rothstein, USA.*

17



White mates in 2 moves

The Summer Of '72

Before Reykjavik, chess occupied a niche roughly between marble shooting and butterfly collecting. Fischer put the game on the front page for two solid months; taxi drivers talked chess to their fares, hard hats bet on each move of the match.

It's hard to imagine a more madcap plot or outlandish cast than what history dropped in Brad Darrach's lap for his brilliant **Bobby Fischer vs. the Rest of the World.** Rumor has it as a forthcoming Mel Brooks movie.

The world wanted to save the match more than Bobby did, yet he stood to gain the most. No concession was enough, Bobby always had just one more demand. It literally took a miracle — a call from Kissinger and an English patron doubling the purse to a quarter million — to get Bobby to Iceland. Then the fun with the Russians began.

"A man who is ready to commit suicide has the initiative," quipped Spassky, who defied the beaurocracy by staying in Iceland when ordered back to Moscow. After Bobby failed to show for the first game it was clear that he dreaded the match. He had lost 3 and drawn 2 with Spassky previously. A tragic hero, Boris had to be sure he was really the best. Ironically his sportsmanship cost Russia the title it prizes so dearly.

An editorial in my local paper expressed the prevailing mood: "The 29-year-old American has demanded more money, shown up late for each game, carped about the sound of cameras recording the play and generally made himself obnoxious. Most Americans hope that patient Mr. Spassky will beat the pie out of their self-indulgent countryman." Remember when?

It soon became apparent that Bobby didn't create all this ruckus and forfeit game two to focus world interest on the match He was tortured, whipping himself into a fury to play his best chess.

If Bobby is really money-mad, why did he turn down millions in offers? Why not a single game since winning the match?

Darrach implies that his hero is now lost in a dreamland. Bobby's resignation of the title and his "non-negotiable" demands calling for total control over the news media, and a tie match going to the champion are grim reminders of what happened before.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-QB4! threatening N-K4. If 1 . . . RxQ+ 2 NxR. If 1 B-Q5 2 Q-B6. **Ken Howard, USA.**

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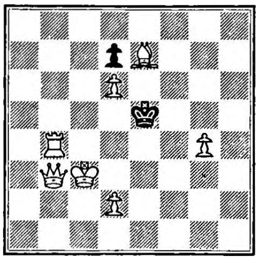

White mates in 2 moves

Warts And All

No chess ability is needed to savor **Bobby Fischer vs. the Rest of the World** by Brad Darrach. This hilarious portrait of a genuine loner reads like a novel as it recreates the inglorious saga of the title match in Iceland. Bobby is revealed as an idiot-savant who can neither cope with nor fathom the forces driving him. A moody genius.

In bullying everybody in sight he was working himself up to a pitch of frenzy that would overcome his dread of the match and hurl him like a wild beast at Spassky's throat says Darrach, who is fond of jungle metaphors in describing Bobby.

His eyes are like tiger's with the same yellow-green serenity and frightening emptiness. Most of his facial expressions are rudimentary displays of fear, hunger, anger, pleasure, pain, suspicion . . . all the emotions a man or animal can have without feeling close to any other man or animal. I have rarely seen him register sympathy . . . tenderness . . . And never love.

Bobby wears a business suit about as naturally as a python wears a necktie. He stands six one, weighs close to 190 . . . walks the way a hen runs.

His voice is flat, monotonous, the color of asphalt . . . a man pretending to be a machine so people won't be able to hurt him . . . Energy again and again escapes in a binge of anger. Every night, all night, it escapes into chess . . . All the life in his body flows and he looks wild and beautiful. Sprawled with lazy power, eyes half closed, he listens to the imaginary rustle of moving pieces as a tiger lies and listens to the murmur of moving reeds.

Darrach's anecdotes are choice and indiscreet. Little escapes his keen eye, and he was the only reporter allowed to shadow Bobby after promising not to write a book about him.

Bobby did all this in a country almost totally without a chess culture. It was as if an Eskimo had cleared a tennis court in the snow and gone on to win the championship says his sister proudly.

But does Bobby love chess enough to defend his title? **All my life I knew what I wanted,** Darrach quotes Bobby as saying after he won. **To be champion, right? Well I made it. NOW what do I do?**

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 K-B4! threatening Q-K3. If 1 . . . K-K3 2 K-Q4. If 1 . . . K-B5 2 K-Q5. **Ken Howard, USA.**

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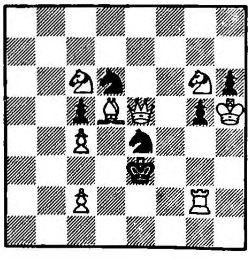


White mates in 2 moves

Living Legend

Bobby Fischer is treated with an awe usually reserved for the dead. And the legend grows.

"He is disturbing in the same way as a poet crying out in solitude," notes Fernando Arrabal, a Spanish playwright.

PROFILE OF A PRODIGY by Frank Brady is a worshipful but unauthorized biography.

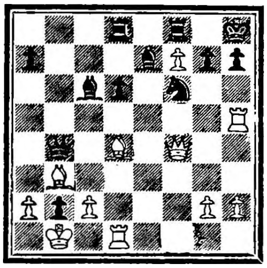
BOBBY FISCHER VS. THE REST OF THE WORLD by Brad Darrach examines how such a great chessplayer can be such a total boor.

THE GAMES OF ROBERT J. FISCHER by Wade & O'Connell contains every known serious game since he was 12.

THE CHESS OF BOBBY FISCHER by Robert Burger seeks the secret of his winning ways.

HOW TO BEAT BOBBY FISCHER by Edmar Mednis morbidly dissects 61 losses to probe the cause of his failures: outplayed (38), carelessness (16), trying too hard to win (7).

Mednis has done some original analysis, and each one features a diagram of *the losing moment.* Statistics reveal that Ewfim Geller shares the distinction (with Spassky) of a record 5 wins.



White moves

This arises from a possible variation of Fischer-Geller, Skopje 1967. Bobby claimed that he missed a win, but Mednis disputes this on page 207: "After 21...N-B3!! (not considered by Fischer), I see no winning opportunities for White."

The decisive thrust is 22 R-R6! (threatening 23 RxN! BxR 24 QxB! PxQ 25 BxP mate) N-K5 (no better is 22...QxQB 23 QxQ PxR 24 R-K1! R-Q2 25 RxB! RxR 26 QxN mate: or 22...P-Q4 23 RxN wins) 23 Q-B5 N-N4 24 P-KR4 B-K5 25 Q-N4 P-Q4 26 PxN RxP 27 P-N6! wins.

Even in retrospect Fischer is right. In the years to come his biggest, toughest opponent may be Bobby Fischer himself.

SOLUTION: R-R2! waiting. If 1...K-B6 2 Q-B3. If 1...NxP 2 QxN. If 1...P-N5 1 Q-B4. *P. Ament, USA.*

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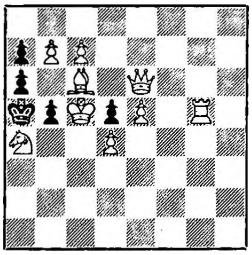

White mates in 2 moves

Fischer's Biography

Profile of a Prodigy: The Life and Games of Bobby Fischer by Frank Brady (David McKay, 435 pages, $10) has now been updated from 1965 to include the title match in '72.

The first 268 pages constitute the most extensive biography of a chess player ever written. Brady grapples diligently with an enigmatic and elusive subject.

One may quarrel with some of the author's conclusions and his reliance on hearsay. "Fischer's I.Q. was in the 180s," recalls one of his teachers. Can't this fact be checked out?

When Fischer declined Geller's offer of a draw at Palma 1970, all Bobby said was: "Too early." Unfortunately this is not glamorous enough for his Boswell. "Fischer may well have countered with a much more caustic snipe, probably returning to his theme about short draws being only the property of the Soviet state."

Brady should know better than to attribute to Bobby any conversation with an opponent during a game, especially one who doesn't speak English.

What about Bobby's antics during his title shot? "Improbable that Fischer was attempting to disturb Spassky in any way." Was Bobby so naive or self-absorbed as to be unaware that he was shaking up Spassky?

Brady's interpretation of game 13 — the one that gave Bobby a commanding lead — may raise some eyebrows: "On his 69th move, obviously exhausted, Spassky blundered . . . Fischer sat back in his chair grimly, staring at Spassky — studying him. For a long, long moment, he did not take his eyes off the Russian. There was just a bit of compassion in Fischer's eyes . . ." Others have ascribed these moments to sadistic glee, psychic murder on chessboard.

The section of 90 games is frosting on the cake. For penetrating analysis the serious student had best look elsewhere, because some notes are downright misleading. Brady's forte is writing, not chess analysis. In game 45, for example (Evans-Fischer) **1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K3, P-QN3 5 N-K2, B-R3 6 P-QR3, BxNch 7 NxB, P-Q4 8 P-QN3** comes the blithe, insupportable comment: "Here White can obtain a winning Kingside attack with 8 Q-B3."

Despite its flaws, this is the only complete record of Bobby Fischer's career.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 PxPe-P! (Black's' last move had to be . . . P-Q4). If 1 . . . PxN 2 Q-K1. If 1 . . . P-N5 2 K-B4. **R. Segal, California.**

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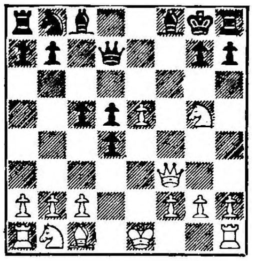

White to play and win

The Greatest

Bobby Fischer—The Greatest? is a book whose title poses an impossible question for readers to resolve. The author, Dr. Max Euwe, a former world champion himself, mainly contrasts Fischer's play with three legendary titleholders: Capablanca, Alekhine, Lasker.

An all-too-brief chapter also compares Fischer to six living ex-champs, including the author. Reigning champ Karpov is omitted. Also left out is Paul Morphy, conceded by Euwe to be "the greatest star of all time who lived and played before the establishment of the world championship."

Statistically Fischer is the highest rated player ever on the Elo scale, which has been projected back 100 years. Only Botvinnik is considered a real rival among the living and they played only once in 1962. Euwe dismisses the rest: "Any comparisons of Fischer with present-day grandmasters he has frequently played would certainly be in his favor, not only by reason of the results but also because of the quality of these games."

In all, Euwe studies 74 fine games plus extracts. He is careful and scrupulously fair, although I find myself wishing he had taken more risks.

Typical of his reserve is his verdict on Capablanca vs. Fischer: "It is impossible to decide...In general, Capablanca's way of playing is clearer and he possessed the power of winning almost even, and apparently dull, positions. Fischer for his part has a fine positional judgment, unlimited energy and great fighting spirit."

In many ways Fischer resembled Alekhine. Both put the stress on getting opening advantages. Both were weaker in passive position which held no prospects for a win.

Lasker often took great risks to give the game character. He deliverately sought the unbalanced murky setting that Fischer preferred to avoid.

Perhaps the question should be who was the greatest for the longest time? Fischer might still return to the arena, but his active career lasted only 17 years before he retired in 1972 at the age of 29. Lasker spanned 53 years, Capa and Alekhine 35 apiece.

These three giants all did the best they could for as long as they could. Fischer quit at the peak of his powers, which is always useful in inspiring a legend.

Who was the greatest? The final chapter is yet to be written. If you believe the computer experts, then Karpov may be the last flesh and blood champion before machines take over.

SOLUTION: 1 P-K6 Q-K2 2 Q-B7ch QxQ 3 PxQ mate. (Roganov-Komarov 1944).

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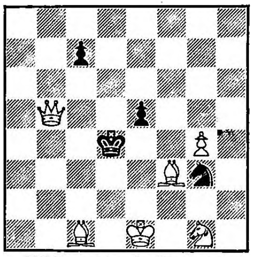

White mates in 2 moves

The Lost Leader

Blot out his name, then,
Record one lost soul more,
One task more declined,
One more footpath untrod.
(Robert Browning)

Chessmasters all have the same opinion of Bobby Fischer. "He let us down. He let chess down."

His colleagues are bitter because Bobby did nothing to promote the game. He could have rendered a great service merely by doing what he does best—playing chess. Instead he is a recluse depriving the world of his art.

Fischer still nurses a grudge against FIDE, the world body that stripped him of the title. Yet he spurned many lucrative offers to compete outside of their jurisdiction.

It's characteristic of him to pout when he doesn't get his way. In a rare public appearance in court Bobby lost a match against the author of an unauthorized biography *Bobby Fischer Vs. The Rest Of The World*.

The presiding judge was William Byrne who refused Nixon's offer during the Ellsberg trial to head the FBI. Bobby told the judge: "I'm not going to take this lying down! I'll not pay a penny of federal income taxes until I get justice in this case."

This is an idle threat since his income is almost nonexistent. Bobby is still living off his share of the purse in the Spassky match and hasn't played a serious game since 1972.

It's difficult to make a comeback against primed and hungry opponents. Only dire need of funds may lure him out of seclusion. He might break his self-imposed exile with a worldwide exhibition tour, as other champions have done, but there is no guarantee that his offhand losses won't be published.

His niche in history is secure and he has nothing to prove anymore. Apparently he would rather endure penury than risk his reputation in the arena. Perhaps he knows he has lost the old magic and is reluctant to expose himself to possible defeat.

Bobby sacrificed his youth for the game. Now he seems to be discovering all the things he missed. How many parents will encourage their kids to do the same?

In the long run Bobby may have harmed chess more than he helped it. The pity is he fanned the myth that all great players are kooks

SOLUTION: 1 B-K4! threatening Q-N4. *Victor Baja, USA.*

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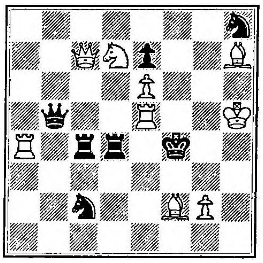

White mates in 2 moves

How Good Is Bobby

The elusive Bobby Fisher still has not played a serious game since his match with Spassky in 1972. He may never emerge from his self-imposed exile in the California sun.

A reader writes: *"I don't hold to the theory that a great master must play regular tournament chess to keep in practice. For example, Emanuel Lasker had not played for 9 years when he was 66 and had to face Euwe (a year away from the world title) in the first round at Zurich 1934. Play the game over—it is a masterpiece. If there is any parallel between Fischer and Lasker (and there is) then it won't be necessary to offer alibis for Bobby. He can beat Karpov or anyone else."*

I also believe that Fischer's rust would wear off very quickly if he returned to the arena. Shortly before Russia vs. World in 1970 Bobby told me, after an 18 month layoff: "I'm an unknown quantity, even to myself." He then proceeded to trounce Petrosian. Bobby is probably as good as ever, but the question now is whether he really wants to play chess again.

Although Bobby refuses to take on human opponents, apparently he is willing to play against machines which pose no real threat to him. Recently he slaughtered the Greenblatt computer program in 3 games which he submitted for publication to the *Computer Chess Newsletter*. It is hard to judge strength against such weak opposition, but they shed the only light on how good Bobby is today.

White: FISCHER Black: GREENBLATT
King's Gambit

1	P-K4	P-K4	12	R-B2	BxKP
2	P-KB4	PxP	13	PxB	PQB3
3	B-QB4	P-Q4	14	BxP	Q-N2
4	BxP	N-KB3	15	N-B6ch	K-R1
5	N-QB3	B-QN5	16	Q-R5	R-Q1
6	N-B3	0-0	17	QxB	N-R3
7	0-0	NxB	18	R-B3	Q-N3
8	NxN	B-Q3	19	R-QB1	K-N2
9	P-Q4	P-KN4	20	R-KN3	R-KR1
10	NxNP	QxN	21	Q-R6 mate	
11	P-K5	B-KR6			

White: GREENBLATT Black: FISCHER
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	25	BxR	BxB
2	N-KB3	P-KN3	26	R-KB1	B-KB4
3	P-Q4	B-N2	27	R-B2	P-KR4
4	N-B3	PxP	28	R-K2	K-B2
5	NxP	N-QB3	29	R-K3	B-Q5
6	B-K3	N-B3	30	R-KB3	K-K3
7	NxN	NPxN	31	P-B3	B-K4
8	P-K5	N-N1	32	R-K3	P-Q5
9	P-B4	P-B3	33	PxP	PxP
10	PxP	NxP	34	R-K1	P-Q6
11	B-B4	P-Q4	35	P-KR4	P-Q7
12	B-K2	RQN1	36	R-Q1	B-B6
13	P-QN3	N-N5	37	K-B2	B-KN5
14	B-Q4	P-K4	38	R-KR1	B-Q5ch
15	PxP	0-0	39	K-N2	K-Q4
16	BxN	Q-R5ch	40	P-R3	K-K5
17	P-N3	QxB	41	R-KB1	K-Q6
18	QxQ	BxQ	42	K-R2	K-K7
19	R-KB1?	RxRch	43	K-N2	B-R6ch
20	KxR	P-B4	44	KxB	KxR
21	B-B2	BxP	45	P-N4	P-Q8/Q
22	B-K1	R-B1ch	46	K-R2	Q-K7ch
23	K-N2	R-B6	47	K-R3	Q-KN7
24	P-KR3	RxN			

SOLUTION: 1 B-N1
Walter Jacobs

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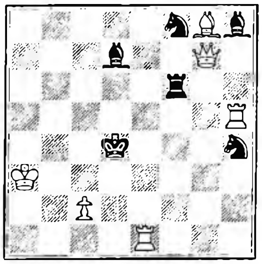

White mates in 2 moves

Comeback

After 7 years of inactivity Bobby Fischer announced his return to the arena. But will he really play a warmup match against Yugoslav grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric in 1979?

"We hope it is a great day for world chess, and I am glad that television will broadcast our match," said Fischer before leaving Belgrade with a guarantee of $1 million if he shows up again to play.

Bobby said the same thing before his match with Spassky in 1972. Then he threw out the cameras.

An intriguing question is why Bobby chose Gligoric ahead of such comers as Miles of England, Timman of Holland, or Mecking of Brazil? True, Gligo is an old friend who is highly respected in the chess community. But beyond that chess is a popular sport in Yugoslavia, they have always received Bobby warmly and raising his fee is no problem.

During the fifties "Gligo" was considered the strongest non-Soviet player, along with America's Reshevsky and Argentina's Najdorf. Now at the age of 56 Gligo is still a formidable opponent who can provide competition without posing a serious threat. In 16 previous encounters Bobby has won 6, lost 4, drawn 6.

After sitting by idly while Karpov and Korchnoi gathered all that publicity, Fischer was itching to get back in the limelight. He was also running out of money after tithing nearly $100,000 to the Church of God.

Hopefully Bobby intends to take on world champion Anatoly Karpov next. Over the last few years they met secretly at least six times without reaching an agreement.

According to a Karpov aide they first met at Tokyo in July 1976. A year later they met twice in Spain, at Cordoba and Madrid. Finally they met again in Washington at the end of 1977, once at a Chinese restaurant and several times at the Philippine Embassy so they could talk "on neutral ground."

With a $5 million contract waiting to be signed the temperamental Bobby suddenly demanded a new condition. Karpov walked out, angrily accusing the American of raising unnecessary obstacles.

"It is Fischer who is supposed to decide if he will play. Karpov is ready," said his spokesman.

It looks like Fischer has been ducking Karpov, not the other way around. A resounding victory against Gligoric might give Bobby the boost he needs.

Meanwhile Karpov again offered to put his title on the line. As usual, it's Bobby's move.

SOLUTION: 1 K-N4! threatening R-Q5. *J. Hartong.*

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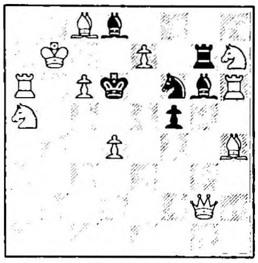

White mates in 2 moves

Worthy Opponent

Yugoslav grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric at 56 is slowing down after a long and distinguished career that started in 1945. A brief foray in chess politics ended recently when he lost out for the post of FIDE President to Icelandic grandmaster Fridrik Olafsson.

"Gligo" used to be a regular on the tournament circut. Although he plays less frequently, his active days are far from over and Bobby Fischer chose him as an opponent in a training match.

After placing last in an all-grandmaster event at Bugjno, Yugoslavia, Gligo bounded back at Osijek to take first on tiebreak over Hungary's Andras Adorian. Each scored 5 wins and 8 draws in the field of 14 which included 9 grandmasters. America's representative Mark Diesen, former world junior champ, finished 11th with 5 points.

Gligo's book **Selected Chess Masterpieces** treats us to 45 games from his popular "Game Of The Month" column in *Chess Life* magazine. David Levy's **The Chess Of Gligoric** features 63 of Gligo's own best games, which are second to none.

Gligo met Fischer in Belgrade prior to the Portoroz Interzonal in 1958. One day they were on the beach and Bobby challenged him to a swimming race. Gligo declined to compete with the 15-year-old so Bobby proceeded to quiz him about various lines.

"I didn't remember them. Probably he thought I was hiding the lines but I didn't do that. He asked me about a certain variation that I didn't remember and was surprised when he used it against me in the Interzonal. On the board I couldn't find the best continuation and I had some difficulties in that game," said Gligo.

White: GLIGORIC Black: FISCHER
Sicilian Defense Portoroz 1958

1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 QxPch	K-R1
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	18 BxN	NxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 0-0-0	N-K4
4 NxP	N-KB3	20 Q-Q5	B-N5
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	21 QR-B	BxPch
6 B-KN5	P-K3	22 BxB	QxBch
7 P-B4	P-R3	23 K-N1	Q-K2
8 B-R4	B-K2	24 Q-Q2	B-K3
9 Q-B3	P-KN4	25 P-KN3	R-Q1
10 PxP	KN-Q2	26 R-B4	Q-N4
11 NxP	PxN	27 Q-B2	K-N1
12 Q-R5ch	K-B1	28 R-Q1	R-KB2
13 B-N5	KR-R2!	29 P-N3	Q-K2
14 Q-N6	R-B2	30 Q-Q4	N-N3
15 QxPch	K-N1	31 RxR	QxR
16 Q-N6ch	R-N2	32 Q-K3	Draw

Fischer missed his best winning chance with 21...R-B1!

SOLUTION: 1 Q-QR2! threatening Q-K6. *Arnaldo Ellerman.*

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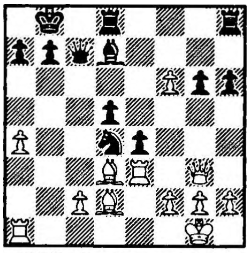

White to play and win

Where's Bobby?

It is ironic that Bobby Fischer never took advantage of the vast increase in prize money that he spawned. The quarter million dollar purse with Spassky in 1972 exceeded the sum total of awards presented for all the previous 27 title matches held since 1886.

Bobby's sanity was called into question when he turned down a $5 million offer from Manila in 1975 because he didn't get every last one of his match conditions. More recently, no further word was heard on his announced $1 million match with Yugoslav grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric, who is still going strong at 57.

Gligo's career took a new turn when he served as arbiter for the $110,000 Man and his World tournament in Montreal shortly after he shared first prize at Lone Pine. Gligo reportedly came to California to persuade Bobby to play chess again.

To get himself into shape Gligo played a friendly ten game match for a purse of $13,000 with his compatriot Lubomir Luboyevic. The games were unusually hard fought, with only three draws, won by Luboyevic by the slim margin of 4-3.

None of the games was quiet. This was selected by Yugoslav fans as "best of match" in a nationwide poll.

White: LUBOYEVIC Black: GLIGO
Nimzo Indian Defense
Third Match Game 1979

1 P-QB4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	N-KB3
3 N-B3	P-K3
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 NxP	B-N5
6 Q-N3	B-B4
7 B-K3	P-QN3
8 N-B2	N-R3
9 R-Q1	0-0
10 B-Q4	B-N2
11 P-K3	B-K2
12 P-QR3	N-B4
13 Q-R2	P-QR4
14 P-B3	Q-N1!
15 P-K4	N-R4
16 B-K2	N-B5
17 0-0	P-B4
18 P-K5	P-Q3
19 PxP	BxQP
20 K-R1	P-K4
21 B-N1	P-K5
22 PxP	NxB
23 NxN	BxKP
24 N/B-Q4	R-B3
25 N-KB3	R-KR3
26 P-R3	Q-N2
27 N/K-Q4	P-KN4
28 B-K3	P-B5
29 N-N5	B-B1
30 BxN	BxB
31 P-QN4	P-N5
32 PxB	PxN
33 K-R2	Q-N2
34 Q-KB2	PxNP
35 KR-K1	Q-N5

White Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 RxP! QxQ (not 1...PxR? 2 B-KB4) 2 RxN! Q-N5 3 RxQ BxR 4 BxNP KR-N1 5 B-R7 R-R1 6 B-Q3 QR-K1 7 P-B7 R-K2 8 P-B8/Qch RxQ 9 B-N4 wins. (Fischer-Schweber, Buenos Aires 1970)

The Rise of Karpov

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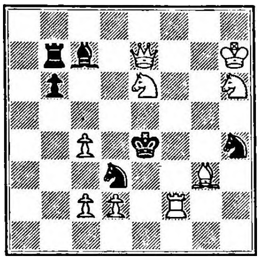

White mates in 2 moves

K Is For Karpov

At 23 frail Anatoly Karpov is at the peak of his career. He will be the youngest world champ ever, by default, if Fischer fails to defend his title.

Karpov's style is quiet, but he showed attacking prowess early in his recent match.

Karpov's result was 3 wins, 2 losses, 19 draws. In his first victory he tamed the Dragon. To breathe new life into it, Black might have to try the sacrifice 17...B-R1!?

White: KARPOV Black: KORCHNOI
2nd match game 1974
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 P-KN4	N-B3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	16 N/4-K2!	Q-R4
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 B-R6	BxB
4 NxP	N-KB3	18 QxB	KR-B1
5 N-QB3	P-KN3	19 R-Q3(a)	R/5-B4?
6 B-K3	B-N2	20 P-N5!	RxP
7 P-B3	N-B3	21 R-Q5!	RxR
8 Q-Q2	0-0	22 NxR	R-K1(b)
9 B-QB4	B-Q2	23 N/2-B4	B-B3(c)
10 P-KR4	R-B1	24 P-K5!	BxN(d)
11 B-N3	N-K4	25 PxN	PxP
12 0-0-0	N-B5	26 QxRP+	K-B1
13 BxN	RxB	27 Q-R8+	
14 P-R5	NxRP		Resigns (e)

(a) A new move to set Korchnoi thinking 36 minutes!
(b) If 22 . . . Q-Q1 23 NxN+ PxN 24 N-B4 B-K3 (or 24 . . . B-B3 25 N-R5! PxN 26 R-N1) 25 QxRP+ K-B1 26 NxB+ PxN 27 Q-R8+ K-K2 28 R-R7 mate.
(c) If 23 . . . B-K3 24 NxB PxN 25 NxN+ PxN 26 QxRP+ K-B1 27 QxQNP! Q-N4+ 28 K-N1 R-K2 29 Q-N8+ wins.
(d) If 24 . . . PxP 25 NxN+ PxN 26 N-R5! PxN 27 R-N1 mates.
(e) "That's farewell to the variation" said Korchnoi. If 27 . . . K-K2 28 NxB+ QxN 29 R-K1+

Since the terms required either 5 wins or the best-of-24 games, this early lead became enormous. Karpov only had to draw the rest while Korchnoi was forced to take huge risks. Had Korchnoi pulled even by the last game, a coin toss would have decided the winner!

Fame for Karpov came in 1969 at the world junior tourney. He was almost eliminated in the prelims, but Hug of Switzerland missed a mate-in-2 and Torre of the Philippines botched an easy adjournment. Russia, with a wealth of young talent, might not have sent Karpov abroad again had he lost both these games.

Instead Karpov won 8 straight in the finals to become the first Russian to take the world junior since Boris Spassky in 1955. Since then he tied or took first outright in five grandmaster events, and achieved the second highest rating in history.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-K5! threatening N-N5. If 1 . . . BxB 2 QxR. If 1 . . . NxB 2 R-B4. If 1 . . . KxB 2 R-K2. **Ken Howard.**

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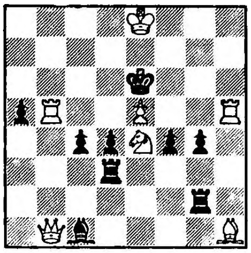

White mates in 2 moves

First Outing

Unlike his predecessor, Anatoly Karpov is proving to be a worthy and fighting champion. His first appearance since gaining the title by forfeit was at the Vidmar Memorial Tournament in Portoroz, Yugoslavia.

True to form, Karpov took first effortlessly with 11 points (7 wins, 8 draws) in a field of 16. Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia came in second, followed by a 3-way tie between Semyon Furman (USSR), Vlastimil Hort (Czech) and Zoltan Ribli (Hungary).

When asked about a match with Fischer, Karpov replied: "What I would like is to have him come and say in person that he wants a match, just as I am saying it. It would be the match of a lifetime for both of us, and it is of no significance whether the title would be at stake or not."

Most chess fans feel the same way. As always, however, the stumbling block is Fischer. If he would not defend his title for an unheard of purse of $5 million in Manila, what would it take to induce him to play chess again?

Karpov was on the ropes against Vojko Musil, a tail-ender whose Knight sacrifice on move 18 smashed the champion's cramped setup. But Musil started to drift after missing the sharp 23 P-B5! PxP 24 B-N5 N-B6 25 BxR NxR 26 RxN QxB 27 BxP mobilizing two passed Pawns on the Queenside. Karpov gradually consolidated, assuming the initiative before offering a Knight of his own on move 39

White: MUSIL Black: KARPOV
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	P-QB4	23 P-QR3?	B-B3
2 N-KB3	P-K3	24 R-B1	Q-B2
3 P-Q4	PxP	25 Q-K1	R-B1
4 NxP	P-QR3	26 Q-Q1	B-K1
5 B-Q3	N-KB3	27 Q-N3	P-R3
6 0-0	P-Q3	28 R/1-Q1	P-KN4
7 Q-K2	P-KN3	29 B-B2	N-B5
8 P-QB4	B-N2	30 B-N3	B-N2
9 N-QB3	0-0	31 Q-K3	R-R1
10 B-K3	Q-B2	32 R-B1	B-K4
11 QR-B1	QN-Q2	33 B-B2	N-N3
12 P-R3	P-N3	34 P-N3	Q-K2
13 Q-KB2	B-N2	35 Q-N3	Q-B3
14 KR-Q1	N-R4	36 K-N2	P-R4
15 B-B1	QR-B1	37 R-Q3	P-R5
16 R-B2	KR-K1	38 B-K2	B-B3
17 R/2-Q2	B-B1	39 K-N1	N-B5!
18 KN-N5	PxN	40 R-Q2	N-B6
19 NxP	Q-N1	41 PxN	QxP
20 NxP	N-B4	42 RxN	QxPch
21 NxKR	RxN	43 K-R1	Q-R8ch
22 P-QN4	N-R5	44 B-N1	B-R7

White Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B2! threatening QxP. If 1...RxQ 2 N-B5. If 1... R-QB6 2 N-N5. If 1...P-B6 2 Q-N3.S. *Poduschrin, USSR.*

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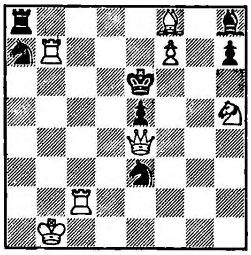


White mates in 2 moves

Kudos For Karpov

Despite the burden of the title which he inherited from Fischer, Karpov likes to play chess! His readiness to compete in strong events, to risk failure, is admirable and refreshing.

Fischer was keenly aware of the pressure on the champion, and simply stopped playing. This peculiar American obsession with success paralyzes many of our artists.

Only winning seems to count. A fickle public often devours its gods as they topple. Each slip is interpreted as defeat rather than as a necessary process of growth.

Karpov dropped his first game since assuming the crown to Sweden's Ulf Andersson at Milan, the richest tournament in history with $32,000 in prizes. Karpov only tied for second with Luboyevic and Petrosian, a half point behind Hungary's Lajos Portisch.

Then the top four fought a unique playoff. Dr. Paoli, an Italian official, stated: "The main difference in the matches is that Luboyevic and Portisch repeatedly risked losing in playing to win, while Karpov and Petrosian apparently planned their 4 draws." The other 8 players received $1,000 apiece and all expenses.

The final six-game matches were all for blood. Karpov pocketed $12,000 eking out a win and 5 draws against Portisch, whose consolation prize was $6,000. Luboyevic and Petrosian beat each other once and drew four, sharing $6,000.

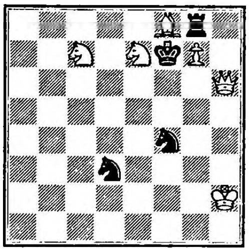
Shortly before Milan, Karpov sparkled in the Soviet team championships against Spassky.

White:KARPOV Black:SPASSKY
Queen's Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	23 R-B1!	R-N1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 Q-N4	BxB
3 N-KB3	P-QN3	25 KxB	NxPch
4 P-KN3	B-N2	26 K-N1	R-K3
5 B-N-2	B-K2	27 Q-KB4	R-Q1
6 N-B3	0-0	28 Q-Q4	R/1-K1
7 Q-B2	P-Q4	29 Q-Q7	N-N5
8 PxP	NxP	30 R-B8	N-B3
9 0-0	N-Q2	31 RxRch	RxR
10 NxN	PxN	32 Q-N7	R-K3
11 R-Q1	N-B3	33 Q-N8ch	N-K1
12 N-K5	P-B4	34 P-QR4	P-N3
13 PxP	BxP	35 P-QN4	K-N2
14 N-Q3	B-Q3	36 Q-N7	P-R4
15 B-B4	R-K1	37 P-R3	K-B3
16 P-K3	N-K5	38 K-N2	R-Q3
17 BxB	QxB	39 P-R5	PxP
18 N-B4	QR-B1	40 PxP	R-K3
19 Q-R4	Q-K2	41 P-R6	N-B2
20 QxP	NxBP	42 P-R7!	R-K2
21 NxP	BxN	43 Q-B8ch	K-K4
22 QxQ	NxR?	44. K-B3	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 B-N4! threatening R-K7. If 1...B-B3 2 N-B4. If 1...N-B1 2 P-B8/N. If 1...NQ4 2 Q-KN4. If 1...N-B4 2 Q-QB4. If 1...N-B3 2 RxN. *Bob Lincoln, USA.*

30



White mates in 2 moves

Winning Ways

World champion Anatoly Karpov wins everything in sight. He celebrated his 25th birthday with another victory in Skopje, scoring 12.5 points (10 wins, 5 draws) in a field of 16. His rating has now soared to 2705, rapidly approaching Fischer's record 2785 in 1972.

Wolfgang Uhlmann of E. Germany was runner-up, followed by Jan Timman of Holland. Tied for 4th with 9 points was our own James Tarjan whose result clinched his grandmaster title.

Karpov, victor in every event since he was declared world champion in '75, ran away with a quadrangular tourney in Holland. Runner-up was Walter Browne (USA) while Fridrik Olafsson (Iceland) and Jan Timman (Holland) tied for the cellar.

Karpov's style is not flashy and he relies on solid positional play to troll for points. Against Yugoslavia's Bojan Kurajica, who tied with Tarjan, Karpov squeezed a win out of a drawish ending. It is hard to see how Black makes headway against 37 P-N4, for example. Kurajica must have been lulled into a false sense of security; he resigned because of *zugzwang* since 58 B-N2 K-N5 59 K-B2 K-B5 is decisive.

White: KURAJICA Black: KARPOV
Ruy Lopez Skopje 1976

1 P-K4	P-K4	30 RxRch	QxR
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	31 K-B2	Q-N3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	32 Q-Q3	QxQ
4 B-R4	N-B3	33 PxQ	P-R5
5 BxN	QPxB	34 P-N3	K-B2
6 N-B3	B-Q3	35 K-K3	P-B4
7 P-Q4	B-QN5!	36 K-B4	K-N3
8 NxP	NxP	37 K-K3	K-R4
9 0-0	BxN	38 B-N4	P-N4
10 PxB	0-0	39 K-B2	B-R7
11 B-R3	N-Q3	40 B-R3	B-N8
12 P-QB4	P-B3	41 K-K2	B-R7
13 N-N4	R-K1	42 B-B1	B-K3
14 N-K3	N-B4	43 K-B2	B-B1
15 NxN	BxN	44 P-Q5?	PxP
16 Q-Q2	B-K3	45 P-Q4	P-B5!
17 Q-B3	Q-Q2	46 PxP	P-N5!
18 KR-K1	Q-B2	47 K-N2	B-B4
19 Q-N2	P-QN3	48 K-B2	PxP
20 P-B5	P-QN4	49 KxP	B-K5ch
21 B-N4	P-QR4	50 K-B2	K-N5
22 B-Q2	B-Q4	51 B-N2	KxP
23 P-KB3	RxRch	52 B-B1ch	K-N5
24 RxR	P-N5	53 B-N2	P-B3
25 P-QR4	PxPep	54 B-B1	K-R6
26 QxP	P-R5	55 K-N1	B-N3
27 B-N4	Q-N3	56 K-R1	B-R4
28 Q-B3	P-R4	57 K-N1	B-Q8
29 B-R3	R-K1	White Resigns	

For future title match the FIDE Central Bureau recommended that the winner of six games be declared champion. Karpov countered by demanding a return to the 24-game limit, with the champion keeping his title in the event of a tie. Since his terms are non-negotiable, we may be treated to the spectacle of Karpov forfeiting his crown in '78. Perhaps then a match with Fischer might be ripe!

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R7! threatening Q-B5. *C. Promislo, USA.*

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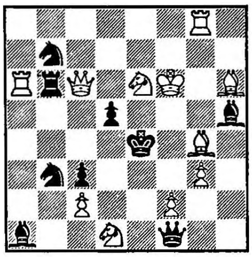

White mates in 2 moves

Active Champion

If Karpov continues to compete at his present pace, he will certainly be the most active champion ever. Yet his losses are infrequent.

A quadrangular tourney in Manila was the first event he failed to win since gaining the title by default in '75. The American representative Walter Browne, who came in last, said that Karpov was ill and plagued by the heat.

The victor was Eugenio Torre, 24, the Philippines, the first Asian grandmaster ever. Chess is awakening from a long slumber in that vast continent where it was born 1500 years ago.

Undaunted by this setback, Karpov fearlessly took on all comers at the annual Wine Tournament in Montilla, Spain, which he won easily with 5 wins and 4 draws in a field of 10. While there he met again secretly with the celebrated recluse Bobby Fischer to discuss an exhibition match.

There are persistent rumors that Fischer's various legal actions have eaten heavily into his finances and that he is finally willing to emerge from his self-dug chess grave. President Marcos of the Phillippines is still offering a mammoth purse of $5 million to stage the match.

Will Soviet authorities risk such a confrontation even if Karpov desires it?

Torre's aggressive brand of chess paid off handsomely after he sacrificed a pawn to confine Karpov's King to a corner. After missing 12 Q-Q2! B-B3 13 BxN PxB 14 B-K2 P-KR4 15 K-N1 in the opening, Karpov was forced to yield the initiative.

Karpov abstained from the pawn snatch 18 BxP Q-R4! 19 K-N1 (if 19 BxN QxP! threatens Q-R8 mate) BxB 20 BxN BxPch 21 RxB BxB with advantage to Black.

White: KARPOV Black: TORRE
Sicilian Defense Manila 1976

1	P-K4	P-QB4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	P-Q4	PxP
4	NxP	N-K B3
5	N-Q B3	P-Q3
6	B-KN5	P-K3
7	Q-Q2	P-QR3
8	0-0-0	B-Q2
9	P-B4	P-N4
10	Q-K1	NxN
11	RxN	Q-N3
12	R-Q2	B-K2
13	B-Q3	P-N5
14	N-Q1	B-N4
15	N-B2	P-R3
16	B-R4	P-N4
17	PxP	PxP
18	B-N3	N-R4
19	N-N4	NxB
20	PxN	RxR
21	QxR	R-B1
22	K-N1	BxB
23	PxB	Q-Q5
24	Q-Q1	P-R4
25	N-R2	P-N5!
26	NxP	B-N4
27	R-QB2	RxR
28	KxR	P-R5
29	P-R3	P-N6ch
30	K-N1	P-Q4
31	PxP	QxP/4
32	N-B2	QxNP
33	N-K4	B-K6
34	N-B3	Q-B3
35	P-Q4	Q-B5
36	P-Q5	P-K4
37	Q-R1	Q-Q8ch
38	K-R1	B-Q5
39	Q-R8ch	K-Q2
40	Q-R8	Q-B8ch
41	N-N1	Q-QB5
42	Q-N7ch	K-Q3
43	Q-N8ch	KxP
44	Q-Q8ch	K-K3
45	Q-K8ch	K-B4
46	Q-Q7ch	K-N3
47	Q-N4ch	K-B3
48	N-B3	Q-B8ch

White Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 QxBP! threatening B-B5. *D. Brown, USA.*

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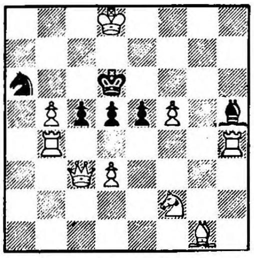

White mates in 2 moves

Karpov In Spain

Las Palmas was the sunny setting of another resounding triumph for world champion Anatoly Karpov, who makes it all look so easy He was the only undefeated player in a field of 16 with 12 wins and 3 draws for a fabulous 90%. well ahead of his nearest rival. Denmark's Bent Larsen.

Karpov's 12 game winning streak was snapped by a draw with Holland's Jan Timman, who finished third America's representative Walter Browne tied for fourth, posting 5 wins, 8 draws, and 2 losses—including a setback against Karpov

As a rule Karpov is prepared for long games. patiently nursing small advantages in the ending. His style engenders no seething or turbulence: he prefers positions which seem drab, stodgy and drawish

This melee is atypical. It could serve as a textbook illustration on the dangers of pawn snatching while neglecting development. Italy's Stefano Tatai snares a pawn but violates principle by moving his Queen 5 times within the first 15 moves. Still, he might have survived with 18 P-K3. Tatai rightly resisted 21 BxP? RxB! 22 QxR B-B4 23 QxP N-B7ch But he should have tried 21 0-0 NxPch 22 K-R1 returning the pawn to bring his King to safety.

Karpov's Queen sacrifice on move 23 was stunning. If 24 Q-Q2 QxQch 25 KxQ QR-Q1ch 26 K-K1 R-QB1 (or B-KB6) is very strong. Black resigned because 31 N-K3 B-QB4 threatens R-R1 mate. Or 31 K-N6 RxB costs a piece.

White: TATAI Black: KARPOV
Las Palmas 1977
English Opening

1	N-KB3	P-QB4
2	P-B4	N-KB3
3	N-B3	P-Q4
4	PxP	NxP
5	P-KN3	P-KN3
6	B-N2	B-N2
7	Q-R4ch	N-B3
8	N-KN5	P-K3
9	KN-K4	N-N3!
10	Q-N5	P-B5
11	N-R4	0-0
12	NxN	PxN
13	QxBP	P-K4
14	Q-B2	N-Q5
15	Q-N1	P-B4
16	N-B3	P-K5
17	P-Q3	P-QN4
18	B-K3	P-N5
19	N-Q1	R-K1
20	PxP	PxP
21	BxN	QxB
22	P-QR3	B-N5
23	Q-B2	Q-Q6!
24	PxQ	PxPch
25	K-Q2	R-K7ch
26	KxP	R-Q1ch
27	K-B4	RxQch
28	KxP	R/7-Q7
29	P-B3	B-B1ch
30	K-R5	B-Q2

White Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 QR-Q1! threatening N-K4. If 1...KPxR 2 B-R2. If 1...BPxR 2 Q-B6. *A. Frank, USA*

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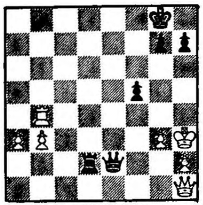

Position after 34...R-Q7
White to play and win

Mixed Blessing

A reputation is a mixed blessing. While some opponents work twice as hard to beat you, others collapse in sheer awe.

Anatoly Karpov collects points simply because he is world champion. His adversaries commit childish errors and seem transfixed when facing him

Yet most of his rivals are out for blood. Karpov loses only about 5% of his games and a chance for glory doesn't come very often.

U.S. grandmaster Walter Browne missed a chance to scalp Karpov in the diagram. Browne probably would have seen the win had he not been severely short of time. But was it luck alone that saved Karpov or his charisma?

White: BROWNE Black: KARPOV
Q's Indian Defense
Las Palmas 1977

1	N-KB3	N-KB3
2	P-B4	P-K3
3	P-Q4	P-QN3
4	P-KN3	B-N2
5	B-N2	B-K2
6	0-0	0-0
7	N-B3	P-Q4
8	N-K5	N-R3
9	B-B4	P-B4
10	R-B1	N-K5
11	PxQP	KPxP
12	B-K3	Q-Q3
13	N-B4	Q-K3
14	NxN	PxQN
15	PxP	NxP
16	Q-B2	QR-B1
17	Q-N1	KR-Q1
18	P-N3	P-B4
19	R-B2	N-R3
20	R-Q1	B-Q4
21	N-N2	N-N5
22	R/2-Q2	N-B3
23	N-R4	B-B3
24	BxNP	PxB
25	NxP	N-N5?!
26	NxR	B-B6
27	P-QR3	BxR
28	RxB	P-K6
29	R-Q4	PxPch
30	KxP	RxN
31	RxN	BxB
32	KxB	QxPch
33	K-R3	R-B7
34	Q-KR1	R-Q7?
35	R-N8ch?	K-B2
36	R-N4	K-N3
37	Q-B6ch	K-N4
38	Q-R1	Q-N5ch

White Resigns

Here is an example of Karpov's bad luck to prove he is human. In a superior position he forfeited

White: KARPOV Black: BELIAVSKY
Ruy Lopez Leningrad 1977

1	P-K4	P-K4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	B-N5	P-QR3
4	B-R4	N-B3
5	0-0	NxP
6	P-Q4	P-QN4
7	B-N3	P-Q4
8	PxP	B-K3
9	P-B3	B-QB4
10	QN-Q2	0-0
11	B-B2	B-B4
12	N-N3	B-KN5
13	NxB	NxN
14	R-K1	R-K1
15	B-B4	P-Q5
16	P-KR3	B-R4
17	PxP	BxN
18	QxB	NxQP
19	Q-B3	NxB
20	QxN/2	N-K3
21	QR-Q1	Q-K2
22	B-K3	KR-Q1
23	P-B4	P-N3
24	P-B5	PxP
25	QxKBP	Q-B1
26	B-N5	RxR
27	RxR	Q-N2
28	Q-B3	R-N1
29	B-B6	Q-N3
30	R-K1	P-R3
31	R-K4	N-N4
32	BxN	PxB
33	R-KN4	K-R2
34	P-KR4	R-N1
35	P-N4	Q-K3
36	PxP	R-K1
37	P-R3	K-N3
38	R-K4	R-KR1
39	Q-Q3	Q-N3ch

White forfeits!

Strangely, Karpov moves quickly and is almost never in time-pressure. Perhap he forgot about the clock or disregarded the danger because he was not accustomed to keeping one eye on his flag. Calmly, imperturbably, he played 40 R-K3 and punched his clock. Ragged applause broke out from the audience who thought his opponent had resigned. But "Black won" appeared on the wallboard and the hall gave way to a low moan. With great effort Karpov suppressed his vexation and congratulated Beliavsky.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R8ch! K-B2 2 Q-R7ch! K-N3 (if 2...Q-K2 3 R-N7) 3 R-B6ch K-R4 4 Q-B7ch P-N3 5 QxRPch K-N4 6 QxP mate.

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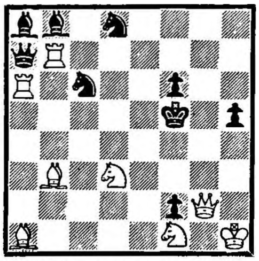

White mates in 2 moves

Karpov's Mettle

Some players nurse their high rating—often achieved in one lucky showing—by carefully competing as seldom as possible. This cannot be said of world champion Anatoly Karpov.

Call him dull, routine, or even colorless. Yet he does not hesitate to take on the best opposition.

Against the best Karpov tries to follow the sensible policy of winning with White and drawing with Black. What happens when this game plan goes awry was illustrated in the 44th Soviet Championship.

After a poor start—two draws and a loss—Karpov shed his customary caution and played sharply to overtake the leaders. He got his hands bloody but managed to win the tournament.

Karpov is a true pro. He conserves energy and puts out just enough to win—but no more.

Comparing himself to Fischer, Karpov said: "Fischer looks for chessboard stunts. Simply to win isn't enough for him. He strives for some kind of surprise conclusion. I'm satisfied just to win. At Montilla, for example, I drew the last three games to clinch first prize. They didn't interest me any more. But I'm quite sure that in my place Fischer would have made every effort to win the remaining games as well."

In this exciting game Karpov exerts himself in his drive for the tough Soviet title. On move 14 he embarks on an unclear, intuitive piece sacrifice which he prepared a move earlier. The tame retreat 14 N-N1? is refuted by P-K4

White: KARPOV Black: DORFMAN
Sicilian Defense
USSR 1976

1	P-K4	P-QB4
2	N-KB3	P-Q3
3	P-Q4	PxP
4	NxP	N-KB3
5	N-QB3	P-K3
6	P-KN4	B-K2
7	P-N5	KN-Q2
8	P-KR4	N-QB3
9	B-K3	P-QR3
10	Q-K2!	Q-B2
11	0-0-0	P-N4
12	NxN	QxN
13	B-Q4	P-N5
14	N-Q5!	PxN
15	BxP	R-KN1
16	PxP	Q-B2
17	B-B6	N-K4
18	BxN	PxB
19	P-KB4	B-KB4
20	B-R3	BxB
21	RxB	R-QB1
22	PxP	Q-B5
23	QR-Q3	Q-B5ch
24	K-N1	R-B5
25	P-Q6	R-K5
26	R/R-K3	RxR
27	RxR	QxRP
28	Q-B3	QxP
29	R-K1	Q-N7
30	Q-B5	R-N3
31	R-KB1	Q-Q4
32	PxB	KxP
33	Q-B4	P-QR4
34	Q-R4ch	K-K1
35	QxRP	Q-B6
36	Q-R8ch	K-K2
37	Q-R4ch	K-K1
38	Q-QB4	Q-N2
39	P-N3	R-K3
40	R-N1	RxP
41	R-N8ch	K-K2
42	Q-R4ch	K-Q2
43	Q-B6!	R-K2
44	Q-B5ch	K-Q3
45	QxRP	R-K4
46	Q-Q8ch	K-K3
47	K-N2	P-B3
48	R-KB8	Q-N2
49	Q-B8	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 R-N7! threatening Q-N6. *Simon Costikyan, USA.*

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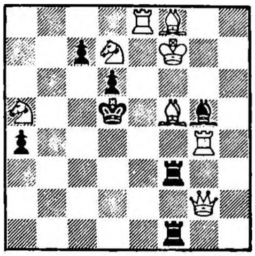

White mates in 2 moves

Down But Not Out

Leningrad 1977 was the year's strongest intenational tournament, won by Oleg Romanishin and Mikhail Tal in a field of 18. Third was former world champion Vassily Smyslov, at 56 the oldest yet only undefeated competitor.

The current titleholder Anatoly Karpov "only" tied for 4th with 10 points, comprised of 5 wins, 2 losses, 10 draws—1.5 points behind the victors. This is the second event Karpov failed to win since acquiring the title by default, but it in no way detracts from his stature. He is the most active champion in memory; his eagerness to risk defeat against all comers is more significant than any minor setbacks.

The clearest proof that Karpov is in a class by himself is the quality of his games and the apparent ease with which he disposes of his leading contenders. Earlier at Las Palmas he virtually asphyxiated British grandmaster Anthony Miles, who went on to win the presitigious IBM tourney in Amsterdam.

White: KARPOV Black: MILES
Owen Defense

1	P-QB4	P-QN3	18	N-Q2	P-Q3
2	P-Q4	B-N2	19	N-B4	R-Q1
3	P-Q5	P-K3	20	P-K4	N-B2
4	P-QR3!	N-KB3	21	P-QN4	N-R3
5	N-QB3	B-Q3	22	P-N5	N-B2
6	N-B3	PxP	23	P-QR4	Q-Q2
7	PxP	0-0	24	P-B4	R-K1
8	B-N5	R-K1	25	QR-K1	QR-Q1
9	P-K3	B-K2	26	P-R3	Q-K2
10	B-QB4	P-KR3	27	P-K5	PxP
11	B-B4	N-R4	28	P-Q6	Q-B1
12	B-K5	B-KB3	29	PxP	N-R2
13	B-Q4	B-R3	30	Q-B3	N-K3
14	BxQB	NxB	31	Q-N7	R-R1
15	0-0	P-B4	32	N-Q5	P-N3
16	BxB	NxB	33	N-K7ch	K-N2
17	Q-Q3	Q-B1	34	N-B6	Resigns

In this next game from Leningrad pawn-snatching and careful defense netted Karpov the point. His risky play with Black shows a supreme confidence in his defensive ability.

White: GARCIA Black: KARPOV
Veresov Opening

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	22	KR-K1	B-R3
2	N-KB3	P-K3	23	Q-KR3	P-R5
3	B-N5	P-B4	24	R-K2	B-B1
4	P-K3	Q-N3	25	Q-R4	B-K3
5	BxN	PxB	26	N-B3	B-B4
6	QN-Q2!?	QxP	27	PxP	PxP
7	B-K2	PxP	28	QR-K1	B-K5
8	NxP	P-QR3	29	P-B5	Q-B5
9	0-0	Q-N3	30	Q-R3	B-N5
10	R-N1	Q-B2	31	N-Q2	Q-Q5
11	B-R5	R-N1	32	NxB	BxR
12	Q-B3	B-K2	33	NxP	QxN
13	Q-R3	N-B3	34	RxB	R-N4
14	NxN	NPxN	35	B-N4	P-R4
15	P-KB4	P-Q4	36	Q-R3ch	K-N2
16	P-K4	Q-R4	37	B-R3	P-Q5
17	QR-Q1	Q-B4ch	38	R-Q1	R-QB1
18	K-R1	P-R4	39	QxP	P-Q6
19	P-B4	K-B1	40	Q-KB4	R-B7
20	KPxP	KPxP	41	Q-K3	P-Q7
21	Q-Q3	R-N2		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 B-N7 threatening R-Q4 **Bob Lincoln, USA.**

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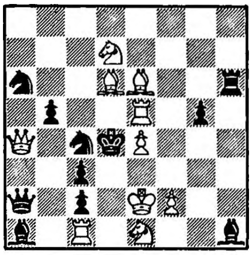

White mates in 2 moves

K Strikes Again

Anatoly Karpov's recent results have zoomed off the far end of the rating scale and compare favorably with Fischer in his heyday. Each new triumph adds luster and demonstrates afresh that he deserves the crown Fischer yielded without a fight.

The frail 26-year-old Soviet ace, who must defend his title in '78, is not making the mistake of resting on his laurels. He has participated in a string of major tourneys for the last three years and convincingly proved his superiority.

Anatoly again showed his mettle at the Interpolis Tournament in Tilburg, Holland, in a powerhouse field of 12 grandmasters from 9 nations. He was undefeated with a score of 8-3 comprising 5 wins and 6 draws, a full point ahead of Tony Miles of England.

A traffic jam developed in third. Vlastimil Hort (Czech), Robert Huebner (W. Germany), Lubomir Kavalek (USA) and Jan Timman (Holland) each posted 6-5.

A further indication of the torrid competition can be gleaned from the results of the two oldest veterans. Svetozar Gligoric, 54, fresh from a victory in Cordoba, Spain, mustered only an even score. Former world champion Vassily Smyslov, 56, suffered the worst setback of his career by finishing tenth.

The interesting part of Karpov's game against his countryman Yuri Balashov is that White got absolutely nothing out of the opening. If anything, Karpov was outplayed for 30 moves and forced to regroup to defend his weak Queen's Pawn. Instead of pushing ahead, Balashov unaccountably launched a full-scale retreat.

Black abstained from 8...QxP? 9 KN-B3 Q-Q4 10 N-K5 QxNP 11 R-B1 P-KR3 12 N/KxKBP! R-KN1 13 NxKP KxN 14 N-Q8 mate!

The turning point came when Black failed to win a piece with 30...P-N4 31 NxP PxN 32 BxP NxP 33 Q-K5 QxPch! 34 NxQ N-B6ch 35 K-B1 NxQ 36 K-B1 NxQ 37 BxN (not 37 RxRch RxR 38 BxN R-Q7!) RxR with at least an equal end-

White: KARPOV Black: BALASHOV
Caro-Kann Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB3	20	P-R3	B-R1
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	21	N-R4	PxP
3	N-Q2	PxP	22	PxP	B-B1
4	NxP	N-Q2	23	Q-Q3	Q-N2
5	B-QB4	KN-B3	24	N-N4	B-Q3
6	N-N5	P-K3	25	B-Q2	K-B1
7	Q-K2	N-N3	26	N-K5	N-K2
8	B-Q3	P-KR3	27	Q-K2	N-B3
9	QN-B3	P-B4	28	B-B1	B-N1
10	B-K3	QN-Q4	29	B-K3	B-R2
11	N-K5	P-R3	30	N/K-B3	R-Q2
12	KN-B3	Q-B2	31	Q-Q2	N-KN1
13	0-0	B-Q3	32	B-K4	Q-B2
14	P-B3	P-QN3	33	P-Q5	PxP
15	QR-Q1	0-0	34	BxB	PxB
16	B-B1	B-N2	35	QxR	QxQ
17	KR-K1	KR-Q1	36	RxQ	NxB
18	B-N1	P-QN4	37	N-K5	Resigns
19	P-QR3	QR-B1			

SOLUTION: 1 QxBP! threatening R-Q5. If 1...QxQch 2 NxQ. Bob Lincoln, USA.

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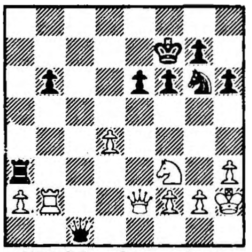

Black to play and win

Invincible

Nobody seems capable of wresting the title from Anatoly Karpov. The frail 26-year-old wonder boy keeps getting better each time out.

Previous champions were frequntly criticized by Soviet authorities for inactivity, especially for not taking part in the national championship. Karpov is the first titleholder to win that strong event since the days of Botvinnik, and he recently led Russia to victory in the European team cup in a field which included Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany and Czechoslovakia— who all boycotted the Israel olympiad.

Karpov's smashing performance rating in this event was the highest in history and compares favorably with Fischer at his best.

It's the stuff of which legends are made. Grandmasters Smejkal, Gheorghiu, Luboyevich and Portisch succumbed to his skill.

When asked about his chances against Fischer in a match Karpov replied: "If you don't believe in victory you have no business sitting down at a chessboard." While Fischer hibernates, Karpov improves.

In a career that started at the age of 7 Karpov has already played nearly 800 tournament games—which exceeds Fischer's lifetime total. His crop of challengers has narrowed to Spassky vs. Portisch and Korchnoi vs. Polugaievsky. Whoever survives these elimination matches, however, stands a slim chance against Karpov in 1978.

White: PORTISCH Black: KARPOV
Queen's Indian Defense

1	N-KB3	N-KB3	13	R-QB1	P-B4
2	P-KN3	P-QN3	14	N-B5	N-B1
3	B-N2	B-N2	15	P-Q4?	N-K5
4	0-0	P-K3	16	PxP?	NxB
5	P-Q3	P-Q4	17	NxN	Q-N4!
6	QN-Q2	QN-Q2	18	N-Q6	BxN
7	R-K1	B-B4!	19	NxB	BxKR
8	P-B4	0-0	20	QxB	RxP
9	PxP	PxP	21	QxR	QxRch
10	N-N3	B-N5	22	Q-B1	Q-Q7!
11	B-Q2	P-QR4	23	PxP	R-B1
12	QN-Q4	R-K1		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: From Taimanov-Karpov, Moscow 1973. Although Black stands slightly better, he appears to have a long struggle ahead. In fact it lasted only two more moves! **1...RxN! 2 PxR** (if 2 QxR QxR wins) **N-R5! White lost on time but is paralyzed. If 3 R-N3 (or 3 RxP Q-B2ch followed by QxR wins) Q-N4! 4 Q-B1 Q-B5ch 5 K-R1 NxP 6 K-N2 N-Q7 7 Q-B1 Q-K5ch 8 P-B3 Q-K7ch wins. The best chance is 3 P-Q5! Q-B5ch 4 K-R1 PxP 5 Q-K3 Q-B4 6 P-B4 Q-N3 but White is all tied up.**

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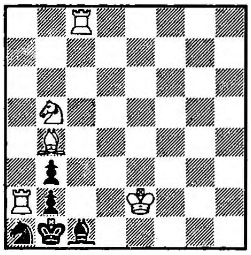

White mates in 2 moves

Title Match Set

After interminable haggling and political infighting, the World Chess Federation has set conditions for the 1978 title tilt. Essentially the first player to win six games (draws not counting) will be crowned.

Although these conditions are eminently fair, Fischer loyalists are raising a hue and cry about a sellout to the Russians. **Chess Newsletter** states: "If Karpov loses by 6-5 he can challenge the champion in one year for another World Championship match. How different it is when a Russian is world champion!"

The clear implication is that Karpov got a concession which had been denied to Fischer. The simple truth is that Fischer could have gotten a return match clause if he had asked for it.

Instead Bobby demanded that the first player to win ten games outright be crowned—in itself not too bad, except it might have produced a marathon match. What stuck in everybody's craw was his "non-negotiable" clause to end the match in the event of a 9-9 tie with the purse evenly divided but the champion keeping his title. Clearly this gave Fischer a big edge over his challenger.

In **Chess Life,** a house organ of the U.S. Chess Federation which has whitewashed Fischer for lo these many years, grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek writes: "Many people are trying to prove that Karpov is a real world champion. Nobody says anymore that Anatoly is a coward; that it was he who avoided the match with Fischer and did not even accept conditions fair to both players ...Fischer was the first champion of the world who was denied the right to play under his terms."

This is historical distortion. Soviet world champ Mikhail Botvinnik dropped out after he was denied the right of a return match in 1963 against Petrosian. Furthermore, it was Fischer who forfeited his title by refusing to accept fair conditions against Karpov—not the other way around.

Perhaps a champion should not have an automatic right to a return match if he loses his title. However there is ample precedent for this clause and it is wrong to paint Karpov as a villain because he demanded it.

The difference between Fischer and Karpov is that the youthful Soviet ace has accepted conditions for a fair match. Above all, Karpov is ready and willing to play chess.

SOLUTION: 1 R-B2! waiting. If 1...NxR 2 N-B3. *V. Baja, USA.*

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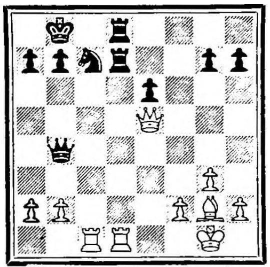

White to play and win

Korchnoi Talks

At 46 Soviet ace Viktor Korchnoi is at the peak of his career. After winning a match against former world champion Petrosian only two more obstacles stand in the way of his title tilt with Anatoly Karpov, 26, in 1978.

When Korchnoi defected to Holland in 1976 one of his few contacts with the outside world was a cable to Police Headquarters in Amsterdam: "Congratulations on your correct decision. Good luck in your new life. Best regards." Signed Bobby Fischer.

In an interview in **Chess Life** Korchnoi explained: "If you conform, you have a great life. Many privileges. A salary far above the average. Cars. Trips abroad. Certificates to buy goods in special shops that are closed to the ordinary Soviet citizen. We could put part of the money we won abroad in a bank account in the West. We even have the unparalleled right of uncensored speech on radio and TV. Yes, only about chess, but even so it is unique.

"But you have to watch your step. For instance, it is unpardonable to say that Fischer is a great player. You are not supposed to lose your world title to him as Spassky discovered who was harassed in so many ways after Reykjavik.

"From the start of my 1974 match with Karpov I was alone. And it was meant to be that way. I said I was going to win, that I would accept any condition by Fischer, and that he would beat me. This is bad behavior for a Soviet grandmaster. Russians do not lose, you know.

"I had a difficult time getting a second. Nobody wanted that job. Take, for instance, what happened to a well-known grandmaster when I invited him to my training camp. He said he would like to help me but that he could not do so officially because he had an assignment to cover the match for a big newspaper. When the Chess Federation learned of his visit, they arranged for him to lose the job. Only in the last quarter of the match, when I seemed completely lost, trailing by 3 points, did he come back. I won 2 games with his help.

"The atmosphere of the match became weird, menacing. I all but started to lose games on purpose. That is exaggerated, but I had the feeling that if it looked as though I would win something would happen to me, like an accident in the street. That may sound paranoid, but there is no clear difference between paranoia and real fear in Russia.

"Now they cannot force me to lose anymore."

SOLUTION: From Geller-Debanot, Las Palmas 1976. 1 QxNch! RxQ 2 RxRch R-B1 3 RxR mate.

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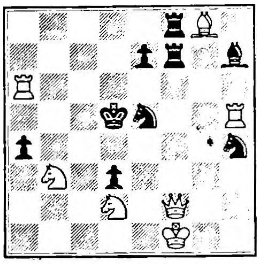

White mates in 2 moves

Unlucky 13

"I don't believe in psychology. I believe in good moves," stated Bobby Fischer. In the Karpov-Korchnoi title match at Baguio City the challenger should have heeded this sage advice.

Alibis for losing are nothing new, but Korchnoi had a whopper. He accused the champion of puting a hex on him.

Korchnoi's distress seemed genuine. Perhaps the power of black magic resides wih those who believe in it.

Accompanying Karpov's huge Soviet delegation was a parapsychologist Dr. Zoukhar. Korchnoi claimed the function of this mysterious doctor was to hypnotize and spook him, reminiscent of Spassky's charge that Fischer was harming his play with "unknown chemical substances."

Dr. Zoukhar surfaced in the front row during game five which featured a boner by the challenger throwing away an easy win. He was shunted to the rear seats when Korchnoi protested, but starting in game 13 he moved forward to unnerve Korchnoi.

Korchnoi's aides heckled the good doctor who sat there impassively focusing his gaze on the stage. There may have been some merit in Korchnoi's contention that he had the right to eject any spectator whose mere presence distracted him, but the referee refused to remove a quiet onlooker. After all, there's no law against sending out bad vibrations—if you can.

After sparring with 7 straight draws, Karpov drew first blood in game 8. After more draws Korchnoi evened the score in game 11.

Game 13 must be considered the turning point in an eventful contest. Karpov won the next and in short order posted six wins needed to defend his title.

White: KORCHNOI Black: KARPOV

Game 13 English Opening

1	P-QB4	N-KB3	32	Q-R4	P-KB4
2	N-QB3	P-K3	33	PxP	QxP
3	N-B3	P-Q4	34	QxRP	RxP
4	P-Q4	B-K2	35	R-R2	Q-B1
5	B-N5	P-KR3	36	R-B1	R-N2
6	B-R4	0-0	37	Q-R4	R-KB2
7	R-B1	P-QN3	38	RxN!	PxR
8	BxN	BxB	39	QxP/4	Q-B4
9	PxP	PxP	40	N-Q3	B-N2
10	P-KN3	P-B3	41	R-R7	R/3-B3
11	B-N2	B-B4	42	RxR	RxR
12	0-0	Q-Q3	43	P-Q5	B-K4
13	P-K3	N-Q2	44	PxP	K-N2
14	N-K1	KR-K1	45	B-K4	Q-N4ch
15	N-Q3	P-N3	46	K-B1	B-Q3
16	N-B4	B-N2	47	B-Q5	R-K2
17	P-KN4	B-K3	48	B-B3	P-R4
18	P-KR3	N-B1	49	B-Q1	Q-KB4
19	NxB	NxN	50	K-K2	R-K5
20	Q-Q3	QR-Q1	51	Q-B3ch	Q-B3
21	R-B2	N-B2	52	Q-N3	Q-B4
22	N-R4	Q-Q 2	53	Q-N7ch	R-K2
23	P-N3	R-K3	54	Q-N2ch	K-R2
24	N-B3	R-Q3	55	Q-Q4	B-B2
25	P-N4	B-B1	56	Q-KR4?	R-K5!
26	N-K2	P-QN4	57	P-B4	B-N3
27	Q-N3	N-R1	58	B-B2	RxPch
28	P-QR4	PxP	59	K-Q2	Q-R4ch
29	QxRP	N-N3	60	K-Q1	Q-R8ch
30	Q-N3	R-N1	61	K-Q2	R-K5
31	N-B4	N-B5		White	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B4! threatening RxN/5 *F. Gamage, USA.*

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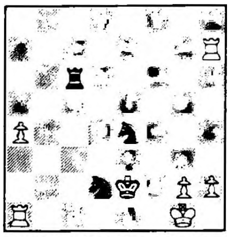

Black mates in 3 moves

Sudden Death

In 1866 Steinitz lost four games in a row to Zukertort but went on to win the world title.

Challenger Viktor Korchnoi nearly duplicated this amazing feat against Anatoly Karpov after three stormy months in Baguio City. Korchnoi was trailing by three games yet managed to even the score.

Korchnoi seemed to be gaining momentum and even looked like the favorite for an instant. In this sudden death situation of 5-5 whoever won the next game would be crowned and take home the lion's share of the $600,000 purse.

Despite his valiant comeback, Korchnoi faltered in game 32. At 47, and still at the peak of his career, probably he will never get another shot at the title.

In a way it is a pity because he intended to challenge Bobby Fischer.

The Karpov-Korchnoi match shows up the absurdity of the conditions that Fischer tried to impose on Karpov in 1975. Bobby refused to play because FIDE denied him his tie clause.

If Fischer had gotten his way, Korchnoi could have kissed his chances goodbye after game 27 when behind 5 to 2. Under Fischer's terms the best the challenger could do was tie the match at 5-5. Then the contest would stop (!) while the champion would divide the purse and walk away with his crown intact.

Such an inconclusive result would have satisified nobody. All the drama, color, and excitement resulted precisely when the critical 5-5 stage was reached.

In the longest article that ever appeared in **Chess Life,** a house organ of the U.S. Chess Federation, a mathematician tried to justify Fischer's conditions by arguing "after a long struggle the outcome of a single game is irrelevant in determining the better player." Someone pointed out this was like arguing that the seventh game of the World Series was irrelevant.

It is true, however, that Karpov got an even bigger edge than Fischer asked for. This was confirmed by Dr. Max Euwe, president of FIDE, in reference to the rematch clause that was stricken in 1963. Karpov, backed by the Soviet Chess Federation, managed to ram this clause through again prior to his match with Korchnoi.

Had Karpov lost, Korchnoi was obligated to grant him a return match. The chess world and both players would have had to go through this agony all over again.

SOLUTION: 1 ...N-B6ch! 2 PxN R-N3ch 3 K-R1 N-B7 mate, *Korchnoi-Karpov, 17th match game, 1978.*

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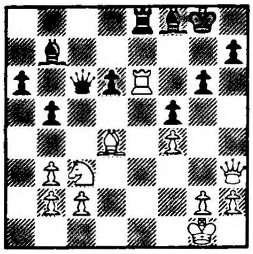

White to play and win

Fair Or Foul

American chessplayers on the whole are upset because world champion Karpov got more favorable title match conditions than Bobby Fischer ever asked for. Even Dr. Euwe, ex-president of FIDE, the world body that controls the title, conceded that all of Bobby's demands put together did not equal the advantage that the rematch clause gave the champion. This clause had been stricken as long ago as 1963.

Russia did everything it could to stop Korchnoi, fair or foul, including holding his family hostage. His two British seconds covered the match for **Chess Life** which printed a letter criticizing their extreme pro-Korchnoi stance:

"We were repeatedly given a bomboardment of 'Good Guy' Korchnoi and 'Bad Guy' Russians theme when in fact Mr. Korchnoi behaved like a child with his weeping and moaning about a spectator in the audience."

Despite Korchnoi's many legitimate grievances, he has a lot to answer for himself. His charges and countercharges grew so preposterous that midway during their match the champion refused to shake his hand any more.

In the preceding semi-final match to determine a challenger, Boris Spassky found Korchnoi's "glowering" and demeanor so repugnant that he could not face him across the board. Boris went there only to make his move before repairing to a spot where he could ponder his next move on a wall board. Korchnoi complained about that too, and their match almost blew up.

America's newest grandmaster Ken Rogoff in an outspoken interview with **Chess Horizons** blasted the challenger's sporting tactics:

"Well, I don't want to come down too hard on Korchnoi but in general I found his conduct outrageous. I wish him well, he's a great player, he's been under a lot of pressure.

"But there's just no question in my mind who the creep is. And I find it outrageous that Chess Life has Keene and Stean reporting on the matches. You've got this incredibly colored view.

"I know what Korchnoi did, yet they try to make it sound like it was Spassky. Here Korchnoi defects ....every grandmaster in Russia signs a letter condemning him—except Botvinnik, Bronstein, and Spassky. Spassky really sticks out his neck. I think it really takes a lot of guts to do what he did."

"The first day of the match, Korchnoi comes out with his press statement saying that Spassky is a one-legged dissident, a chicken.

"The only reason the match with Fischer went through is because Spassky agreed to play. He could have walked out. And the soviet Chess Federation is still mad at him for not walking out."

SOLUTION: 1 RxPch! PxR 2 Q-R8ch K-B2 3 Q-B6ch K-N1 4 QxP mates. (Espig-Pietzsch,1967).

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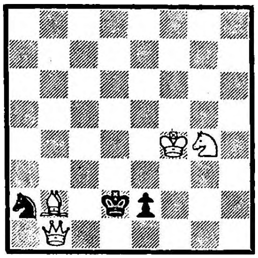

White mates in 2 moves

Karpovomania

Chess scribes who turned a penny on Fischer are now churning out books on Karpov, the new cult of a flourishing British mini-industry. Publishers are stumbling all over each other to prove Oscar Wilde's maxim *"nothing succeeds like excess."*

The market is glutted with titles covering similar ground. Oxford University Press weighs in with two, both in algebraic notation. **Karpov-Korchnoi 1974** ($3.95) by Hartston & Keene is the story of a fateful match unexpectedly for the title. Considering the breakneck speed at which this neat paperback was produced, the notes to all 24 games reflect accurate analysis by many grandmasters who were also with the authors in Moscow.

The Best Of Karpov ($8.95) boasts 75 hand-picked games by Karpov. The notes by Peter Markland ooze with hero-worship, and he describes the experience of playing Karpov "like facing a boxer whose reach is far greater than yours, and who spends the whole fight keeping you at arm's length and wins on points by scoring punch after punch without possible retaliation." Markland could also be describing that other high priest of technique, Tigran Petrosian, who was Karpov's mentor.

Two splendid anthologies are in descriptive notation, which may be here to stay after all. Pitman's **The Games Of Anatoly Karpov** ($12.95) by O'Connell & Adams is a handsome mounting of 347 games all well-annotated, many in depth, plus photos.

RHM's **Karpov's Collected Games** ($8.95 or $4.95 paperback) by the prolific David Levy is a recent sweepstake entry. It contains 530 games, 60 annotated by Karpov, 144 by others. What sets this book apart is that it was done with the full cooperation of Karpov himself who contributed early games and photos going back to the age of 8.

Karpov is only 25, his place in chess history is still nebulous. A product of the Soviet chess machine, he is the second citizen ever to be honored in his own lifetime with a commemorative medal. The first, also a chessplayer, was Lenin.

According to the curious logic prevailing in the world today, that nation which can run faster, jump higher, or play chess better, also has a superior culture. No matter that Karpov never defeated Fischer. He got his medal from a grateful nation.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-B2! threatening N-K4. If 1 . . . P-K8/Q 2 Q-Q3. If 1 . . . P-K8/N 2 Q-Q1. If 1 . . . N-B8 2 QxN. **Bob Lincoln, USA.**

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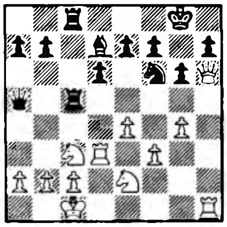

White to play and win

Karpov On Karpov

The best way to improve is to study master games. And the best players can teach us the most. **BEST GAMES** by Anatoly Karpov contains 58 of the world champion's modern masterpieces. His notes are lucid, thorough and instructive; it is a pleasure to share his ideas in his own words.

Karpov holds nothing back, does not hesitate to expose his own inaccuracies. This collection includes several fighting draws and a loss, emulating a tradition started by Fischer in his **MY 60 Memorable Games** which included 3 losses.

One cannot help but be impressed by Karpov's candor and modesty, especially in his 17-page foreword which brings us from his first exposure to the wooden pieces at 3 to the title at 24.

Yet of particular interest are his comments on how it felt to earn the title from Fischer by default in 1975:

"It is a pity, of course, that the match never took place. However, I feel no guilt and inwardly I am at peace about the entire affair.

"Virtually all of his demands had been met. Who knows what others would have been proposed if every last one of his early demands had been accepted?

"Careful analysis showed that his great victories by such impressive scores had been achieved not only on the board, but also by psychological means. Little by little he created tremendously tense situations before and during play with his protests.

"His exceptional chess ability aside, Fischer injected into the creative aspect such vanity and confusion that chessplayers were soon transformed into diplomats, orators, jurists, seeking to prove simple truths. Formerly chessplayers had been able to concern themselves with their discipline, but this was no longer possible with Fischer on the scene."

Karpov confesses that he studies chess about three hours a day: "But this is three hours of creative work, deep and tense. Try it sometime! Each year there are some five to six thousand tournament games played by grandmasters...each must be given at least a cursory glance..."

Each game is easy to follow with numerous diagrams at critical points. RHM Press, a leading chess publisher, has taken the lead by introducing algebraic notation in America. This notation, used throughout the world, helps hold down prices by eliminating costly translations into other languages.

SOLUTION: 1 P-N5! RxP 2 R-Q5! RxR 3 NxR R-K1 4 N/2-B4! B-B3 5 P-K5! BxN (*if 5...PxP 6 NxNch PxN 7 N-R5!*) 6 PxN PxP 7 QxRPch K-B1 8 Q-R8ch K-K2 9 NxBch QxN 10 R-K1ch wins. *Karpov-Korchnoi, 2nd match game 1974.*

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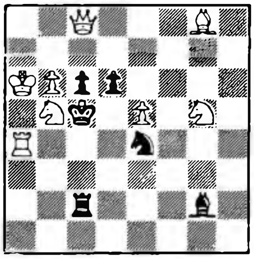

White mates in 2 moves

Karpov Mated

Is there chess after marriage? Well, the venerable institution does not seem to have hurt the world champion's game.

Shortly after getting married in Leningrad, 28-year-old Anatoly Karpov took part in a quadrangular event in Holland, winning 4 and drawing 2 to clinch first after only four rounds. In fact, nobody else even won a game until the last round.

Each of the four grandmasters played all the others twice. Lubomir Kavalek (USA) was runner-up with 4 draws, 1 win, 1 loss. Third was Vlastimil Hort (Czech) with five draws and a loss to Karpov. Last was Gennadi Sosonko (Holland) with 3 draws and 3 losses.

Karpov's games are not always exciting for the spectators because he does not indulge in theatrics of wild sacrificial orgies. Somehow he makes winning look easy. Often he wears down his opponents in the endgame until they just run out of good moves.

Sosonko, a native Russian who now resides in Holland, is a specialist in this Catalan Opening. His innovation on move ten was an attempt to improve on 10 B-B4 N-B3 11 R-Q1 N-QN5 12 Q-B1 R-B1 13 N-B3 N/5-Q4 14 NxN, draw (Sosonko-Evans, Sao Paulo 1978).

Karpov's reaction was provocative and risky. 11...P-N5 weakened his Queenside to deny access to White's Knight on QB3. Then he lured the enemy center pawns forward while preserving his two Bishops.

Sosonko might have tried 19 P-Q5 to wrest an initiative. Instead he simplified to a drawn ending, but botched it by failing to centralize his King. Yet he still could have held on with 38 K-B3 or 39 B-N6.

Sosonko resigned at adjournment without waiting to see Karpov's sealed move—the inevitable 43...B-Q6 44 N-K3 B-N8 mopping up White's Queenside pawns.

White:SOSONKO Black: KARPOV
Catalan Opening 1979

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	23	R-QB1	R-QB1
2	P-QB4	P-K3	24	N-Q4	QxP
3	P-KN3	P-Q4	25	QxQ	BxQ
4	B-N2	B-K2	26	N-N3	B-N3
5	N-KB3	0-0	27	P-K5	RxRch
6	0-0	PxP	28	NxR	B-B1!
7	Q-B2	P-QR3	29	B-K4	B-Q5
8	QxP	P-QN4	30	N-Q3	P-QR4
9	Q-B2	B-N2	31	K-N2	P-B4
10	B-Q2	B-K5	32	PxPep	PxP
11	Q-B1	P-N5	33	P-N4	K-B1
12	B-N5	P-KR3	34	P-N3	K-K2
13	BxN	BxB	35	K-N3	K-Q3
14	QN-Q2	B-Q4	36	K-B4	B-Q2
15	Q-B2	N-Q2	37	P-KR3	B-N4
16	P-K4	B-N2	38	P-B3	B-Q2
17	KR-Q1	B-K2	39	K-N3?	P-B4
18	N-B4	P-QB4	40	PxP	PxP
19	PxP	Q-B2	41	B-N7	B-N4
20	RxN	QxR	42	N-K1	B-B6
21	N-N6	Q-N4	43	N-B2	and White
22	NxR	RxN		Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B5! threatening PxP. *J. Kubicek, USA.*

Books and Reviews

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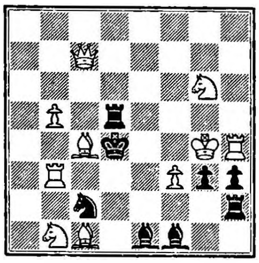

White mates in 2 moves

Last Lectures

Many readers have written to me about the flaws in Capablanca's **Last Lectures** (Simon & Schuster $4.50). Some wonder if this book was even penned by a world champion. How was it possible for such a great player to make so many mistakes in analysis?

Part of the answer lies in the foreword by his wife Olga: "He never groped for words and seldom came back to correct the original." Unfortunately Capa never revised the manuscript which was published posthumously in 1966.

The book consists of 12 elementary radio lectures delivered shortly before Capa's death in 1942. I suspect that he often worked "blindfold" without checking all variations over the board. Indeed, his wife says: "We had no chess set in the house . . . He bought it when he had to prepare his lectures."

A glaring error of analysis in the Ruy Lopez appears on page 95: **1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 O-O, NxP 6 P-Q4, P-QN4 7 B-N3, P-Q4 8 PxP, B-K3 9 P-B3, B-K2 10 QN-Q2, N-B4 11 B-B2, P-Q5 12 N-K4, PxP 13 NxN, BxN 14 B-K4, Q-Q2 15 PxP, R-Q1 16 QxQch, RxQ 17 R-Q1.** A note says: "Preventing Black from castling, for if 17 . . . O-O? 18 RxB, RxR 19 BxN with advantage." Overlooking mate-in-two by 19 . . . R-Q8ch!

But why dwell on errors? We all know that Capablanca was the most gifted natural player who ever lived. "Others think. I know," he declared.

"There are few things in this world which serve so well as chess to give us relaxation and enable us to forget momentarily the worries of our daily lives," observes the Cuban.

The book is filled with anecdotes, wisdom and instruction. "Ninety percent of the book variations have no great value, because either they contain mistakes or they are based on fallacious assumptions; just forget about the openings and spend all that time on the endings. In the long run you will get much better results that way."

Capa relied too strongly on a generous endowment of chess instinct. In the end it was his reluctance to work harder, especially on the openings, which cost him the title.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-R3! waiting. If 1 . . . BxB 2 QxB. **H. & E. Bettmann, USA**

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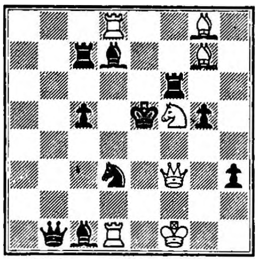

White mates in 2 moves

Two Books In One

Tournament books are for real players. They don't sell briskly and any publisher who issues them deserves encouragement.

Those wonderful folks at David McKay have given us a tournament book in mufti. **U.S. Championship Chess** by Lombardy & Daniels purports to be "a history of the American chess title." However, a separate volume is still needed to do justice to that important topic.

This "history" does not start from Morphy's victory in 1857, nor does it contain indispensable crosstables of each event. Instead Daniels picks up the thread in modern times with Samuel Reshevsky's reign in 1936.

A serious challenge emerged from a wave of New Yorkers in the late forties. In 1951, at 19, Larry Evans became the youngest titleholder ever. Bobby Fischer at 14 broke the barrier again in 1957. He won the title eight times.

Daniels' colorful and fast-moving summary occupies less than a quarter of the book and has some thrilling games. "From his agile pen, his search through dusty tomes, his clear insight into events, and his personal acquaintance with many of the participants, we have an account unsurpassed in quality of style and accuracy of fact," says his co-author, grandmaster Lombardy.

Lo and behold, we then discover a tournament book featuring Lombardy's masterful notes to all 78 games of the 1973 USA Championship in El Paso, Texas, the first held away from the big apple.

Lombardy has the good sense to let the players speak for themselves whenever possible. As an added attraction, he weaves tales of chess lore into his notes.

"The analysis of a single game often consumed long hours, and still mistakes crept in," writes Lombardy, who undertook this thankless task because: "The existence of so many earlier volumes by lesser-ranking authors represented to me a challenge to produce a superior work as far as effective teaching is concerned. Analysis of first-class games must at the very least be supervised at the grandmaster level."

If you never studied a tournament book, you don't know what you're missing. As Lombardy explains: "It has no equal as a teacher of the latest openings. All the participants will have spent long hours in preparing new lines and improving upon old ones before daring to appear at the chess board."

Reverend Lombardy has taken a sabbatical to return to his first love. Welcome back, Bill.

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q6! threatening QxR. *Gilbert Dobbs, USA*

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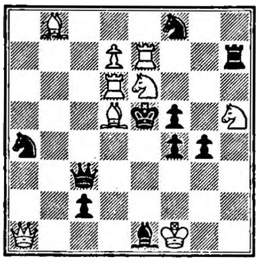

White mates in 2 moves

Underhanded Ploys

"I don't believe in psychology," said Bobby Fischer. "I believe in good moves." Be that as it may, his antics clearly unnerved poor Spassky in Iceland.

Good players don't need dirty tricks. Poker has its marked cards and backgammon its crooked dice, but chess skullduggery is in a class by itself.

Underhanded Chess by Jerry Sohl, an ardent woodpusher, is a compendium of artful ruses. He probes such vital topics as how to talk a good gambit, playing against weirdos, when to lose, befuddling rule fanatics, advanced duplicity, and desperate last resorts.

A recommended coffeehouse stratagem is to buy the first drink. Naturally your opponent will offer to buy the next. *This drink you must decline.* In a short while *buy the second drink.* Don't ask if he wants it, just buy it! If you are not dealing with a total clod, he will absolutely insist on buying the third round despite your protests that you are not thirsty. Ignore it, don't drink it! The truth is, he'll probably drink it himself to get his money's worth. With four drinks under his belt he won't be playing as well as you are.

The author omits the Mecking Countergambit, named in honor of an ill-mannered Brazilian *Wunderkind:* clasp hands tightly over ears to shut out all distractions and shoo your opponent away when he leans forward to inspect the position. Henrique Macking introduced this ploy against Tigran Petrosian at San Antonio; but it backfired and he lost their epic encounter after refusing two draws and offering four.

When he got back to Brazil, Mecking had the brass to tell the press that the Armenian had psyched him out. He accused the ex-world champion of kicking the table, elbowing the board to make it shake, stirring coffee with varying rhythms, and rolling a coin.

"He was only quiet on his move," complained Mecking. He protested twice to the referee who refused to tell Petrosian to stop breathing. "Finally I got so mad that I gave the table a mighty kick!" admitted Mecking.

Petrosian responded to this fresh provocation with his usual defensive skill. He promptly lodged protest of his own, shrugged, and turned down his hearing aid.

SOLUTION: 1 B-B4! threatening R-Q4. If 1 ... K-K5 2 N-N5. If 1 ... NxP 2 N/6-N7. *Robert Burger, USA*

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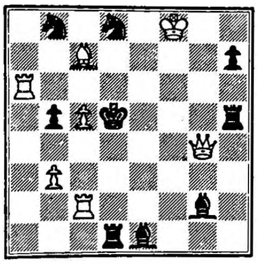

White mates in 2 moves

The Yankee Spirit

"I never thought I'd see the day when chess would be all over the front pages here, but confined only to one paragraph in **Pravda**. I guess that's my fault," quipped Bobby Fischer at a reception in New York's City Hall after he beat Spassky.

American Chess Masters From Morphy to Fischer (Macmillan) by Bisguier and Soltis is the first survey of U. S. chess from Ben Franklin. In addition to biographies of our leading masters with 90 of their games, plus a list of major national events, the authors explore whether there is a unique American style.

Reuben Fine, a grandmaster turned psychologist, argued that Soviet chess stressed counterattack, reflecting a society where individual initiative is held to a minimum. But the search for the best move transcends national boundaries.

In my own experience, Russian chess is dynamic, European solid, American practical. "Americanism is penetrating into the realms of art . . . a type of charm we marvel at rather than feel the glow of . . . We have a worldwide chess art of efficiency and practicability," fretted Richard Reti fifty years ago.

"Americans have no respect for anybody and always expect a blunder from their opponent," I once wrote. "No matter how bad your position, if it's not totally lost, you will arrive at a point during the game where you will be presented with an opportunity to win or draw if you take advantage of it."

The essence of chess is struggle, the will to win is universal. "If you sit down at the board thinking your opponent is better than you, what's the point of playing?" says Fischer who is out for blood.

When Hort's game with him was adjourned at the 1970 Olympiad, the Czech grandmaster said: "I don't know who is better, Bobby, but I offer a draw." Fischer replied, "I don't know who is better either, but I have an extra Pawn." Bobby conceded a draw 20 moves later.

The authors conclude that there is no American School, only a mastery of technique: "The age of schools is dead. Chess knowledge is so widely distributed today that all masters are to some degree electics. We can only point to slight regional characteristics of style."

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-B4! threatening QxB (or QxR). If 1 . . . PxR 2 QxP. If 1 . . . N/Q-B3 2 Q-N8. **Murray Marble**

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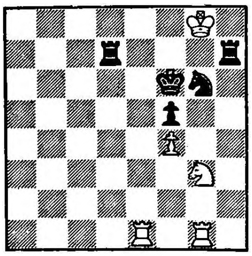

White mates in 3 moves

Curious Chess Facts

"I submit my discoveries for your delectation and astonishment" exults Irving Chernev, the Ripley of chess, in **Wonders and Curiosities of Chess** (Dover). Dedicated with love to a chess widow (his wife) this work sparkles with over 160 games and 357 delightful tidbits.

Don't stop Chernev even if you heard it before! He dusts off hoary chestnuts with aplomb, conveying his boundless joy in "the small flat world of chess." This tight kingdom of 64 squares absorbs the happy few who spend their lives cornering a king on a wooden board.

There is Franz Gutmayer who wrote a book on how to become a chessmaster although never able to become one himself!

There is Wilhelm Steinitz once arrested as a spy because the authorities feared that his moves in a postal game with Tchigorin were part of a code transmitting vital war secrets!

There is the chess critic in 1935 who said over the radio that Alekhine's style was "not convincing." At that time Alekhine had won 28 tournaments — 16 without a single loss — and held the title 8 years!

There is Jose Capablanca whose 35 tournament losses during 41 years occupied a book 1/64th of an inch thick!

There is Paul Keres who defeated 9 world champions without ever winning the title!

There is absent-minded Akiba Rubinstein who fell into the same trap twice, against Euwe in 1928 and Alekhine in 1930!

Queen's Gambit Declined

White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 N-KB3	N-KB3
3 P-B4	P-K3
4 B-N5	QN-Q2
5 P-K3	B-K2
6 N-B3	0-0
7 R-B1	R-K1
8 Q-B2	P-QR3
9 PxP	PxP
10 B-Q3	P-B3
11 0-0	N-K5
12 B-KB4	P-KB4
13 NxP!	....

Black is busted since 13 . . . PxN 14 B-B7! wins the Queen. (In 1955 Reshevsky fell for a similar trap against me but somehow managed to draw!)

The first newspaper column on chess appeared in the Liverpool Mercury, July 9, 1813!

PROBLEM SOLUTION 1 N-R5+! RxN 2 RxN+! KxR 3 R-K6. This appeared in a 9th century Arabian manuscript; it also happened in Jorgensen vs. Sorensen, 1945!

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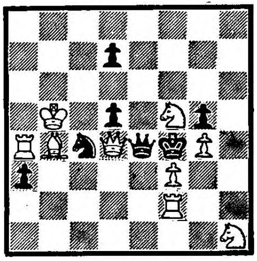

White mates in 2 moves

Five Easy Pieces

The 1000 Best Short Games of Chess by Irving Chernev (Simon & Schuster $2.95) is an entertaining anthology spanning 5 centuries: 16 categories range from "quick knockouts of great masters" to "miracles of blindfold play." The notes are sparse yet edifying. Here are 5 samples.

Courtiers often threw games to appease Napoleon's vanity:

White: REMUSAT Black: NAPOLEON
Paris 1802

1	P-K4	N-KB3	8	N-R3??	N-B6+
2	P-Q3	N-B3	9	K-K2	NxQP+
3	P-KB4	P-K4	10	K-Q3	N-K4+
4	PxP	QNxP	11	KxN	B-B4+
5	N-QB3	KN-N5?	12	KxB	Q-N3+
6	P-Q4	Q-R5+	13	K-Q5?	Q-Q3
7	P-KN3	Q-B3	White is mated		

Paris editorials criticized the Duke of Brunswick for being so sacrilegious as to play chess at the opera. Legend has it that the Duke sued — and lost.

White: PAUL MORPHY Black: DUKE OF BRUNSWICK & COUNT ISOUARD
Paris 1858

1	P-K4	P-K4	9	B-KN5	P-N4
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	10	NxP!	PxN
3	P-Q4	B-N5?	11	BxNP+	QN-Q2
4	PxP	BxN	12	0-0-0	R-Q1
5	QxB	PxP	13	RxN!	RxR
6	B-QB4	N-KB3?	14	R-Q1	Q-K3
7	Q-QN3	Q-K2	15	BxR+	NxQ
8	N-B3	P-B3	16	Q-N8+!	NxQ
			17	R-Q8 mate	

Won by a prodigy at 8:

White: RESHEVSKY Black: DOERY
Berlin 1920

1	P-K4	P-K4	9	BxN	PxB
2	P-KB4	PxP	10	N-K5	B-B3
3	B-B4	B-K2	11	Q-R5	R-B1
4	N-KB3	B-R5+	12	NxBP	QxP+
5	P-KN3	PxP	13	KxP	QxBP+
6	0-0	PxP+	14	K-N3	B-R5+
7	K-R1	N-KR3?	15	QxB	QxB
8	P-Q4	Q-K2?	16	Q-Q8mate!	

Short games are possible only because of great inequality of strength. But here a famous grandmaster is on the short end of a Pawn vs. Knight duel:

White: BOROCHOW Black: FINE
Pasadena 1932

1	P-K4	N-KB3	5	P-Q5!	NxKP
2	P-K5	N-Q4	6	P-B5	N/3-B5
3	P-QB4	N-N3	7	P-B4	P-K3
4	P-Q4	N-B3?	**Black won**		

But Chernev says Black resigned!

I won this at 15 in the second USA Junior Championship:

White: WARNER Black: EVANS
Cleveland 1947

1	P-K4	P-K4	12	Q-N3	B-Q3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	13	R-K1	Q-R5
3	B-N5	P-QR3	14	P-N3	Q-R4
4	B-R4	N-B3	15	P-QB4?	PxP
5	0-0	B-K2	16	QxBP	B-KR6
6	P-B3	NxP	17	Q-N3	KR-K1
7	R-K1	N-B4	18	R-Q1	R-K6!!
8	NxP	NxN	19	PxR	Q-K7
9	RxN	NxB	20	QxNP	QxR+
10	QxN	0-0	21	K-B2	Q-B8
11	P-Q4	P-Q4	White is mated		

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-R8! threatening Q-R2. If 1 . . . QxBP 2 Q-Q4. If 1 . . . QxN 2 B-Q2. If 1 . . . N-Q3+ 2 BxN. **David Brown, USA.**

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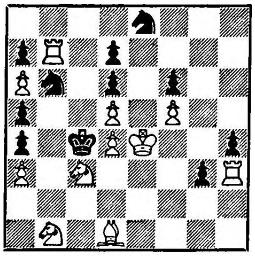

White mates in 2 moves

The Masters Speak

Chess **Quotations From The Masters** compiled by Henry Hunvald (Peter Pauper $1.50) is a slim volume of familiar sayings which makes one hunger for an extensive, better organized anthology along these lines.

Gligoric: Englishmen have knowledge and they have intelligence. But they do not have endurance. You must have endurance in chess.

Larsen: Chess is my profession. I am my own boss; I am free.

Horowitz: Chess is a great game. No matter how good one is, there is always somebody better. No matter how bad one is, there is always somebody worse.

Spielmann: In the opening a master should play like a book, in the mid-game he should play like a magician, in the ending he should play like a machine.

Tarrasch: As Rousseau could not compose without his cat beside him, so I without my King's Bishop cannot play chess.

Fischer: There isn't a woman player in the world I can't give Knight-odds to and still beat.

Koltanowski: If I win, it was a sacrifice. If I lose, then it was a mistake.

Korchnoi: I like to coax my opponents into attacking, to let them taste the joy of the initiative, so that they may get carried away, become careless, and sacrifice material.

Alekhine: Chess is a matter of vanity.

Lasker: If anybody claims he is better than I, I can checkmate him.

Boden: In a gambit you give up a Pawn for the sake of getting a lost game.

Napier: In the laboratory the gambits all test unfavorably, but the old rule wears well, that all gambits are sound over the board.

Steinitz: A Pawn ahead is worth a lot of trouble.

Keres: The older I grow, the more I value Pawns.

Capablanca: The winning of a Pawn among good players of even strength often means the winning of the game.

Tarrasch: If one piece is badly posted, the whole game is bad.

Najdorf (after losing): Look at me, I'm laughing, I'm making pleasantries, and I'm not going to be able to sleep tonight.

Anon: Every chess player should have a hobby.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-N5! If 1 . . . KxN 2 B-K2. If 1 . . . N-B2 2 NxQP. **S. Shedey, USSR.**

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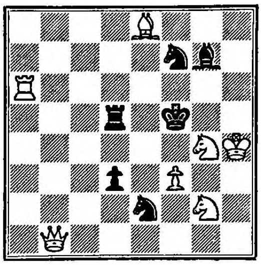

White mates in 2 moves

Ten Landmarks

"The player who plays best in a tournament never wins first," said Tartakower. "He wins second and finishes behind the player with the most luck." *THE GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENTS AND THEIR STORIES* by Andy Soltis is a colorful blend of anecdotes and games.

1. *London 1851.* A series of knockout matches among 16 leading amateurs at the Crystal Palace established German math teacher Adolf Anderssen as the unofficial world champion.

2. *London 1883.* Chess clocks introduced a new element of drama. The victor Johannes Zukertort lost the first official title match 3 years later to his runner-up Wilhelm Steinitz.

3. *Hastings 1895.* Harry Pillsbury, 22, an American dark horse, startled the world by finishing ahead of Tchigorin, Lasker, Tarrasch and Steinitz in a field of 22. Before his untimely death in 1906 Pillsbury set a blindfold record of 21 games simultaneously.

4. *St. Petersburg 1914.* Czar Nicholas organized this to pit Emanuel Lasker against two rivals he had been dodging — Capa and Rubinstein. Lasker's triumph did not deter his competitors from describing with glee how this "gentleman farmer" tried for months to mate two pigeons so their offspring would take a top prize at the Berlin poultry show. Both pigeons, however, were male.

5. *New York 1924.* Even at the ripe old age of 56 Lasker won this gruelling double round robin.

6. *New York 1927.* Capablanca dominated chess and was so far in the lead that he offered his last four opponents each a draw in advance! The Cuban even scribbled a note to Nimzovich during their game: "Please make better moves. I don't know how to avoid a win."

7. *Nottingham 1936.* The crossroads of the old and the new featuring 3 past world champs, the incumbent, and a rising Soviet star Mikhail Botvinnik (who tied for first with Capa).

8. *Hague-Moscow 1948.* Designed to fill the title left vacant by the death of Alekhine, this confirmed postwar Soviet supremacy.

9. *Bled 1961.* Mikhail Tal's runner-up was 18-year-old Bobby Fischer who scored 3 wins and a draw against the redoubtable Soviet contingent, the first crack in the wall.

10. *San Antonio 1972.* Sponsored by Church's fried chicken, a fast-food chain, this witnessed the American debut of Anatoly Karpov in what may become known as the post-Fischer era.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-N5! threatening B-Q7. If 1...N-N4 2 B-N6. If 1... N-K4 2 N/4-K3. If 1...N-Q5 2 QxP. *A. Kish, USA.*

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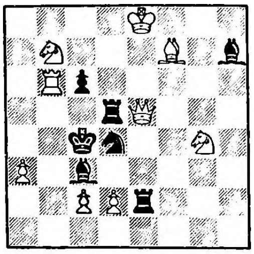

White mates in 2 moves

Small World

During the Reykjavik madness in 1972 publishers scheduled chess books to hit the market when Fischer defended his title. The match collapsed, but an unusually large number of new books appeared recently.

CHESS PANORAMA by two insiders, Lombardy and Daniels, is an entertaining potpourri of personalities, blunders and scandals. The small world of master chess springs to life in its pages.

I was even reminded of a nightmarish game in a preliminary match against South Africa at the Munich Olympiad in 1958. My position was so hopeless that Tal, who contributed a chess column to a Latvian magazine, asked Grivainis for an interview as soon as he finished mopping me up.

When facing someone they consider much stronger than themselves, some players risk wild openings rather than perish with more conventional lines. My opponent, a Latvian, had made a careful study of the dubious Latvian Gambit. Not out of any sentimental attachment to the country of his birth, but because he hoped to catch some grandmaster napping.

When the worst of my misery was over on move 21, I offered a draw. Grivainis, however, had developed delusions of grandeur and refused. It was truly the worst position I ever managed to win.

White: EVANS Black: GRIVAINIS
Latvian Gambit

1	P-K4	P-K4			
2	N-KB3	P-KB4!?	18	Q-N4	N-B4
3	PxP	P-K5	19	0-0	0-0-0
4	N-Q4	Q-B3	20	N-N3	K-N1
5	Q-R5ch	P-KN3	21	P-QR4	B-Q3
6	PxP	PxP	22	N-R3	R-R1
7	Q-Q5	N-K2	23	N-N5	R-R5
8	QxKP?	R-R5	24	Q-B3	N/2-R3
9	P-KN4	P-Q4	25	NxB	PxN
10	Q-Q3	RxNP	26	B-Q2	N-N5
11	P-QB3	QN-B3	27	KR-K1!	NxRP
12	B-K2	N-K4	28	QxP	RxRch
13	Q-K3	R-K5(a)	29	RxR	R-R1(c)
14	Q-N3	B-N5	30	NxN	PxN
15	P-KB4	BxB(b)	31	R-K2	Q-R3?
16	NxB	N-B2?	32	R-K7!	Q-N3ch
17	P-Q3	R-K3	33	K-B2	Resigns

(a) 13...P-B4! 14 N-N5 N-B4 wins

(b) Deadly is 15...N-B4! 16 PxN Q-N4! 17 P-KR4 Q-R4 18 Q-N2 NxN 19 PxN Rx Bch 20 QxR BxQ.

(c) If 29...NxN 30 R-K8ch K-B2 31 Q-B4ch mates next.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K3! threatening N-K5. If 1...RxQch 2 NxQ. If 1... N-B4 1 N-R5. If 1...N-N4 2 RxP. If 1...NxP 2 N-Q6. If 1...N-K3 2 QxB.
Bob Lincoln, USA.

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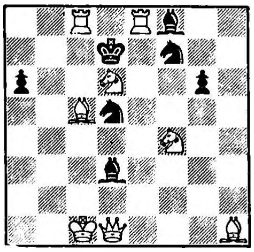

White mates in 2 moves

The Great Dane

In essence there are two styles of chess: attack or defense. While a Larsen strives to augment his dynamic potential, a Petrosian snuffs out his opponents' counterplay. Yet they are both clear disciples of Aron Nimzowitsch (1886-1935) the father of hypermodernism.

Nimzowitsch's theories enriched the game and changed its course. A deep and original thinker, his book **My System** influenced every generation since its publication in 1925.

In a new work **Aron Nimzowitsch: A Reappraisal** Raymond Keene discerns his hero's "powerful awareness of the presence of the opponent as someone who must be restrained or provoked rather than the preoccupation with one's own positive plans which one associates with other great masters, such as Alekhine . . . Tal or Fischer."

Keene's book covers familiar ground from a modern viewpoint. It contains complete crosstables and some fascinating material never before translated into English. This fragment throws light on the Dane's splenetic revolt against classicism in 1904:

Tarrasch granted me the honor of playing a serious game with him. My opening play, as usual, was most bizarre. After the tenth move, folding his arms across his chest, he suddenly made the following pronouncement: "Never in my life have I had such a won game after ten moves! . . . " The game, incidentally, ended in a draw. But for a long time I could not forgive Tarrasch for the 'insult' he inflicted on me in front of all those onlookers.

Had it not been for this feeling of animosity, I should never have learned to play chess properly. To play better than Tarrasch — that was the formula of all my yearnings . . . To achieve results select a born enemy and attempt to 'chastise' him by toppling him from his pedestal.

It is true that he was a very strong player, but all his views, his sympathies and antipathies, and above all his inability to conceive any new idea — all this clearly attested to the full mediocrity of his cast of mind. I myself, who paid homage to genius, could in no way be reconciled to the fact that mediocrity should stand as the leader of the dominant school! This fact, for me, was a veritable outrage!

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-B4! threatening Q-R4. If 1 . . . BxN 2 Q-N4. If 1 . . . N-Q3 2 N-K5.
P. Cate, Holland.

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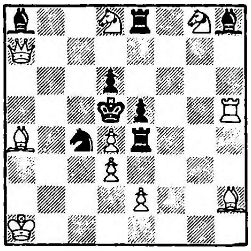

White mates in 2 moves

For Openers

Is there a way through the maze of opening theory? How do professionals treat this phase of the game? Let's ask them.

"Try to memorize as few variations as possible. Positional sense ought to liberate you from enslavement to variations" (Nimzovich). "Your only task in the opening is to reach a playable middle game" says Hungarian star Lajos Portisch.

Nobody can argue with that. But the fact remains that book players vanquish natural players with depressing regularity.

In a unique new book **How To Open A Chess Game** seven prominent grandmasters offer a glimpse into the world of the professional and their methods of preparation. An eye opener!

All seven agree that you should develop a repertoire, if only to save time on the clock. "The trouble with chess is the opponent: if you know only 'the ideas behind the opening,' and he knows the ideas and a lot of variations, he is likely to beat you" (Larsen).

My contribution to this modern classic is a glossary and a short course in basic opening strategy. Gligoric shows how these principles work in action by taking apart 8 master games move-by-move.

Hort recommends specializing in a few openings and argues that "memorization of variations could be even worse than playing in a tournament without looking in the books at all." Do you agree?

Portisch recommends a simple repertoire for players who don't have much time to study. He shows how the major well-analyzed variations can be profitably avoided.

Petrosian cites some amusing disasters from his own career and reveals how he prepared for his match against Fischer "as carefully as a field engineer with a mine detector."

Larsen brashly advises the taking of calculated risks. "I don't often play a move I know how to refute. Twice a year maybe . . ." He suggests a repertoire for a reasonably aggressive competitor.

Keres lets us peer into his secret kitchen and shows how this home cooking fares in the real world. He demonstrates "how a well-known variation is taken apart, subjected to a thorough examination of its principles, and, as far as possible, enriched with new ideas."

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 BxP! threatening QxB. If 1 . . . PxB 2 Q-B5. If 1 . . . R/1xB 2 N-K7. If 1 . . . R/5xB 2 P-K4. If 1 . . . NxB 2 B-N3. **D. Naddor, USA.**

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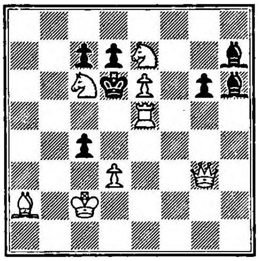

White mates in 2 moves

A Shortcut

Wending our way through the maze of opening theory can be awesome and depressing. Each new book only seems to add to the confusion. Who has the time or desire to study dreary columns and endless footnotes? Chess is supposed to be fun.

Unfortunately opening analysis has reached a saturation point. The problem of a player with limited time for study is how to avoid the major book lines without incurring a serious disadvantage. Is the search for a shortcut as futile as the alchemists' desire to change base metal into gold?

My latest work **THE CHESS OPENING FOR YOU** (RHM Publications) is an attempt to simplify the student's task. I offer a complete system for white and black no matter what your opponent does.

For example, how do you flounder against 1 P-K4? Defending the Lopez means submitting to Spanish torture for dozens of moves, holding out the cheerless prospect of drab equality. The Sicilian offers Black winning chances-provided you are willing to tread the razor's edge — the soundness of a particular line often depends on who won the latest master game.

One forcing defense has been virtually neglected: the Center Counter I P-K4 P-Q4! Black announces that he intends to fight for the initiative from the very first move. White must abandon all set strategies, all prepared analysis, and enter unfamiliar terrain.

This defense can be played with complete confidence throughout your entire career, and you don't have to learn anything else. It combines simplicity, soundness, and variety.

Similarly you need a defense against 1 P-Q4 or any other first move. I advocate the King's Indian formation involving I...N-KB3 followed by P-KN3 for black.

Finally you need a strategy as white. An all-purpose setup has great appeal because you can close your eyes and ignore the other side of the chessboard. Start with these first four moves: 1 N-KB3, 2 P-KN3, 3 B-N2, 4 0-0. This used to be Fischer's favorite and still packs a powerful punch.

My book stresses an understanding of the ideas behind these openings, not memorization. If you are sick and tired of trying to keep up with each new wrinkle and want a safe shortcut to the middle game, this may be the system for you.

SOLUTION: 1 P-Q4! threatening Q-QR3. If 1...B-B8 2 R-K3. If 1... P-B6 2 R-KN5. If 1...P-N4ch 2 R-K4.
E. Theimer, USA

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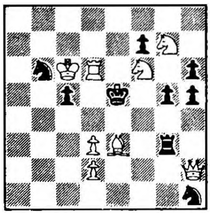

White mates in 2 moves

Hidden Beauty

It seems there are two basic laws of chess publishing: (1) No subject is so small or obscure as to be deemed unworthy of its own book: (2) No matter what the subject, someone will buy it if it's in Russian or algebraic.

Happily, there are exceptions to this rule. It is a pleasure to celebrate **The Art of Chess Analysis** (RHM Press) by Holland's top player Jan Timman. This refreshing collection of 24 games by the world's best is deeply annotated. Timman strips these games of their mystery to come as close as possible to the truth. He constantly finds hidden possibilities missed by the contestants in the heat of battle.

Timman does not set out to teach us how to analyze. He analyzes, and in the process we learn what chess is all about.

Kavalek points out in his introduction: "Only books of such magnitude and depth can explain to the chess historian of the 21st centruy what we in our time were trying to prove in our wonderful world of chess."

Timman considers this the best game of the last 20 years and adds: "Seldom have I analyzed a game with so much pleasure and devotion." White's pawn sacrifice on move 12 unleashes a storm of complications. Andersson defends beautifully to weather the attack.

A lovely draw might result from 21...NxB 22 BxPch KxB 23 QxPch! KxQ 24 R-N3ch and R-R3ch with perpetual check. But both sides were playing to win.

Timman points out that Black's last chance to hold the draw is 30...QxP! 31 Q-R7ch (if 31 QxR P-N4! 32 R-N4 N-Q3! 33 Q-B3 Q-N8ch 34 K-B2 Q-B8ch 35 K-N3 N-B4ch 36 K-R3 K-B2! wins) K-B2 32 Q-R5ch, etc.

White: LUBOMIR LUBOYEVIC
Black: ULF ANDERSSON
Wijk aan Zee 1976

1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 R-QB3	N-QB3
2 N-KB3	P-K3	19 BxB	NxN
3 P-Q4	PxP	20 B-Q3	Q-R2
4 NxP	N-QB3	21 N-B5	B-N4?!
5 N-QB3	Q-B2	22 B-K5	N-QB3
6 B-K2	P-QR3	23 BxPch!	KxB
7 0-0	N-B3	24 R-KB4	P-B3
8 B-K3	B-K2	25 R-R4ch	K-N1
9 P-B4	P-Q3	26 Q-R3	N-Q1
10 Q-K1	0-0	27 B-Q4	P-QN3
11 Q-N3	B-Q2	28 NxKP	NxN
12 P-K5!?	PxP	29 QxNch	Q-B2
13 PxP	NxP	30 Q-K4	P-N4?
14 B-KB4	B-Q3	31 R-R6	R-R2
15 QR-Q1	Q-N1!	32 R/3-KR3	Q-KN2
16 R-Q3!	N-K1	33 R-N6	R/1-B2
17 N-K4	B-B2	34 P-B4	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N/6xP! waiting. *F. Istokovics, Hungary.*

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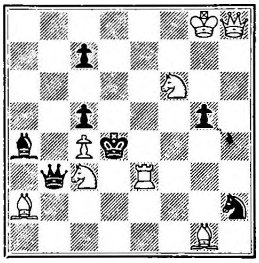

White mates in 2 moves

Take The Pawn!

A player heard that his opponent had sneaked off to consult an opening manual during their game. "Oh good!" he rejoiced. "The author got that line all wrong."

Books are riddled with error because authorities seldom admit they don't have all the answers. Rare is the refreshing honesty displayed by Bent Larsen in the tournament book **San Antonio 1972.** *"I don't understand it! But I have promised to annotate this game, so here goes..."*

White: EVANS Black: PORTISCH
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	P-Q-B4	22 BxN	PxB
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	23 R-R3	K-N1
3 P-Q4	PxP	24 P-R5	R-R3
4 NxP	N-KB3	25 B-K2	B-KN4
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	26 P-R3	R-B1
6 B-KN5	P-K3	27 R/3-Q3	R-B3
7 PB4	B-K2	28 Q-N2	B-R3
8 Q-B3	Q-B2	29 R-N3	R-B5
9 0-0-0	QN-Q2	30 R-N8	K-R2
10 B-Q3	P-R3	31 Q-N1ch	P-N3
11 B-R4	P-KN4	32 B-Q3	R-R5
12 PxP	N-K4	33 RxR	QxR
13 Q-K2	N/3-N5	34 Q-B2	R-B5
14 N-B3	NxN	35 Q-N3	Q-QN1
15 PxN	PxP	36 R-N1	B-QN2
16 B-N3	N-K4	37 K-R2	R-B3
17 P-B4	PxP	38 Q-R4	Q-KR1
18 BxBP	B-Q2	39 R-N8	QxR
19 K-N1	0-0-0	40 QxR	Q-N2
20 Q-B2	QR-B1	41 QxQ	BxQ
21 P-KR4	B-QB3		Draw

One question is why I abstained from the fashionable Pawn sacrifice "19 P-KR4!" The latest wisdom then was that the variation favored White, and that Black couldn't take the Pawn.

A few months later at Palma, Robatsch-Gheorghiu continued: 19 P-KR4 BxP 20 Q-B2 BxQ 21 RxRch K-K2 22 RxR Q-B4 with advantage to Black, confirming my original suspicion that the Pawn 'sac' was unsound.

Still later that year, at Hastings, Westerinen-Browne went: 19 P-KR 4 0-0-0 20 P-R5 QR-N1 21 K-N1 B-QB3 proving Black got equal chances by declining the Pawn. Had something new and devastating been found against the grubby 19 BxP?

Seeking further enlightenment, I just looked up this line in the long-awaited Volume 2(B) of **Encyclopedia of Chess Openings,** the last word on opening theory. Lo and behold, on page 389 (note 82) the antidote is given: 19 P-KR4 BxP 20 BxN! PxB 21 Q-N4 Q-Q1 22 QR-N1 and White wins — just like that — presto!

It just so happens I also analyzed all this before playing Portisch and decided the reverse was true after 22...B-N4ch! 23 K-Q1 RxR 24 RxR Q-B3 25 R-R5 B-R3 26 Q-N8ch B-B1.

Such is the persistence of error that the books still hold the Pawn is untouchable. If you ever get a chance, take the Pawn and hope your opponent believes the book.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R3! threatening R-K4. If 1...QxPch 2 R-K6. If 1...N-B6 2 Q-N4. *Ken Howard.*

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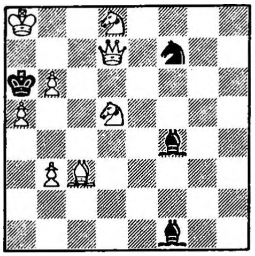

White mates in 2 moves

A Long Road

The first step for Anatoly Karpov was a tourney at Leningrad. Then came his electrifying match victories over Polugaievsky, Spassky and Korchnoi. After 60 games with the world's best — winning 20, losing 3, drawing 37 — he earned the right to face Bobby Fischer.

World Championship Interzonals: Leningrad - Petropolis 1973 by Wade, Blackstock and Kotov is a beautifully produced no-nonsense account of these two major events. This new book contains numerous photos, crosstables, and all 318 games annotated mostly by the contestants so that we may eavesdrop on their thoughts.

Russia's Mark Taimanov, Denmark's Bent Larsen and 13 other hopefuls were eliminated at Leningrad, narrowing the Candidates' matches to 8 grandmasters. Chess blindness afflicted Taimanov at the end of this game. Before his last move Larsen cannily offered a draw. "Make your move and I'll think about it," replied Taimanov. He thought about it for a half hour — and accepted — thereby missing two ways to force a win!

White: TAIMANOV Black: LARSEN
Queen's Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	25 P-K5	PxN
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 PxN	NxP
3 N-KB3	P-QN3	27 R-QB2	P-B6
4 P-KN3	B-N5+	28 N-Q1	N-Q4
5 B-Q2	BxB+	29 NxP	K-N2
6 QxB	B-R3	30 K-B2	P-KR4
7 N-R3	B-N2	31 R-B1	P-N5
8 B-N2	P-Q3	32 P-B4	K-N3
9 0-0	QN-Q2	33 N-K2	R-KR1
10 N-R4	BxB	34 N-B3	R-QN1
11 NxB	0-0	35 P-N3	R-QB1
12 QR-Q1	P-B3	36 N-K2	RxR
13 P-B3	P-Q4	37 NxR	K-B4
14 R-B1	P-B4	38 N-Q3	K-K5
15 PxQP	NxP	39 N-K5	P-B3
16 KR-Q1	Q-K2	40 N-B6	P-R3
17 P-K4	N/4-B3	41 N-N8	N-N5?
18 PxP	NxBP	42 P-QR3	N-Q6+
19 Q-Q6	QxQ	43 K-B1	P-R5
20 RxQ	KR-B1	44 PxP	NxP
21 R-Q2	P-KN4	45 NxP	K-B6
22 N-K3	N/4-Q2	46 N-N4!	P-K4
23 RxR	RxR	47 N-B2!	P-K5
24 N/R-B4	P-N4		Draw!(a)

(a) After being on the defensive for so long, White grabbed the draw. The easiest win is 48 P-N4 P-K6 49 NxP KxN 50 P-N5 N-Q4 51 P-R5 and one of the Pawns must queen.

Taimanov said he analyzed only 48 P-R4 P-K6 49 N-K1+! (best) K-K5 50 P-QR5 K-Q4 but overlooked 51 N-B2! P-K7+ 52 K-B2 K-B4 53 P-N4+ K-N4 54 N-Q4+ K-R3 (or 54 . . . KxP 55 P-R6 N-Q4 56 P-R7 N-B2 57 P-R5 is decisive) 55 NxP and wins.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-B5! threatening N-N4. If 1 . . . B-Q3 2 QxB. If 1 . . . K-N4 (or N-K4) 2 N-B7. If 1 . . . B-N7 2 Q-Q3. **A. Dsekser, USSR.**

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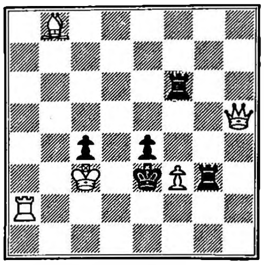

White mates in 2 moves

The Last Romantic

David Bronstein's *200 Open Games* (Macmillan) is a splendid account of his career, and the first of his books translated into English. The play's the thing — not the result — as the modest Soviet grandmaster includes nearly a hundred draws and some two dozen losses.

"Open game" is a term applied when both sides start with Pawn to King Four. This runs the gamut from the staid Ruy Lopez to the wild King's Gambit, Bronstein's first love.

"I cannot say what feelings artists experience in front of an empty canvas ... But whenever I have to start a game I cannot stop thinking that today, right now, I have the very fortunate possibility of playing the most beautiful, the most fighting, and the most profound game . .

"It is now over 30 years that I have been coming regularly to the Sacred Hall of Chess Creativeness and have reverently sent the White King's Pawn forward with a prayer to heroic feats . . . I am tormented, given no rest, and am cut to pieces by that eternal sword of Damocles known to generations of chessplayers: the question of how to begin the attack . . ."

Bronstein recalls the day he was invited to play against the "M-20" computer and gave it Queen odds. As the robot mercilessly swapped pieces, the young programmers mocked him: "Your efforts are in vain. He won't blunder anything away to you, he never blunders; there's nothing human about him! Look out, Grandmaster, you're in check . . ."

"A return match! I demand a return match!" stormed Bronstein as they started to turn out the lights and lock up. "And give me my Queen back!"

White: BRONSTEIN - Black: ROBOT
Moscow 1963 - King's Gambit

1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Q-B4	P-N4
2 P-KB4	PxP	14 NxNP+	QxN
3 N-KB3	N-KB3	15 NxQBP+	K-K2
4 P-K5	N-N5	16 N-Q5+	K-K3
5 P-Q4	P-KN4	17 NxP+	K-K2
6 N-B3	N-K6	18 N-Q5+	K-K1
7 Q-K2	NxB	19 QxB+	Q-Q1
8 N-K4	N-K6	20 N-B7+	K-K2
9 N-B6+	K-K2	21 B-N4+	P-Q3
10 B-Q2	NxBP+	22 BxP+	QxB
11 K-B2	NxR	23 Q-K8 mate!	
12 N-Q5+	K-K3		

"Whatever you might say, a machine which can play chess with people is one of the most marvelous wonders of our 20th century!" sighed Bronstein after achieving revenge on the mechanical monster.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R4! threatening QxP. If 1 ... PxP 2 Q-Q4. If 1 ... KxP 2 QxR/3. If 1 ... R/6xP 2 Q-K1. If 1 ... R/3xP 2 B-R7. *Charles Sheppard, USA.*

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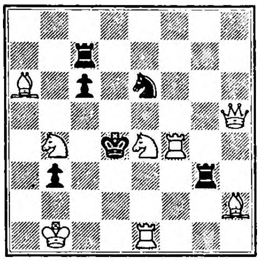


White mates in 2 moves

A Unique Chess Quiz

You can't overcome a disadvantage in the opening unless your opponent makes a mistake. That's why it's so important to start the game out right.

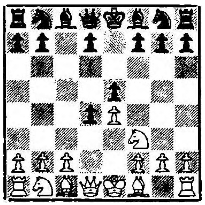
Most amateurs drift, flounder or try to remember something they saw. They simply don't have the time to study openings properly or memorize lengthy variations. Besides, that's no fun.

What's The Best Move? (Simon & Schuster $6.95) by this author is a chess quiz that teaches you openings with no memorizing of moves. 180 positions are covered in 16 different openings, and you may score yourself to determine your approximate USCF rating.

The book was designed to study while traveling or where no chess set is available. The diagrams are enough.

You are taken through each opening by a series of clearly diagramed positions, making a choice from 3 moves. The answers analyze the pros and cons of each choice so you may compare your thinking with mine.

Without memorizing any moves or variations you will improve because you will understand the ideas behind the openings. This sample is in the Sicilian Defense (#126) **1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 P-Q4, PxP 3 N-KB3, P-K4.**



White moves

(a) NxKP (b) P-B3 (c) B-QB4

(a) Not 4NxKP? Q-R4ch! Black wins a piece.
(b) 4 P-B3! immediately breaks up the center. On 4 . . . PxP 5 QNxP, N-QB3 6 B-QB4 White has compensation for his Pawn.
(c) 4 B-QB4 is too slow and gives Black time to counterattack with 4 . . . N-KB3 5 O-O (not 5 N-N5? P-Q4) N-B3 6 P-B3, NxP! 7 PxP, P-Q4 8 B-QN5, PxP 9 NxP, B-Q2 and Black gets an active game in addition to keeping his Pawn.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-B7! waiting. If 1 . . . RxR 2 NxP. If 1 . . . N-N4 2 Q-R8. If 1 . . . P-N7 2N-B2. **J. Graves, USA.**

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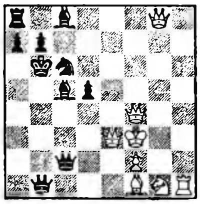

Position after 23...P-N8/Q
White to play and win

Hoax

Are you a born kibitzer? Do you feel a certain irritation when someone makes an inferior move, an urge to grab his wrist and make the strongest move instead?

Even the mighty Alekhine was not above editing his game scores to conform with what he deemed a more appropriate finish. After perpetrating one of the weirdest hoaxes in chess literature, he wrote: "I would like to create alone without the necessity, as in games, of adjusting my plans to those of my opponent, in order to create something worthwhile. Oh! this opponent, this unwilling collaborator, whose notion of beauty is always different from yours...."

In his book **My Best Games of Chess 1908-1923** (p. 69) the world champion published ■ surreal five-queen game "played by the author in Moscow 1915." The first 11 moves did take place but the rest was a total fabrication.

White: ALEKHINE Black: GRIGORIEV
French Defense

1 P-K4	P-K3	13 P-R6	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 R-N1	Q-R4ch
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	15 K-K2	QxP
4 B-N5	B-N5	16 P-R7	QxR
5 P-K5	P-KR3	17 PxR/Q	K-Q2
6 PxN	PxB	18 QxBP	QxPch
7 PxP	R-N1	19 K-B3	N-B3
8 P-KR4	PxP	20 Q/7xP	K-B2
9 Q-N4	B-K2	21 Q-B4	K-N3
10 P-KN3	P-QB4	22 Q/6-K3	B-B4
11 PxRP	PxP	23 P-N8/Q	P-N8/Q
12 P-R5	PxN	24 R-R6?	Resigns

Alekhine was so enamored with his quiet Rook move that he looked no further. Since it wasn't a real game anyway, why bother?

Black was supposed to have expired on the spot because if 24...QxB (if 24...BxQ 25 Q-Q8ch K-B4 26 QxPch KxQ 27 Q-Q6 mate; or 24...P-R3 25 RxNch! PxR 26 Q-Q8ch K-R2 27 Q/8-K7ch wins) 25 Q-N4ch Q-N4 26 Q-Q8ch K-R3 27 Q/3-R3ch forces mate. "This position is certainly unique of its kind!" wrote Alekhine.

The fly in the ointment is 24...B-N5ch! 25 Q/8xB BxQ 26 Q-N4ch (or 26 QxBch Q-B4) QxQ 27 QxQch K-B2 28 Q-Q6ch K-N3 29 Q-N4ch and White has no more than ■ draw by perpetual check.

Tim Krabbe, a Dutchman, writes: "Alekhine was not the only one who overlooked the R-R6 fallacy: so did the entire chess world for 60 years. Amazing, isn't it? No, said Jan Timman, when I showed him these variations. Why not? Because you need five Queens to analyze it properly, he said, and who has so many Queens at home?"

SOLUTION: The prosaic 24 QxP! leads to a clear win after BxQ (if 24...QxB 25 Q-N3ch QxQ 26 QxQ) 25 QxBch K-B2 26 B-Q3 Q-Q8ch 27 K-N3 with the decisive threat of R-R7ch.

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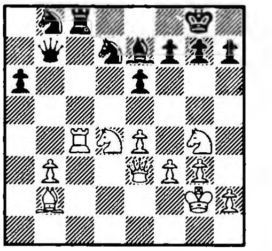

White to play and win

The Middle Road

The most important principle in chess may be stated in a single word: Centralization. Aim your forces towards the middle.

This principle is reflected in most master games that begin by advancing center pawns to release pieces locked behind them on the back rank. Yet at a tourney in New York 1880 Ware experimented with 1 P-QR4 in 11 games, losing 6 and winning 5.

Pushing this pawn doesn't make sense because Rooks are more effective on central files that have been blasted open. Heavy artillery should not roll into action via the flank.

Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen is famous for advancing a rook's pawn during a lull. In **Larsen's Selected Games** he writes:

"Gligoric has stated there are more flank attacks in my games than in those of other contemporary masters. There is probably some truth in this. One charming characteristic of many flank attacks is that they do not very often lead to simplification: if the attack is parried, there usually are still opportunities left for initiating action in another sector.

I do not deliberately play openings that are obviously bad. I emphasize the surprise element.

Over the board I suddenly got this idea and couldn't resist it! White hopes to exploit the weakness of the black squares after 14...BxP 15 B-KR6 R-K1 16 NxB QxN 17 Q-Q2 but it is doubtful whether he gets enough for the pawn by correct play. The book move 14 B-KR6 must still be considered best.

Unzicker thought for a few minutes; then he declined the kind offer."

On the next move it was too late for 15...BxP? 16 Q-R6 B-B3 17 N-N5 BxN 18 BxB P-B3 19 RxP PxB? 20 RxPch.

Larsen recommends 16...N-K2 as ■ better defense. Later he gives 25...Q-R5 26 Q-K3 Q-N5 27 P-Q5! Q-B4 28 R-N5 P-R3 29 R-B5.

White: LARSEN Black: UNZICKER
Lugano Olympiad 1968
Queen's Gambit Declined

1 P-QB4	N-KB3	19 BxN	RxB
2 N-QB3	P-K3	20 Q-Q3	R-B4?
3 N-B3	P-Q4	21 RxR	PxR
4 P-Q4	P-B4	22 PxNP	BPxNP
5 PxQP	NxP	23 B-R6	R-B2
6 P-K3	N-QB3	24 R-N1	PxP
7 B-B4	PxP	25 PxP	Q-Q4
8 PxP	B-K2	26 Q-KN3	R-B2
9 0-0	0-0	27 R-N5!	R-B8ch
10 R-K1	NxN	28 BxR	QxR
11 PxN	P-QN3	29 Q-N8ch	K-B2
12 Q-B2	B-N2	30 B-R3	P-K4
13 B-Q3	P-N3	31 Q-Q6	P-N4
14 P-KR4!?	R-B1	32 PxP	Q-B3
15 Q-Q2	B-B3	33 P-K6ch	K-N3
16 P-R5	N-R4?	34 P-K7ch	K-R4
17 N-K5	BxN	35 P-B3	P-N5
18 RxB	N-B5	36 Q-K5ch	Resigns

SOLUTION: NxP! RxR (if 1...PxN 2 Q-B3 with the double threat of QxP mate or RxR; 1...P-B3 is the only try) 2 N-R6ch! PxN 3 QxP and mate soon follows. *(Larsen-Matanovic, Zagreb 1965)*

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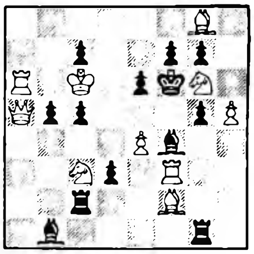

White mates in 2 moves

Booking Winners

Most major American publishers dabble in chess books as a departure from their usual fare. Those with a continuing commitment to the game can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

David McKay is the oldest, and Dover specializes in reprints. But in the period since 1974 when *How To Open A Chess Game* appeared, RHM has rapidly established itself as a leader.

RHM already has over two dozen titles ranging from esoteric opening analysis to tournament collections, which are traditionally slow sellers. The guiding spirit behind this unique and not always profitable venture is Sidney Fried, who subsidizes his folly with stock market publications.

A recent title translated from Russian is **The Life and Games of Mikhail Tal,** a remarkable autobiography. In 1960, at the age of 24, Tal became the youngest titleholder in history. Unlike many technical works of this sort, his witty notes to 100 masterpieces are lucid and entertaining. Tal has hit upon an amusing format wherein he interviews himself under the guise of a journalist; his comments about career and colleagues are quite candid.

I also learned to my surprise how I made grandmaster in 1957, in the midst of the cold war. "The Soviet chess federation proposed me for the title, but the formal grounds were clearly inadequate," writes Tal. "So I was 'exchanged' for L. Evans and A. Bisguier, who had failed to make the norm by something like half a point, and we all three were raised to the rank of Grandmaster."

White: TAL Black: PADEVSKY
Moscow 1963 French Defense

1 P-K4	P-K3	15 QxP	RxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Q-K3	K-N1
3 N-QB3	B-N5	17 B-B1	R-N1
4 P-K5	P-QN3	18 B-R3	P-B4
5 Q-N4	B-B1	19 Q-Q3	B-B1
6 B-KN5	Q-Q2	20 P-R5	Q-K1
7 N-B3	N-QB3	21 B-B4	QxP
8 P-QR3	B-N2	22 N-QN5	R-Q2
9 B-Q3	P-KR3	23 Q-B3	B-QN2
10 B-Q2	0-0-0	24 N-K5	NxN
11 P-KR4	KN-K2	25 PxN	P-Q5
12 0-0-0	P-B4	26 P-K6!	PxQ
13 PxPep	PxP	27 PxR	B-N2
14 QR-K1	R-N1	28 NxBP	Resigns?

Tal writes: "In addition to Black's other misfortunes, he had only a minute remaining on his clock. Therefore he was unable to exploit his last chance 28...Q-B6! If 29 B-Q6 PxPch 30 K-N1 B-K5 31 N-K8ch K-N2 32 P-Q8/Q? BxPch 33 KxB Q-B6ch 34 K-N1 Q-Q6ch 35 K-R2 P-N8/Qch! White nevertheless wins by 29 N-Q5ch K-R1 30 B-N2! QxB/N7 31 N-B7ch K-N1 32 N-K8ch followed by P-Q8/Q."

SOLUTION: 1 KxBP! threatening B-Q4. *D. Brown, USA.*

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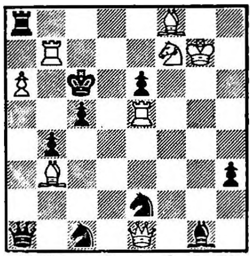

White mates in 2 moves

Tal Tells

At the ripe old age of 24 Mikhail Tal became world champion. A year later, however, Mikhail Botvinnik at 50 won the return match and Tal never again scaled the heights.

Tal-Botvinnik, Match for the World Chess Championship 1960 (RHM Press) is Tal's vivid account of their first confrontation. Each game is prefaced with Tal's thoughts at the time of the match and interspersed with Tal's notes are his "personal feelings, thoughts, agitation, and disappointments."

Reading a chess book by Tal is like meeting an old friend. He reveals his technical, physical, and human preparations for the match. Tal decided he could not surpass Botvinnik in the realm of chess technique or strategy and that he had to rely on his youthful vigor to strive for sharp tactical play. Ironically this game plan boomeranged in the return match.

Tal observes: "Botvinnik's loss in the first game immediately put both opponents on new terms. If Botvinnik could have been satisfied with 24 draws to retain his title (such a percentage of draws is possible, of course, only on paper) then now he had to play to win to eliminate the gap...We were very interested in how Botvinnik would try to even the score: would he go in for complications or prefer slow, positional *squeezing*-tactics keeping a *sure draw* in hand?"

The next 4 games were drawn and then Tal won 2 straight for a 3-point lead before Botvinnik scored his first victory in game 8. But the defending champion was never able to overcome his bad start and Tal won in 21 games with 6 wins, 2 losses, 13 draws.

"There is no need to repeat the score of the match...I would like to dwell on the course of the match, and share my impressions and experiences during the match," Tal states modestly in an epilogue. The only flaw in this edition is a lack of statistical data. A reader searches in vain for the final score.

White: TAL Black: BOTVINNIK
French Defense
match game 1

1	P-K4	P-K3	17	P-Q4	Q-B2
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	18	P-R4	P-K4
3	N-QB3	B-N5	19	R-R3	Q-B2
4	P-K5	P-QB4	20	PxP	QNxP
5	P-QR3	BxNch	21	R-K3	K-Q2
6	PxB	Q-B2	22	R-N1	P-N3
7	Q-N4	P-B4	23	N-B4	QR-K1
8	Q-N3	N-K2	24	R-N4	B-B3
9	QxP	R-N1	25	Q-Q1!	NxN
10	QxP	PxP	26	QRxN	N-N3
11	K-Q1!?	B-Q2	27	R-Q4	RxRch
12	Q-R5ch	N-N3	28	PxR	K-B2
13	N-K2	P-Q6!	29	P-B4	PxP
14	PxP	B-R5ch	30	BxP	Q-N2
15	K-K1	QxKP	31	BxR	QxB
16	B-N5!	N-B3	32	P-R5	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B1! threatening Q-B3. *Bob Lincoln, USA.*

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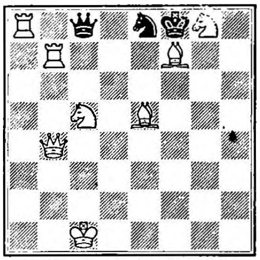

White mates in 2 moves

No Copyright

Composers can protect their melodies and songwriters can protect their lyrics. But chessmasters cannot copyright their games.

Chess is one of the few arts where composition and performance take place simultaneously. Under the law a player cannot protect his creation, only his written comments on it.

World champion Emanuel Lasker struggled in vain to better the lot of chess professionals by urging a small royalty whenever games appeared in print. But he was unable to remedy the legal situation or enlist the support of his colleagues, who stood the most to gain.

Bobby Fischer also tried to protect the fruits of his labor. In 1972 *The Games Of Robert J. Fischer* (Batsford) containec every game the authors could lay their hands on. Bobby was not entitled to a red cent because his annotations were not used.

In 1977 *Viktor Korchnoi's Best Games* (McKay) was rushed out and attributed on the jacket to "Viktor Korchnoi and others." But he disavowed this opus: "I wish to make it clear that the 'Collection of Games' of which I appear to be the author is a reprint of previously annotated games that has been published without my permission. The appearance of this book is particularly damaging to me as I have in preparation a genuine collection of my best games."

A reader noted: "One can see the results of this clever but misleading promotional maneuvering. Nowhere in the text is it ever actually said who authored or even edited the book. I mean, I originally bought the book thinking that Korchnoi would benefit from royalties. Clearly, his name and reputation are being abused and exploited. This is precisely the sort of injustice the Professional Chess Association might wish to investigate in order to protect chessplayers. I sent my book back to the publisher demanding a full refund."

SOLUTION: 1 Q-KB4! waiting. If 1...QxNch 2 B-B4 *F. Gamage, USA.*

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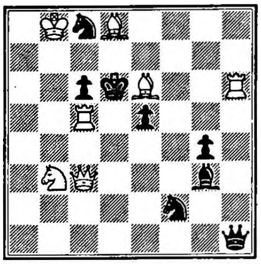

White mates in 2 moves

Maverick

Viktor Korchnoi, 47, has played sensational chess since defecting from the USSR in 1976. This act of conscience seemed to free his creative energy as he won matches against former compatriots Polugaievsky, Petrosian and Spassky to earn a title shot against world champion Karpov, whom he calls "a symbol of Soviet reaction."

Korchnoi's mere presence generates electricity. He is more famous inside Russia than anyone else who ever defected, and it is impossible for the regime not to report his results in the press.

Two of his recent books go a long way towards slaking our curiosity. *Viktor Korchnoi's Best Games* (McKay) has 60 well-annotated struggles plus 12 wins in less than 25 moves. Also included is a detailed tournament and match record spanning over 30 years, proving again that age is no barrier to a successful career.

More lively is his autobiography *Chess Is My Life* (Arco) with 72 mostly unannotated games. Korchnoi reveals his reasons for defecting and corroborates Fischer's charge that Russians cheat.

"In the professional chess world inside the Soviet Union, the top places lead to colossal privileges, and the battle for these places is bound to involve means not associated purely with chess," he explains.

Some of Korchnoi's complaints cannot be serious. He admits to the ploy of purposely arriving late for some of his games with Karpov, yet he formally accused his opponent of doing the same thing.

Korchnoi explains he couldn't trust his helpers in his 1974 match against Karpov, which he lost by the narrow margin of one point after 22 games. He attributes some of his failure to a feeling of isolation and reserves his highest scorn for former world champion Petrosian "A destroyer of values."

He recounts how Petrosian's wife slapped her husband's second for poor adjournment analysis of the sixth match game against Fischer at Buenos Aires in 1971. In the same year Taimanov was persecuted when he returned home after losing 6-0 to Fischer in Vancouver. "This story is characteristic of Soviet life—if we're going to kick a man, let's all do it together!" writes Korchnoi.

He touches briefly on his new life and the role of chess in the free world. "The life of a chess professional in the West is a difficult one. Their skills are not regarded seriously. The time will probably come when chess will attract the attention of sociologists: in the fight against a rising crime rate we should be replacing television sets with chess boards."

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B3! threatening Q-B8. *Otto Wurzburg, USA.*

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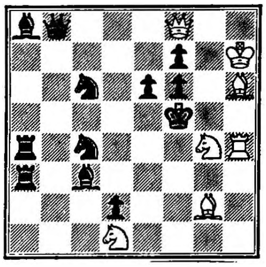

White mates in 2 moves

Poor Dad, Dear Mom

Freudian symbolism depicts the King and Queen as parent figures. Naturally the desire to checkmate is a deep-seated Oedipal wish to bump off poor dad and run off with dear mom.

Like Shaw's critic, this theory leaves no turn unstoned. How it applies to female players is unclear, but it's supposed to explain why there are so few good ones around.

The Psychology of the Chess Player by Reuben Fine glitters with half-truths: "The unconscious motive actuating the players is not the mere love of pugnacity characteristic of all competitive games, but the grimmer one of father murder . . . Pawns symbolize children, particularly little boys. They can grow up (promote), but it is again significant that they may not become 'King' . . . Put together, the chess board as a whole may readily symbolize the family situation. This would explain the fascination of the game. Lost in thought, the player can work out in fantasy what he has never been able to do in reality."

How this extends to other languages and cultures is fuzzy. Some places the Queen is not even feminine. In Persia it is called a tiger, in Russia and Korea a counselor. In Tibet the King is a lion, hardly a father-figure. In Germany and Holland the Bishop is known as a runner, in Russia a ship, in France a fool.

Freud's biographer, Dr. Ernest Jones, called chess "a play substitute for the art of war!"

Dr. Karl Menninger said: "It seems to be necessary for some of us to have a hobby in which aggressiveness and destructiveness are given the opportunity for expression, and since I long ago gave up hunting (because it is too destructive), I have found myself returning more and more to the most ancient of games."

A non-Freudian, Dr. Kurt Alfred Adler, calls chess "a game of training for problem solving. I would put little emphasis on the elements of hostility and aggression, and dismiss completely the sexual symbolism."

Adler holds that the amount of raw competitiveness depends on the culture. In collective societies such as Russia it is relatively subdued, becoming more pronounced in Western Europe and rampant in the USA.

SOLUTION: 1 N-K5! threatening R-R5. If 1 ... KxN 2 Q-B5. If 1 ... N/5xN 2 N-K3. If 1 ... N/3xN 2 R-B4. If 1 ... QxN 2 B-R3. If 1 ... PxN 2 QxP. *Charles Sheppard, USA.*

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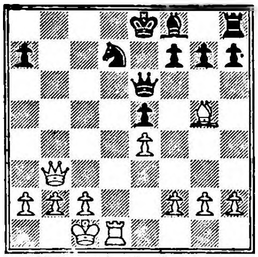

White mates in 2 moves

Little Murders

Just because Van Gogh cut off his ear, are all artists mad? What makes chess different from other competitive activities? The answer, of course, is nothing. But myths die hard.

Dr. Ernest Jones, an associate of Freud, suggested in 1930 that there was a connection between chess, the supreme activity of Morphy's life, and his "tragic neurosis." Jones wrote: "It is plain that the unconscious motive activating the players is not the mere love of pugnacity characteristic of all competitive games, but the grimmer one of father murder."

Alexander Cockburn rode this hobby horse in **Idle Passion: Chess and the Dance of Death** (1974). He called both Morphy and Fischer "walking advertisements for the Freudian interpretation of chess."

Freudian theory equates checkmate with castration and parricide. Players are silently plotting father-murder, symbolized by the enemy King. That the King is not even masculine in some languages is a slight blemish on the theory.

In 1858, at 21, Morphy journeyed from New Orleans to London for a match with Howard Staunton, who eluded him with excuses. So Morphy went to Paris and trounced Adolf Anderssen, who was acknowledged as the world's best player. After Morphy set a new blindfold record of 8 games at once, a throng of admirers paraded him through the streets on their shoulders.

Staunton accused the American of seeking financial gain. This unjust rebuke from a supreme father-figure eventually caused poor Morphy to give up chess, according to Dr. Jones. The game, no longer innocent, was now unmasked as Morphy's "unconscious impulse to commit a sexual assault on the father...to maim."

A serious flaw in this yarn is that Morphy emerged a hero while Staunton was disgraced. Since Morphy was now considered the world champion, why should he have been so disturbed by Staunton's refusal to play him?

Morphy suffered from melancholia — today it would be diagnosed as paranoia. He died at 47, probably from an accident in his tub. Cockburn informs us—in hushed tones—that he was "surrounded by women's shoes." In view of the fact that Morphy lived with his mother and sister, was it so surprising that their slippers were in the bathroom?

I seem to have misplaced Cockburn's book. As Freud might say, there are no accidents.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-N8ch! NxQ 2 R-Q8 mate. **Morphy vs. Brunswick & *Isouard, Paris 1858.***

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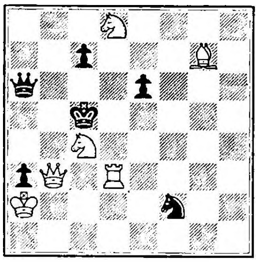


White mates in 2 moves

Instant Books

No less than two paperbacks appeared immediately after the Karpov-Korchnoi match, both written by Korchnoi's seconds. Raymond Keene and Michael Stean must have been busy.

The World Chess Championship 1978 (published by David McKay) contains all 32 games fully reported, described and annotated by Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen, with an assist from Michael Stean.

Considering its speed, it is hard to fault this little book which has copious diagrams, a complete summary of title matches since 1886, and all 36 previous games (Karpov won 7, lost 6, drew 23).

Game 10 was the fifth straight in which Korchnoi defended with the Open Defense of the Ruy Lopez. Larsen writes: "Karpov got a small endgame advantage—and found himself struggling for a draw! But the game will mainly be remembered for White's 11th move. A bomb! An improvement on opening theory which has been valid (or at least copied from book to book) since 1914."

White: KARPOV Black: KORCHNOI

1 P-K4	**P-K4**	**6 P-Q4**	**P-QN4**
2 N-KB3	**N-QB3**	**7 B-N3**	**P-Q4**
3 B-N5	**P-QR3**	**8 PxP**	**B-K3**
4 B-R4	**N-B3**	**9 QN-Q2**	**N-B4**
5 O-O	**NxP**	**10 P-B3**	**P-Q5**
		11 N-N5	....

Larsen writes: "I don't say sorry! But I confess, I am one of many authors who have written about this opening without seeing this move.

"Is it typical Tal? Oh no! Because it is not an unclear piece sacrifice. After 11...QxN 12 Q-B3 K-Q2 13 B-Q5! White just wins back the piece with advantage.

"This is Karpov's first important innovation in the match. But why did he not try to get it in before, in game 2, 4 or 6?"

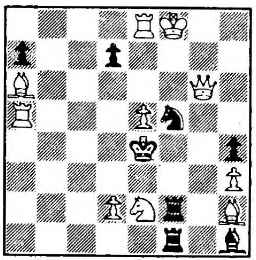
Keene's comment on move 11: "As soon as this was played the Soviet delegation exchanged knowing winks and made a move for the bar. Korchnoi was left on the burning deck to work out whether the move was brilliance or bluff. Understandably, after 45 minutes thought, he decided to decline the Russian gift."

The game continued: **11...PxP 12 NxB KBPxN 13 PxP Q-Q6! 14 N-B3 QxQ 15 BxQ B-K2 16 B-K3 N-Q6 17 B-N3 K-B2 18 QR-Q1 N/6xKP 19 NxNch NxN 20 B-KB4 N-B5 21 BxN PxB 22 R-Q4 B-Q3!** and was eventually drawn. Larsen suggests either 22 BxP or R-Q7 as a better winning try.

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q6! waiting. *F. Kuskoo.*

The Endgame

72



White mates in 2 moves

Sure Thing

There are two problems in chess. The first is getting a won game. The second is winning it.

Technique may be regarded as the ability to win a won game quickly and painlessly. But often the surest way is the longest way, and this requires flawless endgame skill.

At Carlsbad 1929 Rubinstein extracted a win from such a "hopelessly drawn" Rook and Pawn ending that the editors of the tournament book united in the assertion that had it happened 300 years ago he would have been burned at the stake for being in league with evil spirits.

Reti remarked that Rubinstein's games "create the impression of a great structure from which not one stone dare be shifted."

World champion Karpov wrote: "If I did nothing else well in my youth, I did play the endgame well. Current opening variations come and go and the evaluations of certain positions change. But the value of knowing how to play endgames remains constant and has been responsible for a large part of my tournament success."

Capablanca was the apotheosis of endgame artistry. After losing the title to him in 1921, Lasker said: "Never had I met a player who could preserve for so long the delicate balance of a position and continue very gradually and by almost imperceptible degrees to increase a trifling advantage until it became real and eventually decisive."

Ironically Alekhine won the title from Capablanca in 1927 by doing exactly the same thing. Capa was too lazy to apply himself, day in and day out, to the study of openings, the five-finger exercises of the chessplayer. Alekhine secured tiny opening advantages and settled down to the long task of exploiting them by positional means. Capa, the endgame artist, was ground down in his own territory.

During his decline Alekhine admitted: "At another time I would have gone into the ending and would have easily won the game. But during this period I was unsure of my endgame technique."

The modern attitude is summed up by Karpov: "Irrational play—going in for beautiful complications when you have an overwhelming advantage—can cost a point, even if only one out of ten. But I would rather win every one of the ten games with my technique."

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B7! threatening Q-Q5. *Martin Lubell, USA.*

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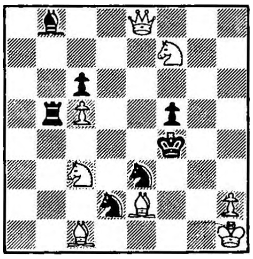


White mates in 2 moves

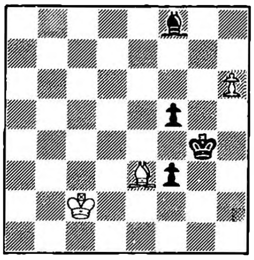
Another World

The art of composing chess problems is a world in itself. Competition in this arcane field is just as fierce as that which takes place over the board, and various international contests are held each year by mail.

Composers compete not only against each other, but against tradition and a general standard of excellence. Their works are judged on beauty and originality.

In conjunction with the 22nd Olympiad 310 entries were submitted to the Israel Chess Federation from 125 authors in 23 nations. The above problem by T.H. Bwee of West Germany won first prize in the two-move section even though the key move was not as surprising as one expects.

Unfortunately the two-mover is virtually exhausted after all these centuries. The judge wrote: "It was rather sad that the standard of the 84 entries was not satisfactory and certainly not up to expectations in a distinguished Olympiad event. There is but one comfort: it would appear that the orthodox two-mover has had its time and only once in a while the opportunity to display refreshing contents. The quest for an absolute originality was given up long ago."



White to play and draw

1 P-R7 (not 1 K-Q3? BxP! 2 BxB K-N6! 3 B-K3 K-N7 4 K-Q4 P-B5! wins; or 1 K-Q2? K-N6! 2 K-K1 K-N7 3 P-R7 B-N2 4 B-B5 B-B6ch 5 K-Q1 P-B7 wins) **B-N2 2 K-Q3!** (not 2 B-B1? P-B7 3 B-N2 P-B8/Q 4 BxB Q-N7ch 5 K-Q3 Q-R6ch followed by QxP; or 2 B-B2? K-R6 3 K-Q3 K-N7 4 B-Q4 P-B7 5 BxB P-B8/Q 6 K-Q2 Q-KB5ch! 7 K-Q3 Q-N6ch followed by QxB) **K-N6 3 B-Q4! P-B7!** (3...BxB 4 KxB P-B7 5 P-R8/Q P-B8/Q only draws) **4 BxB P-B8/Qch 5 K-B2 Q-N7ch 6 K-Q3!** (not 6 K-B3? Q-B3ch 7 K-Q3 Q-Q2ch wins) **Q-K5ch 7 K-Q2 Q-Q4ch 8 K-B2! Q-B3ch 9 B-B3 Q-K5ch 10 K-Q2 Q-N7ch 11 K-Q3**

An undefended pawn on the threshold of promotion against a queen, where it is beyond her capacity to capture it. The final position is instructive.

Out of 52 entries in the endgame section, 30 were disqualified due to various faults. I am happy to report that one of the winners was my first effort inspired by a game I once played where my opponent missed the difficult draw.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K6! threatening Q-R6. If 1...N-N5 2 R-B4.

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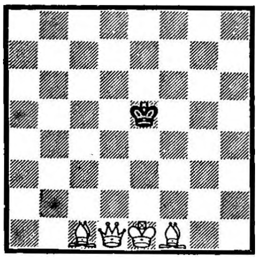


White mates in 3 moves

Help Mates!

If you failed to solve this puzzle, you're in good company. Bobby Fischer didn't solve it either.

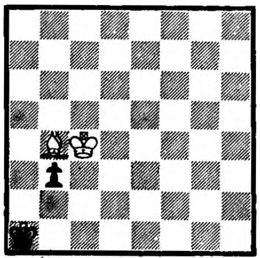
It was composed by grandmaster Pal Benko who showed it to Bobby many years ago. Bobby, cocky as ever, promptly bet he could solve it in a half hour.

After paying up Bobby bet that there had to be a second solution, a cook, if he could study it overnight. He lost again. There is one and only one key move.

Since then Benko has become so engrossed with composing problems that he is losing interest in practical play. I'm convinced that when he sits at a board he is looking not only for the quickest way to win, but the shortest way to lose as well. Pal is a specialist in "helpmates," settings where both sides collaborate to find the theoretically shortest way to mate.

In other words, Black helps White to mate the Black King! These unusual problems can be ingenious and infuriating. In solving them it helps to think backwards, to envisage a mating picture and then explore the various ways it can be reached.

Benko writes: *"The helpmate does not conflict with existing rules of play. The solver must find the only variation leading to mate—which should be cleverly hidden by the composer!—and do this with the cooperation of both sides. Black, who always moves first, does not try to defend against the mate but cooperates with White in finding the only sequence of moves producing the mate.*



Helpmate in 2 moves

This is a simple example. The solution is 1 P-N7 (remember Black moves first) K-N3 2 P-N8/B (under-promotion, perfectly legal) B-B3 mate. Okay. Now substitute a White Knight for the Bishop on QN4! Now the solution is 1 P-N7 K-N3 2 P-N8/N! N-B2 mate. Got the idea?

Finally substitute a White Rook for the Bishop on QN4! The new solution is 1 P-N7 K-B3 2 P-N8/R! R-R4 mate.

SOLUTION: 1 B-QB4!! K-B3 (1...K-K5? 2 Q-Q5 mate; or 1...K-B4 2 Q-B3ch K-N3 3 Q-B7 mate) *Q-Q6ch K-N2* (if 2...K-B4 3 Q-K6 mate) **3 Q-R6 mate.** *P. Benko.*

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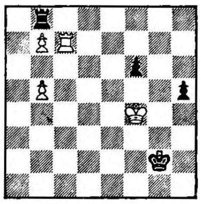

White to play and win?

Art And Chess

Opinions differ whether chess is art, science, sport, game or hobby. Nevertheless there has always been an affinity between chess and art.

Man Ray, Dali and Max Ernst designed chess sets. At the height of his fame Marcel Duchamp gave up painting and transferred his affection and energy to chess.

Hans Richter made two chess movies (**8x8** and **The Passionate Pastime**) and the art dealer Kahnweiler reminisced: *In those days my freedom was complete. In the morning I would visit painters, and in the afternoon I would play chess with Braque, Derain and Vlaminck.*

Duchamp denied that chess was an art. *If it is anything, it is a struggle,* he said. Duchamp went on to explain:

> *An artist knows that maybe someday there'll be recognition and monetary reward, but for the chessmaster there is little public recogntion and absolutely no hope of supporting himself by his own endeavors. If Bobby Fischer came to me for advice I certainly would not try to discourage him—as if anyone could—but I would try to make it positively clear that he will never have any money from chess, will live a monk-like existence and will know more rejection than any artist ever has, struggling to be known and accepted.*

Events were to disprove this prophecy. Paul Marshall, who was Fischer's lawyer during the hectic Reykjavik days, tallied all the offers Bobby refused after winning the title in '72. Almost $5 million!

Chess Life recently unearthed a devilish problem formulated by Duchamp and appealed to readers for a solution. John Speights of North Carolina submitted detailed analysis to support the claim that White wins. Is there a hole in it?

A false try is the straightforward 1 K-K4? P-R5 2 K-Q5 P-R6 3 K-B6 P-R7 4 R-N7ch K-B7 5 R-R7 K-N7 6 K-B7 R-N1! 7 P-N8/Q RxQ 8 KxR P-R8/Q 9 RxQ KxR 10 K-B7 P-B4 11 P-N6 P-B5 12 P-N7 P-B6 13 P-N8/Q P-B7. White queens first but it's a book draw.

Also inaccurate is 1 R-N7ch K-B7! Mr. Speights gives: **1 K-K3!! P-R5 2 R-N7ch K-B8 3 K-B3! K-K8** (if 3...P-R6 4 R-R7 K-N8 5 R-QB7! K-R7 6 R-B2ch K-N8 7 R-B1ch K-R7 8 R-QN1!! RxP 9 P-N6 P-B4 10 K-B2 P-B5 11 K-B3 R-Q2 12 P-N7 R-Q6ch 13 KxP R-Q1 14 P-N8/Q RxQ 15 RxR K-N7 16 R-N2ch wins) **4 P-N6! P-R6** (if 4...K-Q7 5 K-K4) **5 R-R7 K-Q7** (if 5...P-R7 6 RxP RxP 7 K-K3!) **6 K-K4 P-R7 7 RxPch K-B6 8 K-Q5! RxP 9 K-B6 R-KB2 10 P-N7** and White should win.

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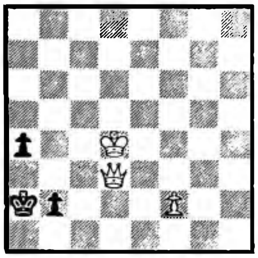

White to move and win

Pure Art

"Chess is purer than painting, for you can't make money at it. Chess has no social purpose. That, above all, is important," declared Marcel Duchamp.

His lifelong passion for chess prompted a biographer to note: "Duchamp spent most of the one week they lived together studying chess problems and his bride, in desperate retaliation, got up one night when he was asleep and glued the pieces to the board."

American Chess Art *250 portraits of endgame study* by Walter Korn won't shatter any marriages, but it may add some romance to your game.

Endgame studies are often confused with problems. Both are composed, not taken from actual games. Both must be sound, neat and unique.

There the resemblance ends. The solution to a problem ends with checkmate in a stated number of moves. In studies, however, the broader task is "White to play and win" or "draw." Contrasted to the artificial setting of problems, studies are natural. Their solutions are often simple, astonishing and beautiful.

Because it resembles a real game, the study has immense practical value. It tests knowledge of endgame theory and expands positional judgment. The solver is told what the result should be and must be able to justify that result against any possible defense.

"Chess composition stands for leisure at its relaxed and singular best," explains Korn, who throws open the door of a composer's workshop. He illuminates such esoteric themes as *corkscrews, star- flights, steeplechases, echoes, cross-pins.*

It's a world all it's own, yet with vital links to practical play. Familiarity with certain themes may even help us to score points.

SOLUTION

The diagram is Yates-Marshall, Carlsbad 1929.

1 K-B4? .....

Yates overlooked the prosaic 1 Q-B2! P-R6 2 K-B3 K-R8 3 Q-N3! P-N8/Q 4 QxPch Q-R7 5 QxQ KxQ 6 P-B4 wins.

.... P-N8/Q
2 QxQch KxQ
3 K-N4 K-N7!

Instead of resigning, as expected, Marshall finds a brilliant "swindle." Black's Pawn is doomed and his King is out of play, yet this impression of distance is illusory.

4 KxP K-B6!!

Draw!

Black gets his King back in time to stop the Pawn from queening. If 5 P-B4 K-Q5 6 P-B5 K-K4, etc.

Curiously, in 1921 Richard Reti composed a similar study using this theme known as "extended triangulation." Sometimes life follows art.

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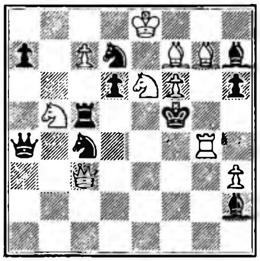


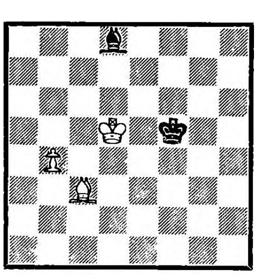
White mates in 2 moves

Nearing The End

Many master games don't reach the ending because once the result is obvious the players agree to a draw or one of them resigns. If there is one domain which has been analyzed to exhaustion, surely it is the final phase. Yet there is still unexplored terrain.

When Reuben Fine's classic *Basic Chess Endings* appeared in 1941, Queen plus QNP vs. Queen was considered a dead draw. Three years later, at the USSR Championship, Botvinnik won it against Ravinsky in 126 moves. This was considered a freak since Black erred on move 102. But at the Olympiad in 1954 Botvinnik won it again against Minev. Now theory holds that this ending is usually won, a complete about face.

Practical Chess Endings by Paul Keres reminds us that chess is not an exact science. The famed Russian grandmaster, who died recently at 59, tackles knotty problems that have baffled analysts for centuries. In several cases long accepted evaluations have been overturned. He even unearths an example of premature resignation from Capablanca-Janowski, New York 1916.



Black to play and draw

1.... K-B5!

If 2 P-N5 K-K6 3 B-K5 K-Q6 4 K-B6 K-B5 draws (5 P-N6 BxP).

2 B-Q4	*K-B6!*
3 P-N5	*K-K7!*
4 K-B6	*K-Q6*
5 B-N6	*B-N4*
6 K-N7	*K-B5*
7 K-R6	*K-N6!*
8 B-B2	*B-Q1*
9 B-K1	*K-R5!*

The long journey of the Black King is crowned with success. White can make no progress and must agree to a draw. Overlooking this clever defense, Janowski resigned in the diagram!

SOLUTION: 1 B-R8! threatening N-N7. *J. Buchwald, USA.*

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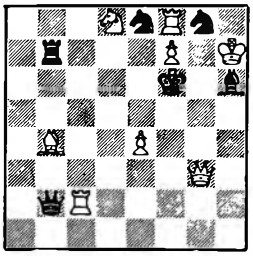


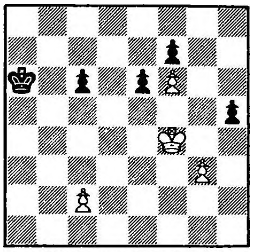
White mates in 2 moves

Post-Mortems

When a tournament game is over both contestants usually rush to an adjoining room to examine improvements and assorted flights of fancy. Often the loser "wins the analysis." Bobby Fischer guards his ideas so fiercely that he bars kibitzers from these free-for-all sessions.

The book of the 2nd Piatigorsky Cup, won by Spassky ahead of Fischer in Santa Monica 1966, contains many games annotated separately by both players, showing what each was thinking. It's instructive — and sometimes hilarious — to compare notes.

Larsen vs. Donner



White to play and win?

Since the game was adjourned overnight, it's unlikely Larsen would miss a winning line with the benefit of midnight oil. 1 K-K5, K-N3 2 K-Q6, K-N4 3 K-K7, P-K4 4 KxP, P-K5 5 K-N6, P-K6 6 P-B7, P-K7 7 P-B8/Q, P-K8/Q and the game was soon drawn. Both grandmasters agree that White missed nothing. They remain silent.

Recently, however, Curtis Carlson of Denver inquired if Larsen could have won with **1 K-N5! K-N3 2 KxP, K-B2 3 P-N4, K-Q2 4 P-N5, K-K1** (not 4 . . . P-K4? 5 P-N6, PxP+ 6 KxP, K-K1 7 K-N7! wins). In this key position White has two elegant ways to win.

The simplest is **5 P-N6** (5 K-R6! K-B1 6 P-N6 also works) **PxP+ 6 KxP, K-B1 7 P-B3!** (not 7 P-B7? P-K4! 8 K-B5, KxP 9 KxP, K-K2 holds; or 7 P-B4? P-B4! 8 P-B7, P-K4 9 K-B5, KxP 10 KxP, K-K2 11 K-Q5, K-Q2 12 KxP, K-B2 with a book draw) putting Black in zugzwang. Now **7 . . . P-B4 8 P-B4, K-N1 9 P-B7+ K-B1 10 K-B6, P-K4 11 KxP, KxP 12 K-Q6, K-K1 13 KxP, K-Q2 14 K-N6!** wins.

But active defense draws: 1 K-N5 K-N4 2 KxP P-K4! 3 K-N5 K-B5 4 K-B5 K-Q4 5 P-N4 P-K5 6 K-B4 K-K3 7 P-N5 P-K6 8 KxP K-B4, etc.

Strange how chess games haunt us, even when they are played by someone else!

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-B5! threatening R-B5. If 1 . . . N-N2 2 PxN=N! If 1 . . . K-K2 2 PxN/K8=Q. If 1 . . . Q-KB7 2 Q-K5. **R. Ulreich, USA.**

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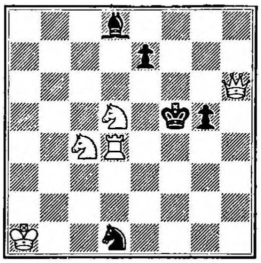


White mates in 2 moves

Trust Yourself

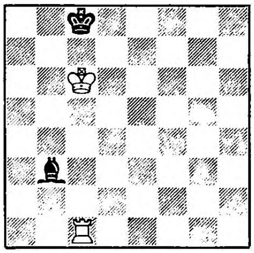
What makes chess so appealing is that only moves count, not opinions. Cold-blooded analysis has the power to demolish unjust claims. Nothing ever has to be accepted on faith.

"On the chessboard lies and hypocrisy do not survive long. The creative combination lays bare the presumption of a lie; the merciless fact, culminating in a checkmate, contradicts the hypocrite" (Emanuel Lasker).

A good way of studying master games is to conceal the next move and figure out what it will be. Then compare it with yours — was it better or worse? Immerse yourself in the notes, challenge whatever puzzles you. You will be amazed at how quickly your game improves.

In **A Passion for Chess** Reuben Fine writes: "I had picked up a tournament book of St. Petersburg 1914, but the notes contained many errors. When I found these errors, I thought that I must be wrong, and that I was not really good enough to play over such games yet; only later did I discover how sloppy many chess authors can be."

Alas, Fine himself is not wholly exempt from that charge. His monumental **Basic Chess Endings** is riddled with errors.



White moves

On page 465 (diagram 467) Fine claims a draw, giving only **"1 R-QR1 K-Q1 2 K-Q6 K-K1="** which he credits to Maestre (1939) and presents as gospel.

Yet the win is childishly easy: **1 K-Q6+! K-Q1** (Or 1 . . . K-N2 2 R-QN1 anyway) **2 R-QN1!** and Black gets mated if he tries to save the Bishop.

The essential problem is that opinions are often copied uncritically and perpetuated in the textbooks. Error is passed from hand to hand, like a torch.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-B4! threatening Q-K6. If 1 . . . PxN 2 RxP. If 1 . . . P-N5 2 Q-KN6. If 1 . . . K-N5 2 Q-R3. **Wm. Rice, USA.**

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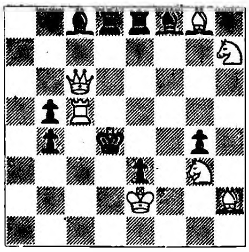


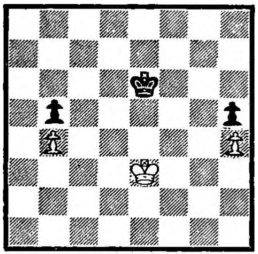
White mates in 2 moves

Ending Opposition

The "opposition" is a fundamental principle governing many King and Pawn endings. The player who has the "opposition" usually wins.

When Kings are directly opposed — facing each other on the same line — separated by an even number of squares, the player on move is said to "have the opposition."

The critical point is that the side with the opposition can penetrate by force inside enemy territory. The other King must give ground as in the diagram.



White to play and win

This mirror image looks so even that inexperienced players might abandon it as drawn. The simple fact is that whoever moves wins! Note that an even number of squares (2) separates the Kings. And White moves!

WHITE	BLACK
1 K-K4!	. . . .

No other first move wins.

1	K-B3

Unfortunately Black can't say "pass." Also hopeless is 1 . . . K-Q3 2 K-Q4! K-B3 3 K-K5! K-B2 4 K-Q5, K-N3 5 K-Q6, K-N2 6 K-B5, K-R3 7 K-B6! winning a Pawn and the game.

2 K-B4!	. . . .

Hasty is 2 K-Q5? K-B4 3 K-B5, K-N5 4 KxP, KxP 5 K-B5, K-N6 6 P-N5, P-R5 7 P-N6, P-R6 8 P-N7, P-R7 9 P-N8/Q, P-R8/Q with a book draw.

These endings can be calculated with mathematical precision; there is no guesswork.

2	K-N3

2 . . . K-K3 loses to 3 K-N5.

3 K-K5!	K-N2
4 K-B5	K-R3
5 K-B6!	K-R2

Zugzwang! Caught in a squeeze, Black must yield his KN4.

6 K-N5	K-N2
7 KxP	K-R2
8 K-N5	. . . .

White wins by crossing to the Queenside, capturing the last Pawn and queening his QNP.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-B1! waiting. If 1 . . . K-K4 2 Q-B6. If 1 . . . P-N6 2 Q-B3. O. Wurzburg, USA.

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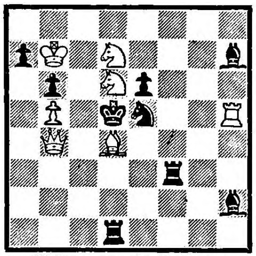
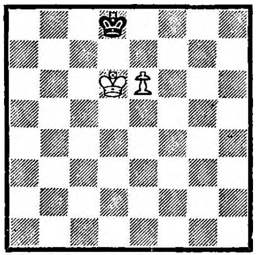


White mates in 2 moves

Moving Can Be Costly

The precious right to move can be a sore burden. **Zugzwang** (forced to move) is a paradox that arises because a player may not pass. This basic ending illustrates the suicidal principle.



Black to move loses!
White to move draws!

White wins if he can destroy the blockade and queen the Pawn. Black loses if he must relinquish his stronghold: 1 . . . **K-K1 2 P-K7, K-B2 3 K-Q7,** any **4 P-K8/Q** with an elementary book win. (See **Basic Chess Endings** by Reuben Fine.)

A delicate balance is altered when White moves first: **1 P-K7ch, K-K1 2 K-K6 stalemate.** Also inadequate is **1 K-K5, K-K2 2 K-Q5, K-K1!** (not 2 . . . K-Q1? 3 K-Q6 putting Black in **Zugzwang) 3 K-B6** (3 K-Q6, K-Q1! reepats the diagram with White to move) **K-B1!** and Black holds fast on the other side.

A complex example is "The Immortal **Zugzwang** Game" featuring the quietest winning move on record.

White: SAEMISCH
Black: NIMZOVICH
Copenhagen 1923
Queen's Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	14 P-KR3	Q-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 K-R2	N-R4
3 N-KB3	P-QN3	16 B-Q2	P-B4
4 P-KN3	B-N2	17 Q-Q1	P-N5
5 B-N2	B-K2	18 N-N1	B-QN4
6 N-B3	0-0	19 R-N1	B-Q3
7 0-0	P-Q4	20 P-K4(b)	BPxP
8 N-K5	P-B3	21 QxN	RxP
9 PxP(a)	BPxP	22 Q-N5	QR-KB1
10 B-B4	P-QR3	23 K-R1	R/1-B4
11 R-B1	P-QN4	24 Q-K3	B-Q6
12 Q-N3	N-B3	25 QR-K1	P-R3!!
13 NxN	BxN	White resigns (c)	

(a) Stronger is 9 P-K4.
(b) More prudent is 20 P-K3.
(c) **Noblesse oblige!** With nearly all his forces still on the board, White has no good move and must return his extra piece. He has some Pawn pushes (26 P-R3, P-QR4 27 PxP, PxP 28 P-R4, K-R2) but Black just moves his King until they are exhausted.

If 26 K-R2, R/4-B6; or if 26 R-Q1, R-K7 bags the Queen. If 26 P-N4, R/4-B6 27 BxR, R-R7 mate. Amusing.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-B5! threatening Q-QB4. If 1 . . . R-B4 2 Q-K4. If 1 . . . B-B4 2 N-B6. If 1 . . . PxB 2 QxP. David Brown, USA.

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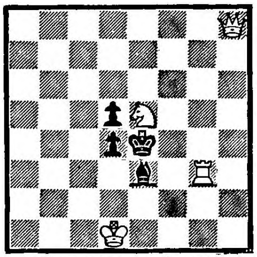


White mates in 2 moves

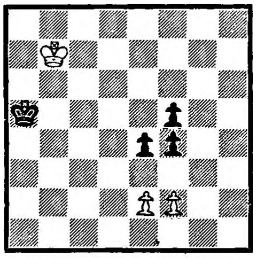
Ending It All

Most players are weak in the ending, because they seldom reach it. I once watched a tournament game in which a red-faced master couldn't mate in 50 moves with Bishop and Knight against a lone King.

The middle game is full of sound and fury. During the tide of battle be alert for transitions to a favorable ending. When behind, complicate; when ahead, simplify—as a rule of thumb.

Mastery of the final phase requires solid technique. Pros know how to patiently nurse small advantages to fruition in the endgame. Mikhail Botvinnik prepared for his title matches by brushing up on Rook & Pawn finales, although there was no assurance he would get there.

A painless way to learn the ending is by perusing **1234 Modern Endgame Studies** Sutherland & Lommer (Dover $2.50). One of my favorites is this deceptively simple study (#46) composed by Kovalenko in 1927.



White to play and draw

Looks impossible! Black is a Pawn up and closer to queening. Yet a good puzzle is a work of art with all the connotations of beauty, surprise, ingenuity and technique that the term implies.

WHITE	BLACK
1 K-B6	K-N5
2 K-Q5	K-B6
3 K-K5	P-K6!

3 . . . K-Q7 4 KxP/4, KxP 5 KxP, KxP 6 KxP leaves a puff of smoke!

4 KxP/4!	. . . .

Hopeless is 4 PxP? PxP 5 K-B4, K-Q7 6 K-B3, P-B5! etc.

4	PxP

Black queens. Now what?

5 K-K3!!	P-B8/Q

Stalemate on an open board — a stunning resource. On 5 . . . P-B8/B (or 5 . . . P-B8/N+ 6 K-B4) 6 K-B4, B-R6 7 P-K4! dissolves the last Pawn just in time to force a draw.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-B6! If 1 . . . K-Q6 2 QxP. If 1 . . . B-B5 2 Q-R7. If 1 . . . P-Q6 2 Q-K5. Bob Lincoln, USA.

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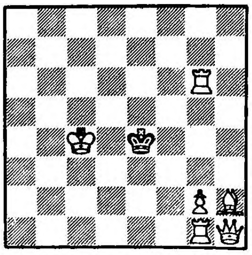
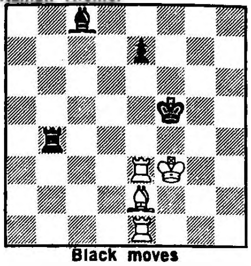


White mates in 2 moves

By Hook Or Crook

It's impolite to prolong hopeless positions to the bitter end; yet you can't win by resigning. One way out of this dilemna is known to the trade as a "cheapo" or "swindle" and requires keen cooperation from your opponent. An ingenious example from an amateur game deserves to be dubbed **The Zitzman Theme.**



Black moves

An old friend Manfred Zitzman of Pa., writes: "It was only a skittles game and somewhere along the way I had dropped a Rook. Resignation was definitely in order; but my Pawn was attacked, so hoping for an earthquake, I pushed it."

White: KNEEREAM
Black: ZITZMAN

1	P-K4
2 B-Q3+?	. . . .

Virtually any other move wins for White! This only draws.

2 . . .	P-K5+!
3 BxP+	. . . .

There's no way out of the trap. If 3 RxP B-N2 4 R-KR1 (the best try) BxR+ 5 RxB RxB 6 R-R5+ K-N3 draws.

3	RxB!
4 RxR	B-N2

DRAWN ! !

The pin is mightier than the sword. Zitzman continues:

"The pin is unbreakable. White, in order to continue, must abandon the pinned Rook for nothing, allowing Black to reach a book draw of Rook vs. Bishop where the defending King can reach a dark corner.

"Before this game if anyone had told me that a lone Bishop could draw against two Rooks in the center of the board, I wouldn't have believed it. Technically in the final position Black is not threatening to 'win' anything: he must wait until White chooses to 'sacrifice' the Rook.

"A diligent search of endgames and studies has failed to reveal this particular theme. It's the most unusual ending I've played in 38 years."

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-R1! If 1 . . . K-B4 2 Q-QN1. If 1 . . . K-K6 2 Q-K1. A Harth, USA.

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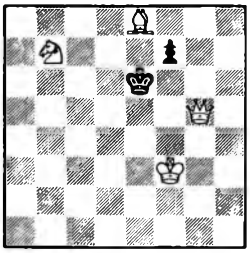
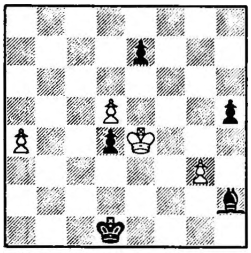


White mates in 2 moves

Stranger Than Fiction

I never subscribed to the notion that truth is stranger than fiction. Yet it is hard to see how an endgame composer could improve on the purity and simplicity of these two positions from recent tournament games.



White to play and draw

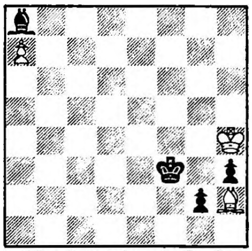
Pape-Roth, West Germany 1974. White's plight looks hopeless. He is a piece behind and 1 P-R5 BxP 2 P-R6 B-N1 seals his fate.

1 P-Q6!	**PxP**
2 K-Q3!	**....**

Again not 2 P-R5? P-Q6! 3 P-R6 B-N8 and the Bishop interdicts the advance of the Pawn.

2....	**BxP**
3 P-R5	**P-Q4**
4 P-R6	**B-N1**
5 P-R7!	**BxP**

Drawn by stalemate!



Black to play and win

1....	**P-N8(Q)!**
2 BxQ	**K-N7**
3 K-N4	**B-B3**
4 K-R4	**B-B6**

White is in a predicament known as *zugzwang*. He would like to pass, but this is forbidden.

5 P-R8(Q)	**BxQ**
6 K-N4	**B-B3**
7 K-R4	**B-B6**

Calvo-Hamann, Menorca 1974. If we did not know that this actually arose in a game, we would praise it as a pretty endgame study. In fact, Black missed the hidden point and offered a draw. It was accepted with great relief.

SOLUTION: Q-B4! threatening Q-Q6. If 1...K-K2 2 QxP. If 1...P-B3 (or K-Q4) 2 Q-K4. *Pal Benko.*

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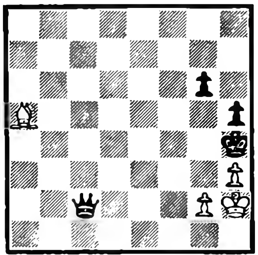


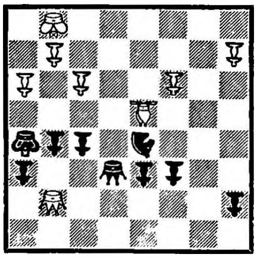
White to play and win

Mating Themes

Chess problems requiring mate in a fixed number of moves are often criticized because they bear little relation to real games. Many practical players scorn these time-consuming, devilish, cluttered exercises.

Composed endgame studies, however, can actually help us improve. They incorporate vital themes in seemingly abstract settings—themes that have enormous practical application.

This study by the Soviet composer Sergei Kaminer, who died at the age of 29 in 1937, looks both to the past and the future. It illustrates the dexterity of the Bishop which can at times outmaneuver the all-powerful Queen.



White to play and win

Perhaps the composer was inspired by the finale of Schlechter-Meitner in 1899—years before he was born—which utilized a similar mating construction and a dazzling Queen sacrifice: **1 P-N4ch PxP 2 RPxPch K-R5 3 QxPch!! QxQ 4 K-R2!** and Black can't avert the threat of B-B2 mate.

This beautiful, timeless mating theme will reappear in countless ways. The opportunity may not arise today or tomorrow, but it's stored in each chessmaster's memory.

SOLUTION: Ordinarily White could resign since he is far behind in material. But the trick is 1 B-Q8ch! forcing P-N4 which blocks the flight square of Black's King. Now 2 B-R5! (threatening B-K1 mate) Q-K7 3 B-B7! Q-KB7 (to stop B-N3 mate) 4 B-Q6!! puts Black in an insoluble quandary known as *zugzwang*.

If 4...P-N5 5 B-K7 mate. Or 4...Q-B5ch 5 P-N3ch! QxPch 6 BxQ mate. Particularly pleasing is the echo created by the first two moves featuring the Bishop's return to its original post.

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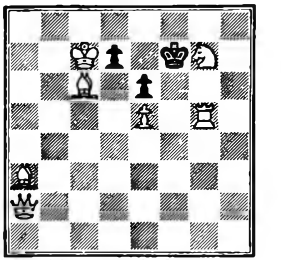


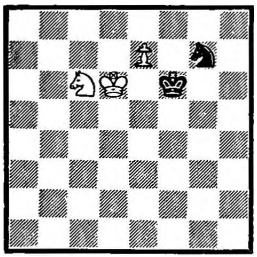
White mates in 2 moves

What's Cooking?

A puzzle is flawed if there is more than one way to solve it, a composer's nightmare called a "cook."

The word "cook" probably originates from 19th century slang meaning to ruin or spoil, as in "to cook his goose." Its use in chess may coincide with the name of Eugene B. Cook (1830-1915) a problem composer.

Some months ago we examined a fine endgame study by Ladislav Prokes. In this critical position it was erroneously claimed that Black can draw.



White to play and win

White	Black
1 K-Q7	**K-B2**

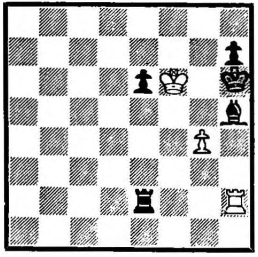
If 1 . . . K-N4 2 N-Q8, K-N5 3 N-K6, N-R4 4 K-Q8! N-B3 5 N-B8, K-B4 6 N-Q7 is decisive..

2 N-Q8+	**K-B3**
3 N-K6 wins.	

If 3 . . . NxN 4 P-K8/Q is easy.

"So it looks like Mr. Prokes may be able to breathe easier again," writes K. Schroeder, Va. C. Diesen, Md., says "Prokes proved all this over 30 years ago. This composition is in fact sound and not cooked, so I hope you will set the record straight."

In another assault on the citadel, R. Parnacott, Kansas City, submitted a cook to this study by Kubbel on page 79 of Chernev's **Chessboard Magic**.



Black to move

The tail end of the solution is 1 . . . RxR 2 P-N5 mate. It's suggested that 1 . . . R-B7+ 2 RxR, BxP leads to a draw. But White still wins with 3 R-R2+ B-R4 4 R-R3, P-K4 5 R-R4! P-K5 6 RxP, B-N3 7 R-R4+ B-R4 8 K-B5! K-N2 9 RxB, etc. This pretty point should have been mentioned by Chernev since it was anticipated by Kubbel.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 NxP! If 1 . . . PxN 2 Q-KB2. If 1 . . . PxB (or K-K1) 2 N-N7. **H. Bettmann, USA.**

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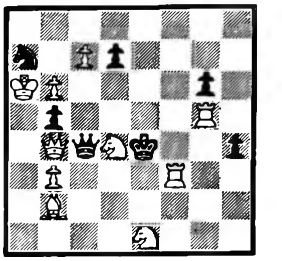


White mates in 2 moves

Pawn Power

A checker is crowned upon reaching the King row; a Pawn is queened. Simple.

Yet confusion arises in chess, because a player has an option of underpromotion: that is, promoting a Pawn to less than a Queen (Rook, Bishop or Knight). This rare tactic has value when a new Queen would allow the opponent to draw by stalemate.

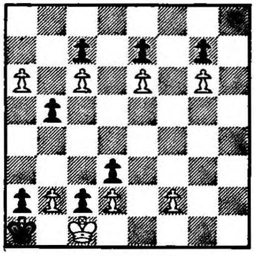
Of course a Pawn cannot remain a Pawn nor become a King when it reaches the last rank. If the original Queen is still on the board, a second one is indicated by replacing the Pawn with an upside-down Rook.

During a master game in Holland, Hans Ree queened a Pawn, recorded the move, punched his clock — but neglected to exchange his Pawn for anything. He expected his opponent Miguel Najdorf to resign.

But tricky Najdorf promptly protested that now he had the right to designate which piece Ree could select! Since it was obvious that Ree intended to queen his Pawn, the referee rejected Najdorf's claim.

A FIDE commission upheld the referee. Although technically Ree did not complete his move — and Najdorf's clock was ticking — what real penalty could be exacted?

This curious problem requires no less than 3 underpromotions. Count them!



WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
1 P-R7(a)	P-N5	9 N-B8	PxN
2 P-R8/N	P-N6	10 P-N7	P-B4
3 N-N6!	PxN	11 P-N8/Q	P-B5
4 P-B7	P-N4	12 QxP	P-B6
5 P-B8/N	P-N5	13 QxQP	P-N6
6 N-Q6	PxN	14 QxNP	P-Q6
7 P-K7	P-Q4	15 QxRP+	KxQ
8 P-K8/N	P-Q5	16 P-N4(b)	

(a) Not 1 P-B4? P-N5 2 P-B5, P-N6 3 P-B6, KPxP 4 P-K7, P-B4 5 P-K8/Q and White can't avert stalemate.

(b) Now this Pawn queens. "Every soldier carries in his haversack a marshal's baton."

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-B1! threatening R-B4. If 1 . . . QxB 2 N/4-B2. If 1 . . . QxBP 2 N-B6. If 1 . . . Q-B8 2 N-K2. **David Brown, USA.**

Chess Computers

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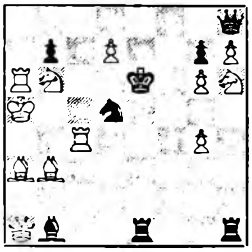

White mates in two

The Chess Computer

Eventually man will be pitted against machine. The only question is when.

David Levy, a British international master and an authority on computers, has made a famous $2500 wager that no machine will beat him in a match by August 1978. His bet looks good.

At present a human master can give Queen odds to most computers. Yet strangely enough grandmaster knowledge rarely is utilized in chess programs. Bobby Fischer believes computer people want all the glory for themselves.

The Russian program is superior because former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik is working on it. The chessmaster copes regularly with many intuitive problems which are beyond the scope of a computer; the task is transferring this information. How can a machine measure numerically the precise extent to which a pawn structure is good or bad, for example?

Levy contends that even if computers were a thousand times faster, they would be able to look ahead only about 3 extra half-moves. While eliminating certain tactical errors, this would do little to improve strategical planning.

Levy also contends that "the number of possible games (10^{120}) far exceeds the number of atoms in the universe." He concludes that a computer will not gain the international master title before the turn of the century, and that the idea of an electronic world champion still belongs in science fiction.

We shall see. The first world computer championship is set for Stockholm this August. Last year in Atlanta, Northwestern University won a tournament among 12 American computers. The crucial game contained some childishly weak moves.

White: CHAOS Black: CHESS 4.0
Queen's Gambit Declined

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	16	QR-Q1	Q-QN5
2	P-QB4	PxP	17	P-KN3?	QxP
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	18	R-K2	Q-R6
4	P-K3	P-K3	19	Q-B6	B-N5?
5	BxP	P-B4	20	RxN??	QR-B1
6	0-0	P-QR3	21	R-B7	RxR
7	Q-K2	P-QN4	22	QxR	QxN
8	B-N3	B-N2	23	Q-N7	Q-B5
9	N-B3	QN-Q2	24	B-Q1	R-Q1
10	B-Q2?	B-Q3	25	R-K5?	RxBch
11	KR-K1	PxP	26	K-N2	Q-B8ch
12	PxP	0-0	27	K-B3	Q-R8ch
13	B-N5	Q-N3	28	K-K2	R-K8ch
14	B-B2?	BxN	29	K-Q3	Q-B8ch
15	QxB	QxP	30	K-Q4	Q-B5male

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-N8! threatening P-Q8/N! (under-promotion). If 1 . . . QxN 2 PxQ/Q Davidenko, USSR.

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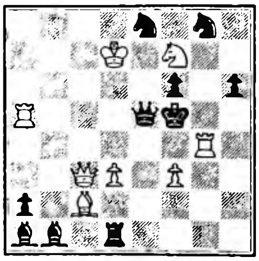

White mates in 2 moves

Premature Burial

At Stockholm the first computer world championship attracted 13 entries and was won by Russia. The next one, set for Toronto in 1977, should be considerably more sophisticated.

Computers are getting better each year and the big question is when they will surpass man. Dr. Nathan Divinsky predicts that chess is on its death-bed:

One hears talk in these relatively early days of automation, of machines that will completely solve the mysteries of chess. This is certainly possible. But as soon as this happens the game will vanish. It will become another mathematical theorem locked away in a cold book. In fact, few will look at the body as it is buried. Few will know the details of the inhuman calculation. They will only know that a good and warm friend has perished.

This is debatable. Chess has survived 1500 years; even if our egos are bruised the game will still be fun to play. The speed of a car does not discourage track events; the agility of a fish does not stop us from swimming. Probably there will be two world championships: for people and for machines.

Two teams from the USA tied for second; their game features the first positional piece sacrifice ever made by a computer. The first 9 moves are identical to an earlier contest between these same opponents. Black won, but this time "CHAOS" learned from its mistakes.

White: CHAOS Black: CHESS 4.0
Queen's Gambit Accepted

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	24	QxB+	N-K2
2	P-QB4	PxP	25	N-B5	B-B4
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	26	P-N4	Q-K1
4	P-K3	P-K3	27	B-R4	P-N6
5	BxP	P-B4	28	PxB	PxP
6	Q-K2	P-QR3	29	BxN	P-R8/Q
7	0-0	P-QN4	30	RxQ	R-R3
8	B-N3	B-N2	31	NxR	Q-Q1
9	R-Q1	QN-Q2	32	K-B2(c)	K-B2
10	N-B3	B-Q3	33	Q-K6+	K-B1
11	P-K4	PxP	34	QxN+	QxQ
12	NxQP	Q-N1	35	RxQ	KxR
13	P-N3	P-N5	36	N-B5	R-QN1
14	N-R4	BxKP	37	RxP	RxP+
15	P-B3	B-N3(a)	38	K-N3	P-N3
16	NxP!	PxN	39	PxP	PxP
17	QxP+	B-K2	40	R-R6	R-QB7
18	R-K1	Q-Q1	41	R-K6+	K-B1
19	B-KB4	K-B1	42	R-K5	R-B8
20	QR-Q1	R-R2	43	R-N5	K-B2
21	R-QB1(b)	N-KN1	44	B-K6+	K-B3
			45	P-R4	RxN
22	QR-Q1	P-QR4?	46	RxR	Resigns
23	B-Q6	BxB			

(a) Necessary is P-K4.

(b) Stronger is 21 B-Q6! N-KN1 22 N-B5 NxN 23 BxB+ QxB 24 Q-B8+ winning immediately.

(c) Peculiar. 32 N-B5 is crushing, but Black is paralyzed anyway. The rest is slaughter.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-B8! threatening K-B6. If 1 . . . Q-N4+ 2 K-Q8. If 1 . . . N-K2 2 NxP. If 1 . . . Q-Q4+ 2 KxN. Wm. Barclay, USA.

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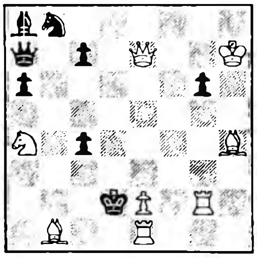

White mates in 2 moves

Slow Progress

Computers have been playing chess over twenty years, yet they may not achieve grandmaster strength until next century. Their potential is awesome: their play is awful.

Still, the wonder is that they play at all. One is reminded of the old saw about a man who owned a chessplaying dog. "But he's not very good," he explained. "I beat him two out of three."

The main function of computers right now is for Swiss system pairings. At one Canadian Open there were eight married couples and the tactful computer did not pair any husband against his wife.

These reflections are prompted by David Levy's book **1975 U.S. Computer Chess Championship** (Computer Science Press) which explains all 24 games from that event. Levy also provides a lucid account of how chess programs work and a brief history of their development.

Rules of play were similar to regular tournaments with the exception that a team had up to 30 minutes to restore their system if technical difficulties were encountered during a game. The machines would only be told the time remaining on either clock if they asked for it. Some games were lost on time!

A unique feature was a simultaneous exhibition given by Levy against all 12 programs. He won 10 and drew 2 games, explaining: *I expected to win without much difficulty, but I had been giving a running commentary on the first two rounds non-stop for ten hours. I had also been unable to reach the USA until 48 hours before.*

So much for excuses...The game that I won against CHESS 4.4 gave me a greeat deal of pleasure—it could well have been played against a human opponent. I was particularly amused when my opponent pointed out after the game that I could have mated it one move earlier. 22...R-KB1ch!

White: CHESS 4. Black: LEVY
Bird's Opening

1	P-KB4	P-Q4	13	PxN?	B-R7ch
2	N-KB3	N-KB3	14	K-R1	PxP
3	P-K3	B-N5	15	BxP	B-N8ch
4	P-QN3	P-B3	16	KxB	Q-R7ch
5	B-N2	QN-Q2	17	K-B2	Q-R5ch
6	B-K2	BxN	18	K-B3	NxB
7	BxB	Q-B2	19	R-R1	Q-B7ch
8	0-0	P-K4	20	KxN	P-B4ch
9	PxP	NxP	21	K-N5	Q-N6ch
10	B-K2	B-Q3	22	KxP	0-0ch
11	N-B3	P-KR4	23	K-K6	R-B3ch
12	P-KR3	N/4-N5!	24	K-K7	Q-Q3mate

SOLUTION: 1 Q-N7! threatening Q-B3. W. Jacobs, USA.

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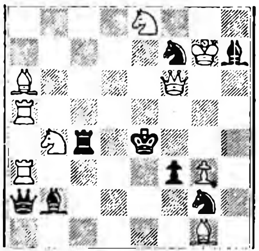

White mates in 2 moves

Man Vs. Machine

Computers are now competing in chess tournaments. A U.S. machine won the Minnesota Open and the World Computer Championship in Toronto 1977 ahead of 15 other entries including one from Russia.

"Chess 4.6" developed by David Slate and Larry Atkin of Northwestern University then placed 26th in a field of 320 in London. There is no doubt that computers are improving rapidly.

Should they be allowed to compete in human events? Paul Shannon, editor of *North Star Chess* thinks not: "There is no way computer capabilities can be compared with human players except perhaps with a human of total recall, no fatigue, interchangeable brain cells and no emotions. It is not the mechanical moves which make chess great; it is the sport of mental battle with another human. The human spirit and sporting values are intangibles which no machine may ever comprehend."

Despite the striking progress of computers, some experts in the field do not believe machines will ever reach world championship strenth. Dr. Edward Lasker, a computer specialist and still a strong chessmaster at the age of 92, writes: "From the game the program played against me, I must frankly say that I fear its lack of a master's most important characteristic, his ability to properly evaluate the *positional* result of a combination, will never enable it to play master chess, no matter how many improvements in technique will still continue to be made. For even the most ingenious programmer, aided by the greatest chessmaster, cannot translate into a computer's language any thoughts which are not in the dictionary."

However the machine defeated Dr. Lasker. It also wiped out an English grandmaster in a speed game, a grim portent of things to come.

White: CHESS 4.6 Black: STEAN
Queen's Fianchetto Defense

1	P-K4	P-QN3	21	N-KN5	PxP
2	P-Q4	B-N2	22	QNxP	RxKBP?
3	N-QB3	P-QB4	23	RxP	QxR
4	PxP	PxP	24	NxQ	RxKNP
5	B-K3	P-Q3	25	N/5-K4	R-N5
6	B-N5ch	N-Q2	26	P-B4	N-B4
7	N-B3	P-K3	27	P-R3	N-N6ch
8	0-0	P-QR3	28	K-R2	RxN
9	BxNch	QxB	29	Q-KB2!	P-R3
10	Q-Q3	N-K2	30	NxR	NxN
11	QR-Q1	R-Q1	31	Q-B3	R-N1
12	Q-B4	N-N3	32	RxN	R-KB1
13	KR-K1	B-K2	33	Q-N4	BxR
14	Q-N3?	Q-B3	34	QxKPch	K-R1
15	K-R1	0-0	35	QxB	R-B3
16	B-N5	B-R1	36	Q-K5	R-QN3
17	BxB	NxB	37	QxP	RxP
18	P-QR4	N-N1	38	Q-QB8ch	K-R2
19	Q-R2	N-N5	39	QxP	Resigns
20	P-QN3	P-B4			

SOLUTION: 1 R-QB5! threatening B-N7. If 1...RxR (or RxN) 2 B-(or RxN) 2 B-Q3. *Eric Hassberg,* USA

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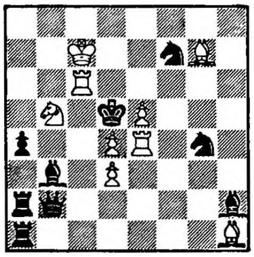

White mates in 2 moves

Think Again

"I think, therefore I am," said Pascal.

If we have to think too hard about what we do, we probably are not doing it all that well. But if you think you are thinking when you play chess, think again.

David Slate is the chief designer of *Chess 4.6* the current computer champion of the world. When told that his achievement forces us to reevaluate the whole question of whether or not machines can think, Slate replied: *"That's the wrong question. The real question is whether playing chess involves thinking."*

Those little computer chess games at the store can beat the vast majority of the human race. But just like people these games can play for years without improving. No doubt more sophisticated models will learn from their own mistakes.

Unlike humans who look only at relevant moves, computers examine trillions of positions at high speed. Slate's program now performs at a rating level of about 2000 on the Elo scale, a full class below master strength. Yet the field is still in its infancy and further progress is inevitable.

Experts disagree whether computers will ever win a human championship: some say it is just a matter of time and effort. At any rate such a contest might restore chess to prime time TV.

The world computer championship at Toronto in 1977 attracted 16 entries: 6 from USA, 3 from Canada, 2 from England, one each from Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, USSR, West Germany. This is from the last round between two American programs which fought for the title. After move 21 former world champion Botvinnik thought Black had the advantage while International master David Levy gave the nod to White. The game itself is ludicrous by professional standards inasmuch as 14...P-QN3 followed by N-B1 would have won a piece for Black. And certain moves like 31 K-R1 are beneath contempt.

White: BELLE Black: CHESS 4.6
French Defense

1	P-K4	N-QB3	18	B-Q6	N-B5
2	N-KB3	P-K3	19	Q-R1	N-B3
3	P-Q4	P-Q4	20	QxQ	N/3xQ
4	N-B3	B-N5	21	R-R1	B-B1
5	P-K5	KN-K2	22	P-B3	N-B3
6	P-QR3	BxNch	23	R-R4?	NxB
7	PxB	N-R4	24	PxN	K-Q2
8	B-N5ch	B-Q2	25	R-KN4	P-KN4
9	B-Q3	R-QB1	26	B-B2	KxP
10	N-N5?	P-KR3	27	R-QR4	P-N4
11	N-B3	P-QB4	28	R-R1	P-QN5
12	PxP?	RxP	29	PxP	NxP
13	B-K3	RxP	30	B-N1	B-Q2
14	BxP?	N-B5?	31	K-R1?	P-B4
15	0-0	RxP	32	N-Q4	R-QB1
16	RxR	NxR	33	N-K2	B-N4
17	B-QB5	Q-R4		Black won	

SOLUTION: 1 K-N6! threatening N-B7. *R. Moore, USA.*

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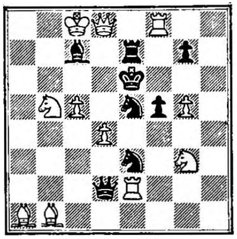

White mates in 2 moves

Ten Year Bet

In 1968 a British master David Levy made a $2500 bet with several computer friends that no machine would be able to defeat him within the next decade. "I feel sorry for your money," former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik told Levy.

At Toronto in 1978 the long-awaited match took place between Levy and *Chess 4.7* the world's best machine developed by Northwestern University. David Slate, one of its inventors, even went to part-time work so that he could devote six months to perfecting his program.

"The significance of this event extends far beyond the world of chess because of its symbolic embodiment of a technological revolution that is coming full blown upon mankind. Artificial intelligence is a revolution with greater social implications than atomic energy or space travel," stated a press release.

"I would not, for one moment, wish to set myself up as a benchmark for human intelligence. But if machines can beat us at chess why can't they beat us in every other field? My only qualm is that perhaps it is wrong to regard the prospect with awe. Maybe fear would be more appropriate," wrote Levy. "The strategy I will adopt is to do nothing. But to do it very carefully. Sooner or later the program will dig its own grave."

Levy drew the first game, won the second and third, lost the fourth and won the fifth. Until now no computer had ever scored against an International Master under normal tournament conditions.

Levy won his wager but said he wouldn't risk betting for another ten years. "I am forced to admit that in 1968 I would never have believed possible the advances that have been made in computer chess," he concluded.

White: CHESS 4.7 Black: LEVY
Game 4 Latvian Gambit

1	P-K4	P-K4	29	K-B2	R/1-R6
2	N-KB3	P-KB4	30	R-K3	B-R3
3	PxP	P-K5	31	N-K2	BxN
4	N-K5	N-KB3	32	R/1xB	P-B4
5	N-N4	P-Q4	33	P-B4	RxR
6	NxNch	QxN	34	RxR	R-R8
7	Q-R5ch	Q-B2	35	K-N3	R-R8
8	QxQch	KxQ	36	B-B2	R-Q8
9	N-B3	P-B3	37	R-R3	PxP
10	P-Q3	PxP	38	RxPch	K-B1
11	BxP	N-Q2	39	R-Q7	R-Q6ch
12	B-KB4	N-B4	40	K-N2	B-B4
13	P-KN4	NxBch	41	RxP	R-Q7
14	PxB	B-B4	42	P-N4	BxP
15	0-0	P-KR4	43	R-Q8ch	K-B2
16	N-R4	B-Q5	44	R-Q7ch	K-B1
17	B-K3	B-K4?!	45	RxP	R-N7
18	P-Q4	B-Q3	46	K-B3	B-B4
19	P-KR3	P-QN3	47	R-Q8ch	K-K2?
20	KR-K1	B-Q2	48	B-R4ch	K-B2
21	N-B3	PxP	49	P-N5	P-N3
22	PxP	R-R5	50	R-Q7ch	K-B1
23	P-B3	QR-R1	51	PxP	RxP
24	K-B1	B-N6	52	P-B5	R-R8ch
25	R-K2	B-B1	53	K-N4	R-R8ch
26	K-N2	B-Q3	54	K-R5	R-Q8
27	B-N1	R-R6	55	R-QB7	B-K2
28	QR-K1	R-N6ch	56	P-B6	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-R5! threatening 2 N-B4. *Charles Sheppard, USA.*

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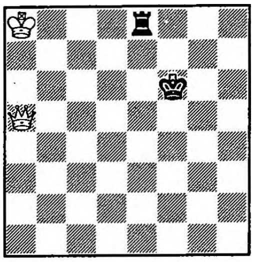

White mates in 31 moves

Are We Obsolete?

The endgame is the only phase that can be analyzed with mathematical precision. The absence of clutter on the board reduces complications.

To penalize lack of skill when one side has a winning advantage but isn't making progress fast enough, the 50-move rule can be invoked. If 50 moves pass without a piece being taken or a pawn being pushed the underdog may claim a draw—provided he has counted 50 moves aloud or kept a scoresheet as proof.

This limit can only be increased for certain rare positions established by theory long ago. The common basic wins that can be done in less than 50 moves must be memorized by anyone aspiring to mastery.

The toughest of these, which should require no more than 33 moves from any starting position, is King, Bishop, Knight vs. lone King. Another jawbreaker is Queen and King vs. Rook and King (see diagram). The basic winning theme is to force Black to a position where he must separate his Rook from his King, thus allowing the Queen to pick up the stranded Rook by a variety of checks.

The defense is just as demanding as the attack and grandmaster Walter Browne, 3-time U.S. champion, lost a wager to a computer named Belle that he could win this ending in 50 moves or less. Walter then demanded a rematch and made it just under the wire. "See, I told you it wasn't easy," he said.

Remarkably, Belle not only determined that mate is possible in just 31 moves but also calculated the number of moves needed to mate with best play as each new position arose. Apparently this elegant feat is performed by working backwards from the mating positions, which involves keeping track of nearly two million possibilities. And it all takes less than three minutes on the Control Data Cyber 176!

SOLUTION

1	K-N7	R-K2ch	17	Q-K5ch	K-R5
2	K-N8	R-K1ch	18	Q-K1	K-R6
3	K-B7	R-K2ch	19	Q-R1	K-N5
4	K-Q8	R-K5	20	K-K4	K-N4
5	Q-R8	R-K6	21	Q-R2	K-N5
6	K-B7	K-K4	22	Q-R6	R-N7
7	Q-R5ch	K-K5	23	Q-N6ch	K-R6
8	K-Q6	K-B5	24	Q-R5ch	K-N6
9	Q-R5	R-Q6ch	25	K-K3	R-N8
10	K-B5	R-QR6	26	Q-K5ch	K-N7
11	Q-R2ch	K-N4	27	K-K2	R-KR8
12	Q-Q2ch	K-B4	28	Q-K4ch	K-N6
13	Q-B2ch	K-N5	29	Q-N4ch	K-R7
14	K-Q4	R-KB6	30	K-B2	R-R1
15	Q-N2ch	R-N6	31	Q-N2 mate	
16	Q-K2ch	K-N4			

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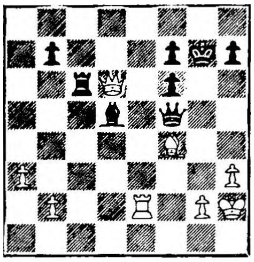

White to play and win

Black Box Blues

Was it our mission to create a superior race—the Computer?

It may still take awhile before a computer wins the world title, but those little black boxes in the game stores already are big business. Here is "an opponent who will give you a halfway decent game any time of the day or night, that never throws a tantrum when you beat it, and never shows your friends the game when it beats you."

This same principle does not seem to apply when these units meet each other. A skirmish broke out between manufacturers of two leading brands when one claimed to beat the other 7-0 in a match.

This dispute was reported in **Personal Computing** which stated: "Regardless of what position readers may take one fact remains undisputed: both *Chess Challenger* and *Boris* are doing more to popularize the game than even publicized chess matches by international grandmasters for purses in six figures."

Chess Challenger-10 circulated game five of its alleged match which made *Boris* look like a palooka. Outraged, the Boris people said the test was a hoax "This game was never played! The pivotal move #8 leads to eventual loss of the Queen. But Boris will not make this move with his timer set on 3 minutes. We are truly saddened to think that anyone would find it necessary to distribute false information."

Chess Challenger stuck to its guns: "The Boris unit was purchased at retail. We accept the fact that one Boris may be different from another. However, the game we used did in fact lose seven out of seven and we invite any member of your staff at our expense to come to Chicago and examine the unit and replay the games."

Game 5 itself does scant justice to the strength of either unit. Progress in this field is so swift that both models will be outdated.

After a dumb opening by both Boris missed the win of a piece by 8...QxQch 9 QNxQ PxB. Black resigned in view of 15...KxN 16 B-Q8 mate. This game obviously was not played by masters.

White: CHALLENGER Black: BORIS
(Time set at 3 minutes per move)

1	P-K4	P-K4	9	P-B3	PxB?
2	N-KB3	P-Q4?	10	PxB	Q-Q4
3	P-Q4	P-KB3?	11	N-B3	PxN?
4	B-N5ch?	P-B3	12	NxQ	PxNP?
5	B-Q3	PxKP	13	R-KN1	P-KR3?
6	BxP	P-KB4!	14	N-B7ch	K-Q2
7	B-N5	Q-R4ch	15	PxPch	Resigns
8	Q-Q2	B-N5?			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B8ch! KxQ *(if 1...K-N3 2 Q-R6 mate)* 2 B-R6ch K-N1 3 R-K8 mate. (Belov-Osatchuk 1965)

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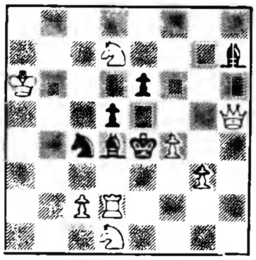

White mates in 2 moves

Friend Or Foe

Ever since Copernicus discovered that the earth was not the center of the universe, man has never been the same. The final blow to our self-esteem may be delivered by computers.

Games are a testing ground for bigger things to come and are chosen to measure computer performance because the goal—to win—is clearcut. Smart machines have launched an assault on chess, checkers, bridge, go, and other bastions of leisure.

At backgammon a world champion, for the first time ever, lost to a program that displayed an understanding of the position and not just an ability to find the right move. "The machine was lucky and the dice were not rolling for me tonight," lamented Luigi Villa.

In an article entitled "Computer Chess: Can the Machine Beat Man at His Own Game?" in **The Futurist** Lane Jennings notes: *"The idyllic picture of a man-machine partnership can only become a reality if humans are able to overcome their fear and envy of machine intelligence. This is far from certain, however, for human egos are notoriously sensitive. How the world's chessplayers react to the growing impact of computers on the theory and traditions of their Royal Game may provide a glimpse to the future of mankind's relationship with the machine."*

Jennings outlines three areas where computers enjoy distinct advantages under present rules. First, they have been fed opening and endgame manuals whereas humans must rely on their frail memory. Second, computers can rearrange the board many times while thinking ahead whereas we may neither touch the pieces nor tinker with a second set for analysis. Third, the computer is not subject to fatigue or distractions from noise, climate, crowding or poor lighting.

I eagerly await the day when computers are good enough to be used to predict the next move so spectators can compare it with the one grandmasters actually make while a game is in progress. If we emphasize the sporting aspects of chess—speeding things up and finishing all games in a single session—I see little reason for hostility to break out between man and machine. On the contrary, these new developments should enhance the popularity of our ancient pastime.

"Enough, there are still problems to be solved, the whole truth in chess is not by any means known yet—fortunately," noted Emanuel Lasker 50 years ago.

SOLUTION: 1 P-B5! threatening Q-N4. *B. Campbell, USA.*

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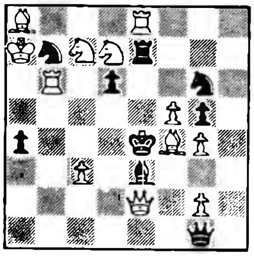

White mates in 2 moves

Computers Moving

Chess computers, like the rest of the breed, are moving inexorably towards mastery over the human race. But the going is tough because chess has been a classic problem in the field of artificial intelligence ever since Claude Shannon of Bell Laboratories first taught machines to play in the early 1950's.

A $100,000 prize has been announced for the first computer that wins a match against the world champion. Smaller annual prizes for human vs. computer contests will be provided by the Fredkin Foundation and administered by Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh where Dr. Hans Berliner, once one of America's leading players, teaches computer science.

Berliner, who developed a backgammon program that beat the world champion in 1979, feels that a computer will be able to make a serious challenge for the U.S. championship in five years "without disgracing itself." The best program has reached a rating of 2200—master level on the standard Elo scale—whereas world champ Anatoly Karpov is rated over 2700.

Good chessplayers rely on memory patterns that enable them to narrow the choices to three or four in any given position. Most computers use "brute force" to exhaust all possibilities before selecting a move. This is a virtual impossibility under practical tournament conditions that average three minutes per move.

In West Germany Karpov played 25 boards simultaneously against a microcomputer called *Chess Champion Super System 3.* He won *all* despite a near miss when he got bored and blundered a Rook.

Karpov refrained from 23 QxN BxBP or 23 RxN B-Q5. The machine could have won quickly with 19...Q-R7 or, at the very end, by 32...Q-N1! 33 N-K7ch K-R2 34 B-K4ch P-B4 instead of carelessly overlooking mate-in-one.

White: KARPOV Black: COMPUTER
English Opening 1980

1	P-QB4	P-K4	18	N-R4	B-K3
2	N-QB3	N-QB3	19	B-K4ch	K-N2
3	P-KN3	B-B4	20	P-N4	N-Q5
4	B-N2	N-B3	21	K-R2?	N-N6
5	N-B3	0-0	22	Q-N2	NxR
6	0-0	P-Q3	23	P-K3	P-B3
7	P-Q3	B-K3	24	N-QB3	P-Q4
8	P-QR3	P-QR4	25	PxP	PxP
9	P-R3	Q-K2	26	B-N2	P-Q5
10	R-N1	B-B4?	27	N-N5	Q-N3
11	B-N5	K-R1	28	NxB	QxN
12	N-Q5	Q-Q1	29	P-B4	PxKP
13	P-QN4	PxP	30	PxP	PxP
14	PxP	B-R2	31	QxPch	K-N1
15	R-R1	P-R3	32	N-N6	KR-Q1??
16	BxN	PxB	33	Q-R8 mate	
17	Q-Q2	K-R2			

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q5! threatening N/7-B6. *Walter Susman, USA.*

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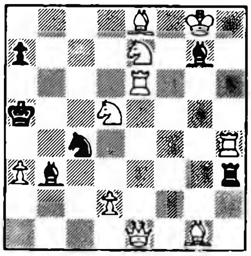

White mates in 2 moves

Belle Stars

Machines seem as eager as humans to prove their mettle. This was again demonstrated at the third world computer championship in Linz, Austria, which attracted a field of 18 from 6 nations.

The USA dominated with 8 entries and swept the top three prizes, ahead of Canada, Russia, England, West Germany and Sweden. Belle, developed by the New Jersey phone company, tied for first at 3 wins and a draw with Chaos from the University of Michigan.

Belle defeated Chaos in an exciting playoff game. Its performance rating was 2189 on the standard Elo scale, a shade below master strength (2200) yet far behind world champion Karpov (over 2700).

These exercises take on added significance in the light of a $100,000 prize offered to the first machine that beats a human world champ for the title. Some experts say this will never happen, others predict it by the year 2000.

Until the day when computers solve the game and reduce it to the level of tic-tac-toe, Professor Elo has suggested using programs with known ratings to stabilize the rating pool. The strength would thus remain constant, so any apparent change in their ratings would indicate a general drift in the whole system (which could then be adjusted).

Chaos got into trouble early by not retreating 7...N-N3. Yet material loss could have been averted by 9...Q-Q3! 10 B-KB4 Q-N5ch.

Belle avoided the trap 13 PxN? BxNch 14 PxB Q-Q8 mate. Chaos might have tried for a draw by 13...N-Q5!? 14 QxRch K-Q2 but this is refuted by 15 B-R3ch!

White weathered the attack and started one of his own. Instead of resigning like a gentleman, however, Chaos fought to the bitter end. The final moves were gibberish and delayed the inevitable.

White: BELLE Black: CHAOS
Alekhine Defense 1980

1	P-K4	N-KB3	21	P-N3	B-N2
2	P-K5	N-Q4	22	B-QN2	B-Q5
3	P-Q4	P-Q3	23	P-N4	R-N3
4	N-KB3	PxP	24	Q-Q7	R-Q3
5	NxP	P-KN3	25	Q-R4	Q-N3
6	P-KN3	B-B4	26	B-R3	BxNch
7	P-QB4	N-N5?!	27	KxB	R/3-Q1
8	Q-R4ch	N/5-B3	28	QR-Q1	Q-B7
9	P-Q5	B-B7	29	PxP	Q-B7ch
10	Q-N5	Q-Q3	30	K-Q4	PxP
11	NxN	NxN	31	Q-B6	Q-B7ch
12	N-B3	B-N2	32	K-K5	K-N1
13	QxP	0-0	33	R-N1ch	K-R1
14	QxN	Q-N5	34	BxKP	Q-N7
15	K-Q2	B-K5	35	Q-B6ch	K-N1
16	R-KN1	KR-N1	36	BxQ	RxPch
17	B-R3	B-R3ch	37	K-K6	P-KR3
18	P-B4	Q-R4	38	QxRP	R-K4ch
19	R-K1	P-B4	39	PxR	R-KB1
20	Q-K6ch	K-B1	40	B-B3 mate	

SOLUTION: N-B7! threatening R-QR6. *Walter Susman, USA.*

Chesscellaneous

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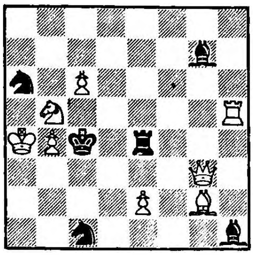

White mates in 2 moves

On Your Own

Chess openings have been so exhaustively analyzed that if tournaments were like open-book tests the players wouldn't be thrown on their own resources until around move 20. But the laws are rather explicit.

Article 18, 1 (a) states: **During play the players are forbidden to make use of notes, manuscripts, or printed matter, or to analyze the game on another chessboard; they are likewise forbidden to receive the advice or opinion of a third party, whether solicited or not.**

Bobby Fischer is such a stickler that he refuses to talk even to his opponent. At one tournament he barred the Russians from talking not only to each other but to their wives as well.

A reader just inquired if it was legal for his opponent to write analysis on the back of the scoresheet before making a move. Since the rules can be interpreted as forbidding the use of notes as memory-aids the prudent competitor should not write down anything during a game other than the moves.

Take the curious case of Bernard Zuckerman, a New York master, who is so famous for his opening knowledge that friends call him "Zuckerbook." Robert Byrne chose him as a second in his ill-fated match against Boris Spassky.

Success in practical play continues to elude Zuckerman despite his phenomenal memory. "Erudition without a burning desire to win is insufficient to take top prizes," explains Byrne.

I remember Zuckerman muttering, after a painful loss, that he had "crisscrossed columns." In translation this means that he misplayed the opening.

But even if one could consult an opening manual while a game was in progress, it might do no good. Consider this analysis by grandmaster Isaac Boleslavsky in his book on the Gruenfeld Defense (p. 246): **1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-KN3 3 N-QB3, P-Q4 4 PxP, NxP 5 P-K4, NxN 6 PxN, P-QB4 7 B-QB4, B-N2 8 N-K2, PxP 9 PxP, N-B3 10 B-K3, 0-0 11 0-0, N-R4 12 B-Q3, P-N3 13 R-B1, P-K3 14 Q-Q2, B-N2 15 B-KR6, Q-Q2 16 BxB, KxB 17 Q-B4, QR-B1 18 P-KR4, N-B3 19 P-R5, P-K4** (??) "with good counterplay," overlooking **20 P-R6+ K-N1 21 Q-B6** forcing mate!

Beware the misprint! Probably 15 . . . Q-K2 was intended.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-N5. threatening Q-Q5. If 1 . . . NxNP 2 Q-QB5. If 1 . . . B-K4 2 Q-N8. If 1 . . . R-K4 2 QxN. D. Szilagyi, Rumania.

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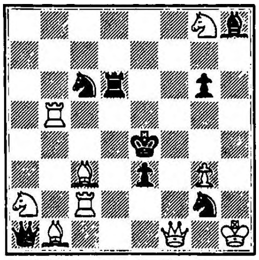

White mates in 2 moves

Where MCO Ends

Modern Chess Openings by Korn is so famous that the middle game has been redefined as that phase of chess which begins where MCO ends. When I revised the previous edition, I felt entrusted with the keys to the kingdom.

Now in its eleventh edition, MCO is considered the chessplayer's Bible. MCO compresses in a single volume a century of opening experience and a compendium of current master practice.

Only a voracious computer would attempt to swallow its contents. Practical players use MCO to prepare for an important contest or to see where they went wrong afterwards. Endless columns and footnotes are intended mainly for reference.

Older lines are pruned or excised. There is simply no room to document every possible twist and turn and we are often left in the lurch at a critical point with a cryptic evaluation that leaves the rest to guesswork. The reader must also consult specialized monographs devoted to a particular opening, and even then the answer is not always forthcoming.

Outwitting MCO is a sport in itself and readers submit a constant stream of corrections. For example:

Queen's Gambit Accepted
MCO Page 217 Note (i)

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 P-K5	BxP
2 P-QB4	PxP	8 BxPch	K-K2
3 P-K4	P-QB4	9 Q-N3	N-QB3
4 P-Q5	P-K3	10 N-KB3	P-QR3
5 BxP	PxP	11 0-0	N-Q5
6 BxP	B-Q3	12 NxN	BxN

MCO gives 13 N-B3 "with the somewhat better game. Veresov-Neishtadt, Moscow 1965." Even stronger is 13 R-K1ch! K-B1 (If 13...K-B3 14 R-K6ch!) 14 R-K8ch QxR 15 BxQ KxB 16 N-B3, etc.

MCO is exasperating when it stops cold in a complicated line.

Sicilian Defense
MCO Page 166 Note (g)

1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 K-N1	P-QN4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	13 P-K5	P-N5
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 PxN	PxN
4 NxP	N-B3	15 PxNP	PxQ
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	16 PxR/Q	N-N5
6 B-KN5	P-K3	17 P-QR3	NxP
7 Q-Q2	P-QR3	18 NxP	NxPch
8 0-0-0	B-Q2	19 PxN	P-K4
9 P-B4	P-R3	20 N-B4	R-N1ch
10 B-R4	R-B1	21 K-R2	B-K3
11 N-B3	Q-R4	22 RxP	???

The only clue given is that "White stands slightly better." Fascinating, but what happens after 22...Q-B6 threatening mate-in-2? Another source continues 23 RxBch PxR 24 N-Q6ch *(not 24 QxKP Q-N6ch 25 K-N1 Q-N8 mate)* K-Q2 25 Q-R7ch K-B3 *(if 25...KxN 26 Q-Q3ch is strong)* 26 Q-K4ch K-Q2. Now 27 B-N5ch is supposed to win, but this is not apparent after PxB. However 27 Q-R7ch K-B3 28 Q-K4ch draws by repetition since 28...KB2? 29 Q-B4ch QxQ 30 NxQ would win for White.

SOLUTION: 1 B-N7! threatening R-B4. *Vincent Eaton, USA.*

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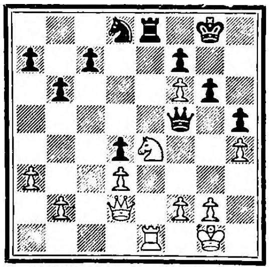

White to play and win

First Loves

On the whole chessplayers are loyal to their first loves. They cling to favorite opening variations through thick and thin.

When a player sours on his pet line it usually reflects a bad experience in an important game. Sometimes just a desire for change. Thus stubborn Bobby Fischer gave up the King's Indian Reversed and embraced 1 P-K4 instead. His results justified the switch and the rest is history.

Most beginners are attracted to wild lines and volatile gambits. Slugfests are fun. But these sharp tactics don't work so well as opposition improves. We must broaden our repertoire.

World champion Lasker observed: "The delight in gambits is a sign of chess youth. We with maturing experience leave off gambit playing and become interested in the less vivacious but withal more forceful maneuvers of the position player."

In my youth I favored risky, dynamic defenses to catch my opponent napping. I was out to win the point — not the analysis. But against topnotch competition soundness is a primary consideration. We don't get away with a dubious line twice.

A pet line that I reluctantly scrapped is the tricky Noteboom Variation—even though no refutation has ever been published. The key moves are: **1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 P-QB3 3 N-QB3 P-K3 4 N-B3 PxP 5 P-K3 P-QN4 6 P-QR4 B-N5 7 B-Q2 P-QR4 8 PxP BxN 9 BxB PxP 10 P-QN3 B-N2** (not 10...P-N5? 11 BxNP! PxB 12 RxR wins).

Now 11 PxP P-N5 12 B-N2 N-KB3 gives Black decent prospects but I gave the whole thing up. **11 P-Q5! N-KB3** (if 11...P-B3 12 PxBP P-N5 13 BxNP! PxB 14 RxR BxR 15 Q-R4ch N-Q2 16 PxP regains material advantageously)**12 PxBP P-N5 13 BxN! QxB 14 Q-R4ch! K-B1 15 N-Q4! PxP** (**ECO** gives "15...P-K4!" and stops cold, but 16 N-N3 is clearly in White's favor) **16 Q-N5! B-B3 17 Q-B5ch Q-K2 18 RxP QxQ 19 RxQ K-K2** is evaluated by **MCO** as unclear.

However I decided that the ending after 20 NxBch K-Q3 21 RxPch KxN 22 P-N4! R-R8ch 23 K-K2 is just too strong for White. Can you find an improvement for Black?

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R6 N-K3 2 N-Q6! PxN 3 RxN! threatening Q-N7 mate. Polugaievsky-Gulko, USSR Championship 1975.

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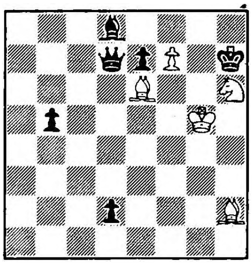

White mates in 2 moves

Last Words

There are better ways to resign than tossing a king across the room and shouting "How could I lose to this idiot!"

In Sweden they say *Upgivvet*, in Holland *Geef Het Op*, in Italy *abbandona*. In German *Aufgegeben* seems to carry just the right ring of disgust.

Few linguistic crises arise because these dreaded words are rarely uttered in international events. Players usually concede defeat by tapping their king, stopping the clock and signing the scoresheet, or simply handshake.

Spassky resigned the final game of his match against Fischer by phone. The American was reluctant to accept and, fearing a trick, showed up at the board anyway just to make sure.

At Hastings 1895 Kurt von Bardeleben endeared himself by refusing to resign or play out lost positions. He simply walked away at the moment of truth and forfeited on time.

Having to resign is bad enough, but every so often someone gives up a game that might still be saved. Sometimes this is not discovered until much later.

This debacle occurred at the Nice Olympiad in 1974.

White: MITFORD (Faeroe Islands)
Black: SHARIF (Monaco)
Hungarian Defense

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	B-K2
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 P-B3	PxP
6 Q-Q5	Resigns??

Black didn't see a way to stop QxBP mate without losing a piece. But 6...N-R3 7 BxN 0-0! saves the day. If 8 B-B1 (better is 8 BxP KxB 9 NxP) N-N5! 9 Q-KR5 (or 9Q-Q1 P-B7) P-Q4 10 BxP (or 10 PxP N-B7ch) N-Q6ch! 11 K-K2 NxBch 12 RxN PxP wins!

To make matters worse, this identical game was played twice before in Germany. Including 6...Resigns!

Of course there is a sure cure for premature resignation: never lose. But dragging out hopeless games to the bitter end is considered poor sportsmanship.

SOLUTION: 1 B-K5! threatening P-B8/N (underpromotion). *Freeman LeMoine, USA.*

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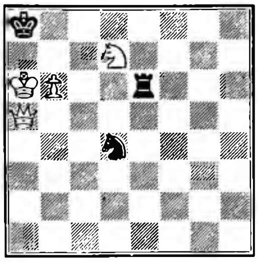

White mates in 2 moves

Borderline Cases

Some years ago in an obscure London Boys' Championship a situation arose that had never happened before and was not covered by the rules. Rumens mated Mabbs on the last move of the time control, but his flag fell before he could press his clock.

Since the rules state that a move is not completed until a player punches the clock, the judges were in a quandary. Did Rumens win or lose?

The matter was submitted to FIDE, the world chess body, located in Amsterdam. FIDE ruled that Rumens won. As a result of that incident the rules now provide that a mating move ends the game even if the player's flag falls afterward.

The procedure for claiming a draw by 3-move repetition is confusing even to veterans. Tigran Petrosian lost to Oscar Castro at the Biel Interzonal because he failed to summon the director **before** he moved.

Castro received a telegram of congratulation from Amsterdam accompanied by $100. The sender? Viktor Korchnoi!

The rule states: *The game is drawn upon demand by one of the players when the same position appears three times, the same player having the move each time...The right to claim the draw belongs exclusively to the player (a) who is in a position to play a move leading to such a repetition of the position, if he first declares his intention of making this move, or (b) whose turn it is to reply to a move that has produced the repeated position.*

In practice a player short of time may refrain from summoning the director for fear that should his claim prove erroneous he may forfeit on the clock. A change in the wording of the rule would make life easier for everybody: If the same position appears three times **either** player may claim a draw.

Despite every effort to simplify and clarify the rules, constant interpretation is required. Even the rule that *the game is won by the player whose opponent declares he resigns* was recently amended. If a player mistakenly throws in the towel without noticing that he is in stalemate, his resignation is voided and the game declared a draw. What happens if the stalemate is not discovered until the pairings for the next round are posted will be tackled if and when it ever arises.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K5! threatening Q-N8. If 1...RxQ 2 P-N7. *G. Mott-Smith, USA.*

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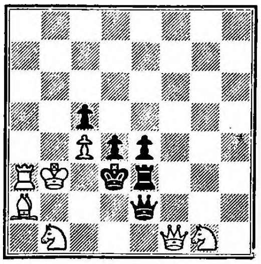

White mates in 2 moves

Trade-Marks

"Oh, those exclamation points!" laments Petrosian. "How they erode the innocent soul of the amateur, removing all hope of allowing him to examine another player's ideas critically."

Space is limited and editors often tell chess writers not to get technical. Thus punctuation is a vital clue to understanding games in the absence of lengthy notes. We are supposed to stop and think, not stop thinking.

!	star move	! ?	risky
! !	brilliant	? !	dubious
?	mistake	+	check
??	losing	ep	"en passant"

Bear in mind that today's "!" may become tomorrow's "?" When this Two Knights' Defense was played at a simultaneous display in San Francisco, 1963, the variation was assessed as good for White. Yet Bobby Fischer got slaughtered.

	Fischer	Burger
	White	*Black*
1	P-K4	P-K4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	B-B4	N-B3
4	N-N5	P-Q4
5	PxP	N-Q5!?
6	P-QB3	P-N4
7	B-B1	NxP
8	PxN(a)	QxN
9	BxP+	K-Q1
10	Q-B3	B-N2
11	0-0	P-K5!?
12	QxKP	B-Q3
13	P-Q3??	BxP+!
14	KxB	N-B5!
	White resigns	

If 15 QxB Q-R5+ 16 K-N1 N-K7 mate. "Gee, terrific!" said Bobby, later pointing out 13 R-K1! (threatening Q-K8) P-QB3 14 B-B1 repulses the attack. This puts the onus on Black to find an improvement.

(a) Estrin-Berliner a famous postal 1968, continued: **8 N-K4 Q-R5 9 N-N3 B-KN5 10 P-B3 P-K5 11 PxN B-Q3 12 BxP+ K-Q1 13 0-0 PxP.** Now White lost after 14RxP"!" (Berliner) R-QN1 15 B-K2 (better is P-R4!) BxR. But Estrin-Nielsen, postal 1973, went: **14 Q-N3! N-B5** (if 14 . . . PxP 15 R-B2 B-K3 16 Q-KB3 keeps the advantage) **15 RxP R-QN1 16 RxN RxB 17 QxR BxR 18 Q-Q5+ B-Q2 19 N-B1** and White should win.

The original verdict that White stands better is vindicated. But has the last word been spoken?

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-B1! threatening K-R4. If 1 . . . QxB+ 2 KxQ. **Wm. Shinkman**

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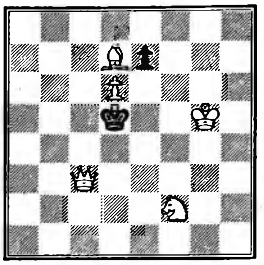


White mates in 2 moves

Hands Off

The laws of chess specify that when you touch a piece you must move it. If you merely want to adjust one of the men without intending to play it, you must first say **J'adoube** or "I adjust." A famous master collided with a stranger on the street, hastily muttered **J'adoube** and apologized profusely. The stranger replied, somewhat icily: "You are supposed to say **J'adoube** before making your move — not after!"

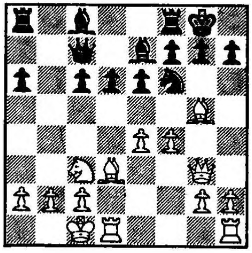
In Alekhine-Flohr, Nottingham 1936, Black thought he was facing a prepared line in the French Defense: **1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 B-Q2?! PxP.** Alekhine later confessed he inadvertently touched his Bishop and didn't intend to sacrifice a Pawn. This slip of the hand was promptly dubbed the "lapsus manus" variation and actually became fashionable for a while.

Bobby Fischer had no such luck against Wolfgang Unzicker at Buenos Aires 1960. Touching a piece cost him the game.

White: UNZICKER Black: FISCHER
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	7	P-B4	B-K2
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	8	Q-B3	Q-B2
3	P-Q4	PxP	9	0-0-0	0-0
4	NxP	N-KB3	10	B-Q3	N-B3
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	11	NxN	PxN
6	B-KN5	P-K3	12	Q-N3	....

Correct now is 12 . . . P-K4 13 PxP PxP 14 B-QB4 N-R4 and Black is safe.



Position after 12 Q-N3

According to Chernev: "Fischer, absorbed in his thoughts, touched his KRP, toying with it — and found to his horror that having touched the Pawn he had to move it." In fact, Bobby started to play 12 . . . P-R3 before noticing 13 BxKRP! But it was too late, so —

12	....	P-KR4?	18	N-B6+	K-R1
13	P-K5	PxP	19	Q-N5	NxB+
14	PxP	N-N5	20	RxN	PxN
15	BxB	QxB	21	QxRP+	K-N2
16	N-K4	Q-B2	22	Q-N4+	Black Resigns
17	P-KR3	NxP			

If 22 . . . K-R1 23 R-KN3 QxR 24 QxQ wins easily.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-K4! waiting. If 1 . . . KxN (or P-K3) 2 B-B6. If 1 . . . P-K4 2 Q-Q3. If 1 . . . PxP 2 N-B6. **G. Mott-Smith USA.**

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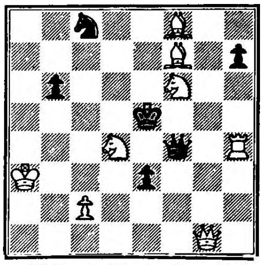

White mates in 2 moves

Z Is For Zukertort

Johannes Zukertort (1842-1888) was a remarkable man. He lost two title matches against Wilhelm Steinitz, yet a critic ascribed these setbacks to the fact that Zukertort "was not yet Zukertort in 1872" (the first time) and "was no longer Zukertort in 1886" (the second time).

Zukertort won a curious match in 1880 against Rosenthal. To prevent analysis during the midday adjournment, a clause required them to have lunch and remain together until the afternoon session resumed! Another clause stipulated that Rosenthal could postpone the match if the temperature exceeded 67°!

Zukertort wrote several chess books and broke the world record for blindfold play with 16 games simultaneously. He contested over 6,000 games (starting as a Rook-odds player) with his teacher Adolf Anderssen, whom he later thrashed in a match. Zukertort lost his last 3 games in the London tournament of 1883 — and yet he still won by 3 full points ahead of world champion Steinitz!

Zukertort's talents were not confined to chess. He knew 11 languages and learned Sanskrit to trace the origin of the game. He served on Bismarck's staff, edited a leading political journal, was a music critic and a medical doctor. He also was the best domino player in Berlin, an expert at whist, a fine swordsman, and reputed to be so good with a pistol that he could hit the Ace of Hearts at 15 paces!

As a doctor in the Prussian army during the Danish, Austrian and French campaigns, he earned nine medals for bravery, was severely wounded twice and once left for dead on the battlefield! Only 400 survived from his regiment of 1800.

White: ZUKERTORT
Black: ANDERSSEN
Berlin 1865 Ruy Lopez

1	P-K4	P-K4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	B-N5	KN-K2
4	P-B3	P-Q3
5	P-Q4	B-Q2
6	0-0	N-N3
7	N-N5!?	P-KR3
8	NxP	KxN
9	B-B4+	K-K2?
10	Q-R5	Q-K1
11	Q-N5+	PxQ
12	BxP mate!	

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-KB1! threatening QxQ. If 1 . . . QxQ 2 N-Q7. If 1 . . . QxR 2 N-B6. If 1 . . . QxN/3 2 Q-N5. If 1 . . . QxN/5 2 R-R5. **R. Berd, USA.**

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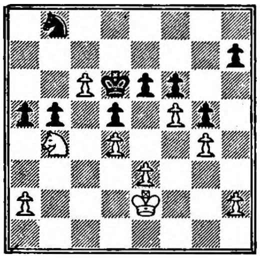

White to move and win

Harry Pillsbury

Hastings 1895 ended British domination of chess, and was the strongest tournament of the 19th century. The star-studded field of 22 included the new world champion Lasker and the man he had just dethroned, Steinitz.

"Why don't you retire. You had enough glory," said one of Steinitz's fans. "The glory I can spare. But I need the prize money," snapped the old lion, who died penniless five years later at 64.

Harry Nelson Pillsbury, an unheralded American lucky to be invited in the first place, amazed the world with his victory. A hero's welcome awaited him and, for the first time since Morphy, chess made front page news.

Reti later praised his refreshing execution of bold plans, although he saw Pillsbury as the harbinger of a disturbing trend: "Americanism in chess...free from all plodding depth of thought...simple."

The handsome New Englander who chain-smoked big black cigars always placed high, and beat Lasker seven times in the course of his career, yet never won another event outright. In 1902 he posted a new record of 21 simultaneous games *blindfold*. To test his phenomenal memory some professors devised this random list of words:

Antiphlogistine, periosteum, takadiastase, plasmon, ambrosia, Threlkeld, streptococcus, staphylococcus, micrococcus, plasmodium, Mississippi, Freiheit, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, athletics, no war, Etchenberg, American, Russian, philosophy, Piet Potgelter's Rost, Salamagundi, Oomisellecootsi, Bangmanvate, Schlechter's Nek, Manzinyama, theosophy, catechism, Madjesoomalops.

Pillsbury glanced at the list for a few minutes and rattled off the words in the right order, then backwards. He died in 1906, at 33, his brain ravaged by syphillis.

This proved to be the last flickering of Pillsbury's genius, and his final encounter with Lasker who had defeated him 8 years earlier with this same variation. Instead of 7 Q-R4 Pillsbury sprang an improvement he had saved all this time for the revenge that was now his.

White: PILLSBURY Black: LASKER
Cambridge Springs 1904
Queen's Gambit Declined

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	16	N-K4	B-K2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	17	N-Q6ch	K-B1
3	N-QB3	N-KB3	18	N-B4	Q-N4
4	N-B3	P-B4	19	P-B4!	PxP?
5	B-N5	PxQP	20	Q-Q4	P-B3
6	QxP	N-B3	21	QxBP	Q-QB4
7	BxN!	PxB	22	N-K5	B-K1
8	Q-R4	PxP	23	N-N4	P-B4
9	R-Q1	B-Q2	24	Q-R6ch	K-B2
10	P-K3	N-K4	25	B-B4!	R-B3
11	NxN	PxN	26	RxPch!	QxR
12	QxBP	Q-N3	27	R-KB1	QxRch
13	B-K2!	QxNP?	28	KxQ	B-Q2
14	0-0	R-B1	29	Q-R5ch	K-N1
15	Q-Q3	R-B2	30	N-K5	Resigns

SOLUTION: the last round! 1 PxP! NxP (if 1...PxN 2 P-K7 KxP 3 P-B7 wins) 2 NxN KxN 3 P-K4! PxP 4 P-Q5ch K-Q3 5 K-K3 P-N5 6 KxP P-R5 7 K-Q4 P-R4 8 PxP P-R6 9 K-B4 P-B4 10 P-R6 P-B5 11 P-R7 Resigns. **Pillsbury-Gunsberg**

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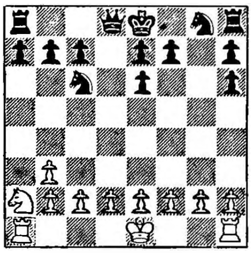

Where was White's Queen taken?

Sherlock

Every so often a new piece of chess fiction features the powers of deduction of Sherlock Holmes at the chessboard. In point of fact, the only clue that the great sleuth played the game at all was his observation about a suspect: "Amberley excelled at chess—one mark Watson, of a scheming mind."

Despite this dim view of the game, chess buffs continue to claim Holmes as our own. In an article "The Hoax of His Career" in *The Chess Atlas* Thomas Hailey maintains that the master of disguise assumed the alias Harry Nelson Pillsbury, an unknown 22-year-old American genius who clobbered the world's best in his debut at Hastings 1895.

After all, didn't Pillsbury have a prodigious memory, a prominent nose, hollowed cheek bones and piercing eyes? "Finally, he wearied as an active chessplayer and so he killed off Pillsbury in a fake death in 1906 and eventually retired from the detection arena to bee raising in Sussex," theorizes Mr. Hailey.

Another side of the famed detective is revealed in Raymond Smullyan's unusual book **The Chess Mysteries of Sherlock Holmes.** Along with the violin and cocaine, it seems the resident of 221B Baker Street harbored a secret passion for chess problems in retrograde analysis.

Any why not? In *The Sign of Four* the master declared: "Give me problems!"

Unlike conventional chess puzzles that demand the shortest number of moves in which White can mate, retrograde problems deal with the past history of a game. They require us to work backwards.

"These problems are intriguing studies in pure deductive reasoning. They might be said to lie on the borderline between logic and chess," explains Mr. Smullyan.

SOLUTION

White's Queen was captured on KR6!

None of the White pawns has moved except for the one which took Black's Bishop on QN3. Only after this event could the White Queen get out via QR2.

To clear the diagonal for this Bishop Black first had to take an enemy unit on K6—clearly a Knight since both White Bishops never moved (hemmed in by pawns).

Therefore the White Queen had to be taken on KR6, the only way to account for Black's doubled Rook pawn.

Elementary.

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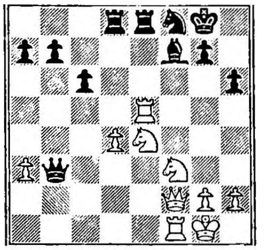

White to move and win

Frank Marshall

"There was nothing else I wanted to do. Chess began to absorb my whole life. My head was full of it, from mornin' to night—and in my dreams as well. Gradually, it crowded out every other interest. I knew that I was going to devote my life to chess," wrote Frank Marshall in **My Fifty Years of Chess.**

Born in Montreal in 1877, Marshall boasted that he played every day since he was ten: *"I have always liked a wide open game and tried to knock out my opponent with a checkmate as quickly as possible. I subscribe to the old belief that offense is the best defense. However, I always had great difficulty with defensive players. Sometimes they made me look bad—but I still prefer my own style of chess!"*

Marshall refused to change his brand just to take advantage of an opponent. He was a slugger whose results were erratic because he loved the game for its own sake rather than the sterile accumulation of points.

His greatest victory was Cambridge Springs 1904. His one bid for the title against Lasker in 1908 was a total disaster—8 losses and 7 draws.

He held the U.S. title for 27 years before resigning in 1936 to devote himself to promoting the game and encouraging youngsters. His grand gesture set in motion the series of tournaments that are still in force today.

Marshall was outgoing and friendly, ready to hobnob with the lowliest woodpusher. With the help of wealthy patrons he established the Marshall Chess Club at 23 West 10 Street in New York City, still a thriving institution.

When I joined this mecca in 1944, the year he died, I glimpsed a gent with a Windsor tie who looked like a Shakespearen actor. He liked strong cigars, straight liquor, and sharp middlegames.

In one European tournament he was scheduled to play Marco the next day. The night before, Marco came to see him and said, "Frank, I don't feel well." Marshall asked what the problem was and Marco pointed to his stomach. Marco was given a drink, which Frank shared. But Marco was still sick, so they had a few more. "The next day he beat me like a child," Frank woefully concluded.

White: NIMZOVICH Black: MARSHALL
Bad Kissingen 1928
Queen Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	14	P-QR3?	NxP!
2	P-QB4	P-QN3	15	RxN	QxR
3	N-QB3	B-N2	16	PxN	QxKBP
4	B-N5	P-K3	17	Q-Q1	KR-Q1
5	Q-B2	P-KR3	18	Q-K2	Q-B5ch
6	B-R4	B-K2	19	K-B2	P-QR4
7	P-K4	0-0	20	PxP	RxP
8	P-K5	N-Q4!	21	N-B3	R-R8
9	B-N3	N-N5	22	K-N3	P-QN4!
10	Q-N3	P-Q4	23	Q-K5	PxPch
11	PxPep	BxQP	24	K-N4	Q-B8
12	0-0-0?!	QN-B3	25	N-QN5	P-B4ch!
13	BxB	QxB		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 N/3-Q2! Q-R7 2 N-B3 Black Resigns faced with the loss of Queen or Bishop. **Marshall-Rubinstein, Moscow 1925**

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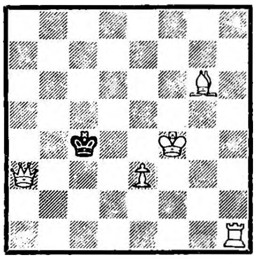


White mates in 2 moves

Don't Be Surprised

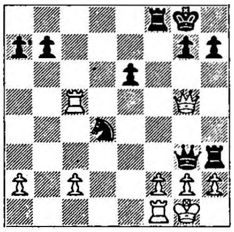
The great Capablanca was asked how many moves he looked ahead. "Only one," he replied. "The best!" Deadly simplicity.

The stronger the player, the greater his power of visualization. But only in forced situations is it possible to foresee many moves; often one will do.

The most electrifying move ever made was by Frank Marshall, U. S. champion 1906-1936. His stunned opponent gave up and the spectators showered the board with gold pieces!

White: LEVITSKY Black: MARSHALL
Breslau 1912
French Defense

1	P-Q4	P-K3	13	B-R3	QR-K1
2	P-K4	P-Q4	14	Q-Q2	B-N5
3	N-QB3	P-QB4	15	BxN	RxB
4	N-B3	N-QB3	16	QR-Q1(b)	Q-B4
5	KPxP	KPxP	17	Q-K2	BxN
6	B-K2	N-B3	18	PxB	QxP
7	0-0	B-K2	19	RxP	N-Q5
8	B-KN5	0-0	20	Q-R5(c)	QR-KB1
9	PxP	B-K3	21	R-K5	R-R3(d)
10	N-Q4(a)	BxP	22	Q-N5	RxB
11	NxB	PxN	23	R-QB5(e)	
12	B-N4	Q-Q3			Q-KN6!
				White Resigns	



Final Position

Black threatens QxRP. If 24 RPxQ (or BPxQ) N-K7 mates. Or 24 QxQ, N-K7ch 25 K-R1, NxQch 26 K-N1, NxR 27 PxR, N-Q7 wins.

(a) Worth considering is 10 BxN, BxB 12 Q-Q2 holding the Pawn.
(b) Better is 16 P-R3.
(c) Loses. Right is 20 Q-K5! QxB! 21 RxN with equal chances.
(d) Ironically this game would be forgotten after the deadlier 21 . . . RxP! 22 RxR, Q-R8ch!
(e) Not 23 PxR? N-B6ch forking White's Queen.

The prosaic 23 . . . Q-N7 now wins, for if 24 R-B7, N-K7ch 25 K-R1, R-R3 26 P-QB3, R-N3 holds the piece. But Marshall finds an elegant finish.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-R6! If 1 . . . K-Q4 2 B-B7. If 1 . . . K-N4 2 B-Q3. Sam Loyd, USA.

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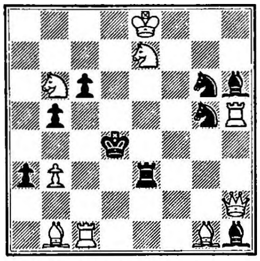

White mates in 2 moves

The Good Old Days

Despite centuries of chess, the basic principles of strategy were invented about the same time as the electric light. In olden times players felt cheated when good defense frustrated a brilliancy; the object was to win with a beautiful sacrifice.

"I did not play with the object of winning directly, but to sacrifice a piece," declared the youthful Wilhelm Steinitz who rejoiced in the fiery excitement of combinations. As world champion he was reviled for insisting that an attack requires painstaking preparation. Today his theories are common.

The American Paul Morphy was the father of positional play. In 1858 he said, *"Help your pieces so that they can help you."* He brought out all his pieces as rapidly as possible towards the center and bowled over his contemporaries because he knew not only how to attack, but when.

Premature attacks were the rule. The same piece might be moved several times, neglecting the harmonious development of the other men. But the art of defense was in such a backward state that these inferior tactics often prevailed.

A close scrutiny of Morphy's 400 recorded games reveals that many of his combinations were flawed. Yet his opponents succumbed anyway. In this renowned example Morphy was a Pawn ahead with a routine win in sight when he embarked on a speculative sacrifice on move 17. Bird missed several chances to draw.

Morphy's opening is now suspect. 6 NxP! PxN 7 Q-R5ch P-N3 8 NxP N-KB3 (if 8...PxN 9 QxPch K-Q2 10 Q-B5ch K-K1 11 Q-K5ch and QxR next) 9 Q-K5ch K-B2 10 B-B4ch! K-N2 11 B-R6ch! KxB 12 NxR B-N5ch 13 P-B3 QxN 14 PxB should win.

White: BIRD Black: MORPHY
London 1858
Philidor's Defense

1	P-K4	P-K4	16	B-K3	R-N1
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	17	0-0-0	RxBP!?
3	P-Q4	P-KB4?!	18	BxR	Q-R6!
4	N-B3	PxKP	19	P-B3	QxRP
5	QNxP	P-Q4	20	P-N4	Q-R8ch
6	N-N3?	P-K5	21	K-B2	Q-R5ch
7	N-K5	N-KB3	22	K-N2(c)	BxNP
8	B-KN5	B-Q3	23	PxB	RxPch
9	N-R5(a)	0-0	24	QxR	QxQch
10	Q-Q2	Q-K1	25	K-B2(d)	P-K6
11	P-KN4(b)	NxP	26	BxP	B-B4ch
12	NxN	QxN	27	R-Q3	Q-B5ch
13	N-K5	N-B3	28	K-Q2	Q-R7ch
14	B-K2	Q-R6	29	K-Q1	Q-N8ch
15	NxN	PxN		White Resigns	

(a) Better is 9 P-KB3!

(b) Correct is 11 NxNch PxN 12 BxP! RxB 13 Q-N5ch R-N3 14 NxR PxN 15 QxQPch.

(c) 22 K-B1! forces a draw since 22...BxNP? 23 PxB RxP 24 Q-N5! Q-R6ch 25 K-Q2 R-N7ch 26 K-K1 RxBch 27 KxR Q-B6ch 28 K-K1 QxKRch 29 Q-N1 wins for White.

(d) 25 K-R2! probably still draws.

SOLUTION: 1 N-B4! threatening BxR. *Walter Sussman, USA.*

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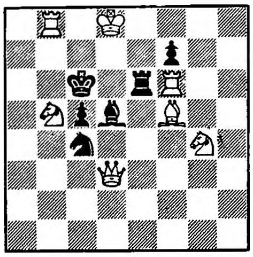

White mates in 2 moves

Beauty Contest

"The beauty of a chess game is usually assessed by the sacrifices it contains," wrote Spielmann, and that pretty well expresses the feeling of the ages.

The brilliancy prize is a tradition dating back 100 years that rewards beauty instead of just technical skill. To earn it a game must possess an intentional sacrifice which is striking, original, and correct in all variations.

The first game that ever got the prize at New York 1876 posed the judges a dilemma not resolved to this day: what if the combination worked but contains a flaw? In other words, is it necessary to prove that the winner was not lost at any point during the game?

An obvious problem is that the judges themselves must be strong enough to find a better defense than the victim. This challenge is so great that the brilliancy prize may become an endangered species because some tournaments now award a prize for the most interesting game instead, thus relieving the judges of any responsibility.

For example, the flaw in this game was not discovered until 95 years after it was played! In retrospect it's a comedy of errors.

The experts at the time thought White's Queen sacrifice on move 31 was sound, and that Black was lost after missing a draw by 35...NxN 36 RxRch QxR 37 RxN K-B2 (37...K-R2 is unclear) 38 N-K5ch, etc. They did not realize Black's fatal error occurred on move 42, when he missed a win with 42...N-K5! 43 NxPch K-N2 44 N-B5ch KxR 45 NxQ NxR.

Curiously, White's preliminary combination was also dubious. Black overlooked 29...BxQP! 30 PxB NxP 31 Q-B4 RxN! 32 K-R3 (if 32 RxR QxR! 33 QxQ N-B6ch followed by NxQ) N-B7 33 RxR R-KB1! (Benko).

White: BIRD Black: MASON
New York 1876 French Defense

1	P-K4	P-K3	26	K-R2	N-B5
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	27	Q-B5	N-K3
3	N-QB3	N-KB3	28	N-N2	Q-B2
4	PxP	PxP	29	P-R5?	BxRP?
5	N-B3	B-Q3	30	RxB	R-KB1
6	B-Q3	0-0	31	R-R6	RxQ
7	0-0	P-KR3	32	PxR	N-Q1
8	R-K1	N-B3	33	N-B4	Q-B1
9	N-QN5	B-QN5	34	N/4-N6	R-K1
10	P-B3	B-R4	35	NxP	Q-B2ch
11	N-R3	B-KN5	36	N/B-K5	QxP
12	N-B2	Q-Q2	37	R-K3	Q-Q7
13	P-N4	B-N3	38	K-N2	QxP
14	P-KR3	B-KR4	39	P-B6	PxP
15	N-K3	KR-K1	40	RxBP	N-K3
16	P-N5	N-K2	41	R-KN3	N-N4
17	P-N4	B-N3	42	N-N4	K-N2?
18	N-K5	Q-B1	43	N-B4!	Q-K5ch
19	P-QR4	P-B3	44	K-R2	N-R2
20	PxP	PxP	45	N-R5ch	K-R1
21	B-R3	N-K5	46	RxP	Q-B7
22	Q-B2	N-N4	47	N/5-B6	R-K2
23	BxN	RxB	48	K-N2	P-Q5
24	BxB	PxB	49	N-K5	Q-B1
25	QxP	NxPch	50	N-N6ch	Res

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B1! waitin (not 1 Q-K2? B-R8!) If 1...RxR 2 B-Q7. *R. Moore, USA.*

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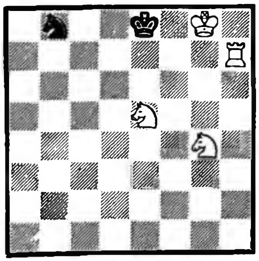

White mates in 3 moves

The Way It Was

Our puzzle was composed by the poet Alfred de Musset, a habitué of the famous Café de la Régence in Paris. Nowadays the chess tables have vanished, but they were once frequented by Voltaire, Diderot, Rosseau, Philidor and Benjamin Franklin.

A beautiful girl disguised as a man is said to have come there, checkmated Robespierre, then revealed her identity to plead for the life of her condemned lover. She left the board with a written order for his immediate release. Corporal Napoleon spent most of his leisure there at his favorite pastime.

Voltaire played a postal chess match from there with Frederick the Great, dispatching his moves to a waiting courier. The atmosphere was so congenial that a man came regularly to watch the games without ever saying a word. A dispute arose; he was asked to settle it. Why, he didn't have the slightest notion of how to play! He was married, said he, and preferred not to spend evenings at home.

George Walker, an English master, described it in 1840:

Stove-heated to oppression . . . gas-lighted . . . mirrors in abundance, and slabs of marble to top its tables . . . On Sunday all keep their hats on, to save space, and an empty chair is worth a ransom.

The din of voices shakes the roof as we enter . . . like a beast-show at feeding time! Can this be chess, the recreation of solitude? We sigh for cotton to stuff our ears and fight our progress to a faraway corner. Mocha is brought. We sip . . . Manners are to be noted, chessmen to be sketched.

The English are the best lookers-on in the world, the French the very worst. They do not hesitate to whisper their opinions freely; to point with their hands over the board, to foretell the probable future, to vituperate the past . . . I have all but vowed that when next I play chess in Paris, it shall be in a barricaded room . . .

The players are thinning; the drums have beaten the round — and the good wives of Paris are airing their husbands' nightcaps. The garcons yawn . . . I am alone in the field of battle. Midnight has struck its long long bell, and I reluctantly prepare to face the cold. Farewell at least for a season, to the Café de la Régence.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-Q7! threatening N-KB6. If 1 . . . NxR 2 N-QB6! (any) 3N-B6.

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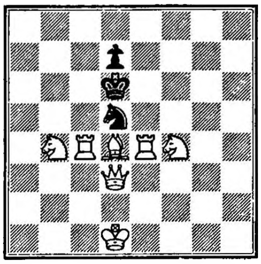

White mates in 2 moves

Out Of Sight

"A phenomenon in the history of man...His performance should be hoarded among the best samples of human memory, till memory shall be no more," gushed the *World* of London when Philidor played 3 games simultaneously without sight of the board in 1783.

In Paris 1858 Paul Morphy played 8, winning 6 and drawing 2, against strong opposition at the *Cafe de la Regence*. "Morphy stepped from the armchair in which he had been almost immovable for ten hours without having tasted a morsel of anything, even water," relates his biographer, "yet as fresh, apparently, as when he sat down.

"The waiters had formed a conspiracy to carry Morphy in triumph on their shoulders, but the multitude was so compact they could not get near him. Great bearded fellows grasped his hands, and almost shook his arms out of the sockets, and it was nearly half an hour before we could get out.

"The multitude was greater out of doors and the shouting, if possible, more deafening...The crowd still followed us and soldiers came running out to see if it was a new revolution..."

A blindfold record of 16 was then posted by Johannes Zukertort. He visualized each board numbered side by side in separate cupboards,each behind a closed door. Having made his move on board 1, he explained, the door closed and board 2 opened.

In 1902 Pillsbury extended the record to 21. During his exhibitions he often threw in some blindfold checker games while nonchalantly playing whist.

During World War 11 Miguel Najdorf got stranded in South America with the Polish olympic team. He wanted to get word to his family that he was in good health, so he played 40 games blindfold, confident that somehow the news would reach them. In 1947 he set a new record of 45 in Brazil, which stood until 1960. In Budapest Janos Flesch took on 52, winning 31, losing 3, drawing 18 in a 12-hour session.

One game without sight of the board is well within the capacity of most strong players, and it enables them to carry on other activities as they call out their moves. This is a far cry from the days of Philidor whose friends urged him to give up his dangerous pastime before the strain drove him to a madhouse.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-Q2! waiting. If 1...NxN/B5 (or N-B2) 2 B-B5. If 1...NxN/N5 (or N-K2) 2 B-K5. *A.J. Fink, USA*

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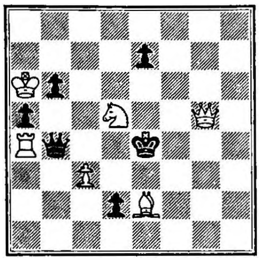

White mates in 2 moves

200 Years Ago

At various times in history dice and cards along with chess were banned by the Church. Although some of the best players were clergymen, chess was often viewed as the devil's handiwork diverting the masses from work and worship.

It was frequently urged that chess required time and attention which could be employed profitably elsewhere. To counter this objection Benjamin Franklin penned **The Morals of Chess** in 1779 dedicated "To Ellie, the most tolerant of chess widows."

Franklin regarded chess as an innocent character builder, brain food, not just "idle amusement." It developed such qualities of mind as *foresight, circumspection, caution,* and "the habit of not being discouraged by present bad appearances...of hoping for a favorable change...of persevering in the search for resources."

Cheating was so rife that his contemporaries rejected inlaid boards because it was too easy for an opponent to slide a captured piece back on the board. Franklin laid down the law: "No false move should ever be made to extricate yourself out of difficulty...If you touch a piece, you must move it somewhere; if you set it down, you must let it stand."

At least one chess book a year has been published in America since 1844. Still timely is Richard Penn's **Maxims and Hints for Chess Players** (1839):

Do not be alarmed about the state of your opponent's health when after losing two or three games, he complains of having a bad headache or of feeling unwell. If he should win the next game you will probably hear no more of this.

Some players have by study acquired mechanically the art of opening their game in a style much above their real strength. But when they have exhausted their store of book knowledge, they soon fall all to pieces and become easy prey to those who have genuine talent...It is only talent for the game combined with much study and great practice that can make a truly good player.

Between even and tolerably good players a mere trifle frequently decides the outcome of a game. But when you have gained a small advantage you must be satisfied with it for the time being. Do not, by attempting too much, lose that which you have gained. Your object should be to win, and the dullest way of winning is better for you than the most brilliant way of losing.

SOLUTION: 1 P-B4! threatening Q-B4 (or Q-K3). *R. Windle, USA.*

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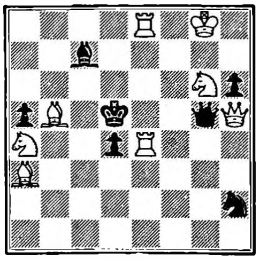


White mates in 2 moves

King High

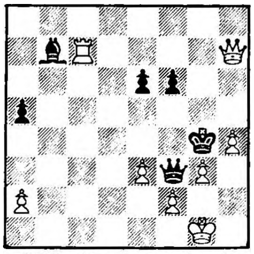
"My King likes to go for a stroll!" declared Wilhelm Steinitz, violating a sacred taboo by exposing his monarch early. A favorite ploy as White was **1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-KB4 PxP 3 P-Q4 Q-R5+ 4 K-K2** relying on his strong center. As Black, he embarked on a risky Pawn snatch: **1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP Q-R5 5 N-N5 QxKP + 6 B-K3 K-Q1.** A superb defender, he often dared fate.

To the envy and dismay of the critics, Steinitz held the title from 1866 until 1894. In an age where dry accuracy was not appreciated, his doctrines received a scornful reception and he was reviled as "the man who destroyed brilliancy." In reality his success was due to his passionate love of chess, his faith, his tenacity — not to his bizarre system.

Steinitz was so anxious to vanquish his detractors that his style became provocative. He invited premature attacks, tempting his adversaries into overreaching themselves when their position did not really justify such an attempt.

Steinitz never trusted to luck by making flimsy sacrifices; his attacks were launched from a solid base. "A win by an unsound combination, however showy, fills me with artistic horror," he sneered, setting a new standard of excellence.

The finale of Miroslav Filip vs. Klaus Darga is reminiscent of a famous maxim: "The King is a fighting piece — use it." White punished the enemy King mercilessly, prodding his majesty clear across the board. Then — White resigned.



White to move resigns!

If 1 RxB K-R6! and Q-N7 next. Or 1 Q-N8+ K-R6 2 QxPch P-B4! One of the most amazing mating attacks on record, a tribute to the Steinitzian King.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-K3! If 1 . . . PxR 2 Q-Q1. If 1 . . . QxQ 2 N-K7. If 1 . . . B-Q1 2 RxB. If 1 . . . N-N5 2 Q-R1. **Edgar Holladay, USA.**

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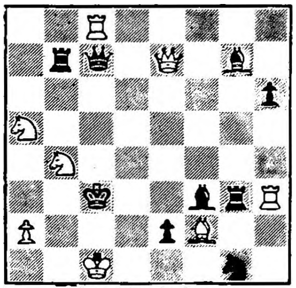

White mates in 2 moves

The Rice Gambit

A forgotten sideline of the King's Gambit once flourished thanks to Isaac Leopold Rice, the patron saint of American chess until his death at the age of 65 in 1915. Rice made his fortune in corporate law and spent it freely on any master who was willing to analyze his brainchild arising from: **1 P-K4 2 P-KB4 PxP 3 N-KB3 P-KN4 4 P-KR4 P-N5 5 N-K5 N-KB3 6 B-B4 P-Q4 7 PxP B-Q3 8 0-0** (instead of 8 P-Q4 N-R4! good for Black).

Rice sponsored international tournaments, and countless postal events, in which each game began with these first eight moves. He also financed a six-game match in 1903 with Lasker taking White against Tchigorin to test the continuation 8...BxN 9 R-K1 Q-K2 10 P-B3 *(not 10 P-Q4? BxPch)* P-B6 11 P-Q4 N-K5!? 12 RxN B-R7ch 13 KxB QxR 14 P-KN3 0-0 15 B-B4.

Although Black won the match, Rice was not discouraged and interest abounded as long as his checkbook was open. His ad hoc team always found a way to bolster White's resources before the next great test.

Over thirty players were honored by variations named after them in the course of this vast analytical odyssey. But they were all stumped by the obscure Josnogrodsky Defense by the time the Rice Gambit was out of fashion after World War I.

In 1904 Napier showed that **8...BxN 9 R-K1 Q-K2 10 P-B3 N-R4! 11 P-Q4 N-Q2 12 PxB NxP 13 P-QN3 0-0 14 B-R3** once thought to be good for White, could be met by **N-B6ch 15 PxN QxP** with at least a draw by perpetual check.

The gambit was indeed dubious if Black could draw at will. This became the critical line and now the question was whether White could even survive at all.

Perhaps the final verdict was delivered some time after Rice's death by the combined analysis of Capablanca, Burn, and Lasker, who looked at **16 R-K5 B-B4!** *(stronger than 16. Q-N6ch 17 K-R1 Q-R6ch which only draws)* **17 N-Q2** *(not 17 RxB? N-N6)* **Q-N6ch 18 K-B1 Q-R7 19 BxR P-N6 20 B-B5 P-N7ch 21 K-K1 Q-R5ch** (not 22...P-N8/Qch 23 BxQ QxBch 24 N-B1)22 K-K2 N-N6ch 23 K-B2 N-K5ch.

This wild line draws since on 24 KxP *(not K-K2?? NxP mate)* B-R6ch 25 K-R1 Black has no better than a perpetual check.

Although volumes have been devoted to what may be the most heavily analyzed opening in history, how many players today can even define the Rice Gambit?

SOLUTION: P-R3! threatening Q-K3 mate. *Eric Hassberg, USA*

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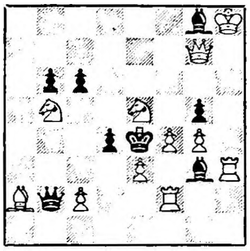

White mates in 2 moves

Lasker-Schlechter 1910

In those days the world champion was not required to defend his title every 3 years, yet Emanuel Lasker faced 7 challengers during his record 27-year reign. He dodged his toughest contender, Poland's Akiba Rubinstein, before succumbing to Cuba's José Capablanca in Havana 1921.

Lasker narrowly tied this match by winning the 10th and last game. Carl Schlechter's weakness was lack of ambition. He agreed readily to draws; but contemporary masters considered it a minor miracle when they beat him.

This 10th game can be understood only by realizing that Schlechter was playing to win. A draw would have given him the match but not the title!

White: LASKER Black: SCHLECHTER
Slav-Gruenfeld Defense

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	37	R-B8ch	B-B1
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	38	K-B2	Q-R7ch(e)
3	N-KB3	N-B3	39	K-K1	Q-R8ch(f)
4	P-K3	P-KN3	40	R-B1	Q-R5ch
5	N-B3	B-N2	41	K-Q2	RxR
6	B-Q3	0-0	42	QxR	QxPch
7	Q-B2	N-R3	43	Q-Q3	Q-B7ch
8	P-QR3	PxP	44	K-Q1	N-Q3
9	BxBP	P-QN4	45	R-B5	B-R3
10	B-Q3	P-N5	46	R-Q5	K-N1
11	N-QR4	PxP	47	N-B5	Q-N8ch
12	PxP	B-N2	48	K-B2	Q-B7ch
13	R-QN1	Q-B2	49	K-N3	B-N2
14	N-K5!	N-R4	50	N-K6	Q-N7ch
15	P-N4	BxN	51	K-R4	K-B2
16	PxN	B-N2	52	NxB	QxN
17	PxP	RPxP	53	Q-QN3	K-K1
18	Q-B4	B-B1	54	Q-N8ch	K-B2
19	R-N1 (a)	Q-R4ch	55	QxP	Q-N5ch
20	B-Q2	Q-Q4	56	Q-Q4	Q-Q2ch
21	R-QB1	B-N2	57	K-N3	Q-N2ch
22	Q-B2	Q-KR4	58	K-R2	Q-B3
23	BxP	QxP	59	Q-Q3	K-K3
24	R-B1	PxB	60	R-KN5	K-Q2
25	Q-N3 ch	R-B2	61	R-K5	Q-N7ch
26	QxB	QR-KB1	62	R-K2	Q-N5
27	Q-N3 (b)	K-R1	63	R-Q2	Q-QR5
28	P-B4	P-N4	64	Q-B5ch	K-B2
29	Q-Q3 (c)	PxP	65	Q-B2ch	QxQch
30	PxP	Q-R5ch	66	RxQch	K-N2
31	K-K2	Q-R7ch	67	R-K2	N-B1
32	R-B2	Q-R4ch	68	K-N3	K-B3
33	R-KB3	N-B2	69	R-B2ch	K-N2
34	RxP	N-N4	70	K-N4	K-N1
35	R-B4	RxP(d)	71	K-B5	Resigns
36	BxR	RxB			

(a) Inferior is 19 BxP, B-K3 20 QxN, PxB threatening . . . B-Q4.
(b) Not 27 QxN? RxP 28 RxR, RxR wins. Best is 27 P-B4, N-N1 28 Q-N3 with advantage.
(c) 29 RxP, N-N1 is unclear.
(d) Better is 35 . . . R-Q1 36 B-K3, P-K4 37 R-B5, P-R3.
(e) Not 38 . . . Q-R5ch 37 K-N2, Q-N5ch 40 R-N3, QxR 41 Q-N6! wins.
(f) A losing gamble. 39 . . . Q-R5ch 40 K-Q2 (or 40 K-B1, Q-R6ch) Q-R7ch 41 K-K3, RxRch 42 KxR, QxR 43 QxN draws, rejected by Black.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-Q3! threatening Q-K5. If 1 . . . BxP 2 Q-N6. If 1 . . . PxKP N-Q6. **Rudenko & Chepizny, USSR.**

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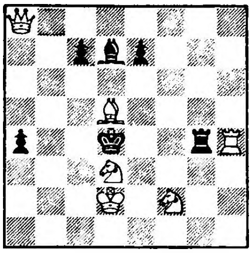

White mates in 2 moves

A Minority Of One

In a celebrated 19th century trial the painter Whistler sued the critic Ruskin for accusing him of "flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch, the chief spokesman for the classical school in chess, heaped similar ridicule on a young maverick.

In his notes to this decisive last-round encounter, Tarrasch wrote: "Nimzovich has a pronounced liking for ugly opening moves. It is fortunate that he is thoroughly refuted here by Rubinstein, whose play is always in good taste, for it would have been an absolute scandal if such unaesthetic play had been crowned with first prize!"

One is inclined to agree with Tarrasch after examining Black's first dozen moves. Nimzovich totally ignored the good doctor's precept that "cramped positions bear the germs of defeat."

Nevertheless, Nimzovich, who neded only a draw to secure first, missed one after surviving his own bizarre opening. Tension ran so high that both players overlooked a mate-in-two on move 26 in a time scramble!

White: RUBINSTEIN
Black: NIMZOVICH
San Sebastian 1912
Old Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	21 P-B4	Q-N3!
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	22 PxN	QxKP(e)
3 N-KB3	QN-Q2	23 QxN	R-K7+
4 N-B3	P-K4	24 R-B2	Q-K5+
5 P-K4	B-K2(a)	25 K-N1	B-B4(f)
6 B-K2	O-O	26 B-Q4?	BxB
7 O-O	R-K1	27 QxB	R-K8+
8 Q-B2	B-B1	28 R-B1	RxR+
9 P-QN3(b)	P-B3	29 KxR	Q-R8+
10 B-N2	N-R4(c)	30 K-B2	QxP+
11 P-N3	N-N1?	31 K-B3	P-B3
12 QR-Q1	Q-B3	32 Q-Q2	Q-R6
13 N-N1	B-R6	33 Q-Q7	P-KB4
14 KR-K1	N-B5	34 N-B3	Q-R4+
15 PxP	PxP	35 K-N2	QxP
16 NxP	RxN	36 Q-K6	K-R1
17 B-KB1(d)	N-Q2	37 N-K2	Q-R4
18 Q-Q2	BxB	38 R-Q7	R-K1
19 RxB	N-R6+	39 N-B4	RxQ
20 K-N2	N-N4	40 NxQ	Resigns

(a) Now P-KN3 is preferred.
(b) More cramping is 9 P-Q5.
(c) Better is 10 . . . PxP 11 NxP, N-B4 12 P-B3, P-Q4 (or P-QR4).
(d) Stronger is 17 BxR (not 17 PxN? Q-N3+ 18 K-R1, Q-N7) NxB+ 18 QxN, QxB 19 R-Q8!
(e) Inferior is 22 . . . R-K2 (or 22 . . . QxP+ 23 K-R3! R-K2 24 QR-K1 winning a piece) 23 B-R3. P-QB4 (or 23 . . . QxP+ 24 K-N1. P-QB4 25 KR-K1) 24 N-B3 with a bind.
(f) Overlooking 26 QxPch. K-R1 27 QxP mate — which Rubinstein doesn't see either! Correct is 25 . . . RxR! 26 KxR. Q-B7+ 27 Q-Q2, B-B4+ 28 K-N2. Q-K5+ 29 K-R3. Q-B4+ with a draw (30 K-R4. P-KR3! is perilous for White).

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-R2! threatening Q-Q5. If 1 . . . B-K3 2 Q-R8. If 1 . . . B-B3 2 Q-R7. If 1 . . . P-B3 2 QxRP. If 1 . . . P-K3 2 RxR. **A. Harth, USA.**

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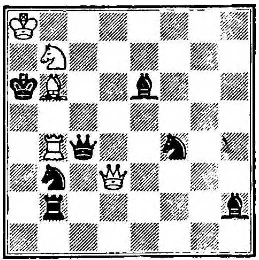

White mates in 2 moves

Colossal Egos

"Chess is vanity," said Alekhine. Indeed, humility is a rare affliction among experts.

Ewfim Bogoljubov was a born optimist unperturbed by losses, and Alekhine used him as a punching bag in two title matches — denying a return match to his arch rival Capablanca. (He refused to pose with a film star, saying, "Why should I give her publicity?")

Bogoljubov claimed Alekhine hypnotized him. He blithely explained away his steady losses to the new generation: "The young demons have read my book. Now I have no chance." In his heyday he boasted, "When I am white, I win because I am White. When I am Black, I win because I am Bogoljubov.

Ignatz Kolisch, penniless, abandoned chess for banking, made his fortune and became a great patron of the game. He missed a chance for a match with Morphy because the American refused to play for a stake and Kolisch, as a professional, would not play without one.

Steinitz and Zukertort were once at a dinner where a toast was proposed to the World Champion. They both rose!

Prickly Wilhelm Steinitz died poor despite the title. One of his "customers" was a wealthy banker named Epstein who lingered over each move. When Steinitz tried to rush him, Epstein barked, "Just who do you think you are?" Steinitz stiffened: " On the Bourse you are Epstein and I am Steinitz. Over the board I am Epstein and you are Steinitz!"

Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch clicked his heels and bowed curtly before a title match with Emanuel Lasker in 1908: "To you, Herr Lasker, I have only three words: check and mate."

Tarrasch blamed his defeat on the fact that he was sensitive to the sea, even though Germany was his homeland and Dusseldorf was some 170 miles from the coast.

Amos Burn, a veteran Britisher, observed at the end of his long career that he had never had the satisfaction of beating a perfectly healthy man.

Bobby Fischer, sick and tired of hearing excuses, said, "People have been playing against me below strength for 15 years." On a TV talk show he confessed that his greatest thrill came from "crushing the opponent's ego" — an ambitious but impossible undertaking.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-K3! threatening R-N6. If 1 . . . N-Q5 2 Q-QR3. If 1 . . . N-B4 2 Q-Q6. If 1 . . . N-QR4 2 N-B5. If 1 . . . N-Q4 2 QxQ. **Charles Sheppard, USA.**

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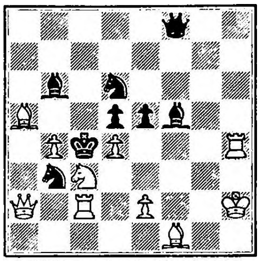

White mates in 2 moves

In All Modesty

"There have been times in my life when I came very near thinking that I could not lose even a single game. Then I would be beaten, and the lost game would bring me back from dreamland to earth," confessed Jose Capablanca, world champion 1921-27. He lost only 35 tournament games in his entire career.

Lesser mortals can learn to talk a good game. The power of positive thinking was extolled by Richard Fauber in **Michigan Chess:** "I had the misfortune to be born into a good family of high social status and this crippled my early game. In polite society you are always saying things like 'I'm not very good.' This class of self-abnegating statement is all right in polite society because they are all liars and everybody knows it. I was very young and had not learned this valuable lesson yet.

"The first principle of chess is...to develop an acute awareness of how truly marvelous a player you are. My rating shot up a whole class the day a player came up to me and asked how good I was. Instead of saying the perfunctory 'Oh, I play at it'—which had kept me a B player for years, I replied 'I'm a killer.' The power of love (of self) in chess should never be underestimated."

How can anyone get a swelled head? A glance at the names ahead of us on the rating list brings reality into focus. And don't look back—someone may be gaining.

In a moment of rare humility Alexander Alekhine admitted: "I have worked long and hard to eradicate a curious psychological weakness —the impression that I could always, or nearly always, when in a bad position, conjure up some unexpected combination to extricate me from my difficulties. A dangerous delusion."

Bobby Fischer stated: "Confidence in yourself should be based on fact. I know people who have all the will in the world but can't play good chess. You must have talent."

My own philosophy is very simple: make the best move each time and let the chips fall where they may. You can't force your opponent to blunder, so relax and try to avoid making one yourself. Accumulate small advantages and keep piling on the pressure.

Play the board, not the player. There's no substitute for good moves.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R4! threatening P-N5. *Julius Buchwald, USA.*

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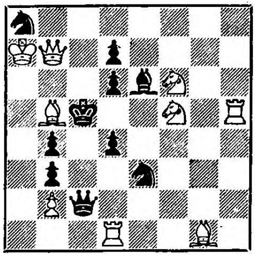
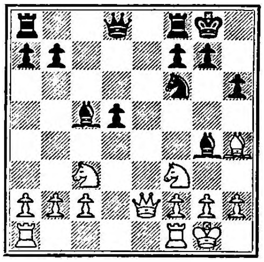


White mates in 2 moves

The Hypermodern Revolt

World War I showed the bankruptcy of values handed down by the old society but chess was enriched by the upheaval. Like their contemporaries in music and painting, Stravinsky and Duchamp, the hypermoderns blazed bizarre new contours in the opening. A cardinal tenet was that the center need not be controlled through occupation.

"With this game," reveals Richard Reti in *Modern Ideas In Chess, "began a revolution in my conviction as to the wisdom of the old principles, according to which in the opening every move should develop another piece."*



Black to move

From a consultation game Fahndrich & Kaufman vs. Reti & Capablanca, Vienna 1914.

"14...R-K1 was in accordance with the principles prevailing when I grew up," continues Reti. *"To my great astonishment Capablanca would not even consider the move at all."*

Instead Capa found a bold maneuver which left a profound impression on Reti: 14...B-Q5 15 Q-Q3, BxQN 16 QxB, N-K5 17 Q-Q4, P-KN4 18 N-K5, B-B4 and now correct is 19 B-N3! (not *19 **P-KB3?** PxB 20 PxN, BxP* as in the game) NxB (if *19...P-KR4 20 N-Q3, P-R5 21 B-K5, P-B3 22 B-B7! QxB 23 QxPch* and *24 QxB* next) 20 RPxN, BxP 21 N-N4, P-B4 22 N-K3! (not *22 NxPch? K-R2*) B-K5 24 P-B3, P-B5 25 PxP, PxP 26 N-N4, Q-N4! equal.

Reti, Breyer and Nimzovitch were the great ringleaders of the hypermodern movement thus inspired by Capablanca. The Cuban, however, ignored their theories and went on to become world champion.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-B4! threatening Q-N5. If 1...QxB 2 N-K4. If 1...BxB 2 NxP/7. *J. Urgesov, USSR.*

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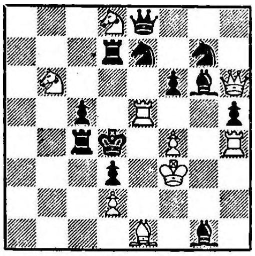

White mates in 2 moves

Sultan Khan

One of the sensations of the early 1930s was the appearance of an Indian on the tournament circuit. Sultan (a first name, not a title) was a serf on the estate of a Maharajah who was impressed by his phenomenal chess ability. He accompanied his master to England where he had to learn the international rules which differed from those in India Despite this handicap Sultan Khan promptly won the British championship.

The Maharajah arranged a victory banquet; no expense was spared to herald the arrival of a great new star in the chess firmament: Sultan Khan. Grandmasters and local celebrities were invited. And who waited on the table? Why, Sultan Khan, of course!

When the Maharajah returned to India, his retinue went with him. Sultan Kahn has not been heard from since.

This game illustrates his peculiar style. While his opponent flounders aimlessly and weakens himself on the dark squares, Khan strengthens his grip — ignoring a tricky Knight "sac" on move 17. When a game is positionally won, avoid tactics!

White: SOULTAINBEIEFF
Black: SULTAN KHAN
Liege 1930
Queen's Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	15 Q-B3	P-QR4
2 N-KB3	P-QN3	16 N-R4	P-N4
3 P-B4	P-K3	17 Q-K3	Q-Q1(b)
4 P-KN3	B-N2	18 N/4-B3	Q-K2
5 B-N2	B-N5ch	19 P-R3?	QR-N1
6 B-Q2	BxBch	20 P-N3	B-R1
7 QNxB(a)	O-O	21 N-N1	N/2-K4
8 O-O	P-B4	22 P-QR4	NxNch
9 Q-B2	N-B3	23 BxN	N-Q5
10 PxP	PxP	24 B-Q1	P-B4!
11 P-K4?	Q-B2	25 PxP	RxBP
12 KR-K1	P-Q3	26 R-B3	R/1-KB1
13 QR-B1	P-KR3	27 R-KB1	R-B6!
14 P-QR3	N-Q2	28 BxR	RxB
		Resigns (c)	

(a) More usual is 7 QxB.
(b) Rejecting 17 . . . PxN 18 QxRP,Q-Q1 19 P-K5! with attack.
(c) If 29 Q-Q2, RxR 30 QxR (or 30 NxR, N-B6ch) N-K7ch 31 K-R2, NxQ snares the Queen.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-K6! threatening P-B5. If 1 . . . NxR 2 NxN. If 1 . . . P-B4 2 QxN. If 1 . . . N/K-B4 2 N-B6. If 1 . . . N/N-B4 2 R-K4. **R. Telegin, USSR.**

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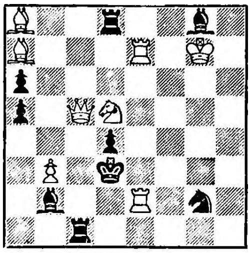


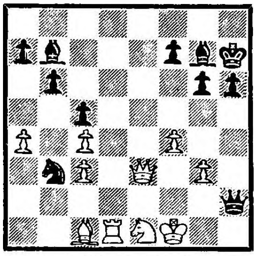
White mates in 2 moves

Chess Blindness

"Do grandmasters ever become so engrossed in grand strategy that they make simple errors a beginner would be ashamed of?" asks a reader.

Alas, chess blindness is a malady which strikes us all without warning, even without prodding from the clock. Some acute cases are examined in my book **Chess Catechism,** including several grandmasters resigning in winning positions.

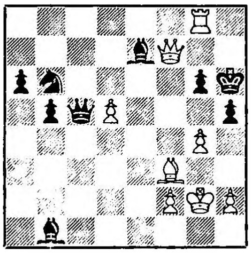
One of the most amazing double errors of modern times occurred in Emma vs. Stein, Mar del Plata 1966.



Black to move

The late Soviet champion Leonid Stein pondered more than 20 minutes on his next lemon **34 . . . Q-QB7?** putting Black's Queen en prise to the Knight (B-QB1! was the crusher). White replied **35 R-Q7?** Fittingly, the game was drawn on move 48.

A recent victim of chess blindness was Reshevsky vs. Savon, Brazil Interzonal 1973.



White mates in 3 moves

In severe time-pressure Reshevsky played 40 QxP? "mate" overlooking Black's Bishop lurking innocently at the other edge of the board. His youthful Russian opponent grabbed the Queen. Of course you see the mate, don't you? **40 P-N5ch! KxP (if 40 . . . BxP 41 R-KR8) 41 P-R4ch! KxP 42 Q-B4 mate.**

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-B3! threatening Q-B5 (or B-K4). If 1 . . . B-Q4 2 QxQP. If 1 . . . R-Q4 2 Q-B4. **S. Poduschrin, USSR.**

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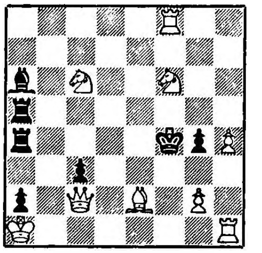


White mates in 2 moves

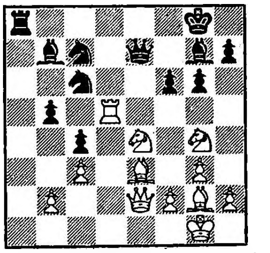
Look Again

Sometimes it seems that even champions are the last to know what's happening in their games. So quite naturally a student turns to the notes for instruction. At least it works that way in theory.

No less an authority than ex-world champion Mikhail Tal annotated this game. Yet he overlooks the same coup as Stein in the diagram. When grandmasters abstain from an apparent quick kill, look again.

White: STEIN Black: MOISEIEV
King's Indian Reversed
USSR 1970

1 P-KN3	P-Q4	13 P-B3	P-QN4
2 B-N2	N-KB3	14 N-K3	N-B2
3 P-Q3	P-KN3	15 Q-K2	Q-Q2
4 N-Q2	B-N2	16 R-Q1	R-R1
5 KN-B3	O-O	17 RxR	RxR
6 O-O	P-B4	18 N-N5!	P-K3
7 P-K4	N-B3	19 N-K4	Q-K2
8 PxP	NxP	20 N-N4	P-B3
9 N-B4	P-N3	21 B-K3	N-R3
10 P-QR4	B-N2	22 P-Q4	P-B5?
11 P-R5	R-N1	23 P-Q5!	PxP
12 PxP	PxP	24 RxP	N-B2



Position after 24 . . . N-B2

Dennis Hill of California asked: "Now doesn't 25 R-Q7! win out of hand? If 25 . . . QxR 26 NxP+ BxN 27 NxB+ and NxQ next. Since Tal doesn't mention the move and Stein didn't play it I'm wondering if Black has a saving continuation." Apparently not.

My first reaction was that 25 R-Q7, R-R8+ forces White to lose time by 26 R-Q1, but on second thought 26 B-KB1! is crushing. If 26 . . . QxN 27 RxB+!! KxR (on 27 . . . K-B1 28 B-B5+ N-K2 29 QxQ, BxQ 30 RxN wins; or 27 . . . K-R1 28 RxP+! KxR 29 NxP+ forks the Queen) 28 B-R6+ K-B2 29 QxQ is curtains. So is 26 . . . N-Q5 27 BxN, QxN 28 QxQ, BxQ 29 RxN, B-Q6 30 N-K3.

The game continued:

White	Black	White	Black
25 R-Q1?	N-K1	33 QxP+	K-N1
26 N-B5	P-R4	34 Q-Q1	Q-K2
27 NxB	QxN	35 Q-Q5+	K-R2
28 N-R6ch	K-R2	36 R-K6	Q-Q1
29 N-B5!	R-B1	37 RxN!	PxR
30 B-K4	Q-KB2	38 Q-K6	R-B2
31 N-Q6	NxN	39 B-N6	Q-Q8
32 RxN	N-K4	40 K-N2	R-Q2
		41 BxP+	Resigns

PROBLEM SOLUTION 1 B-B4! threatening Q-B2. If 1 . . . K-N6 2 N-K4. If 1 . . . K-K6 2 NxP. **Melnichenko, USSR.**

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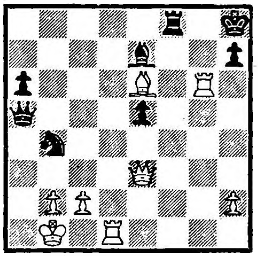
Position after 25 RxP?



Black to play and draw

Buried Treasure

"Heard melodies are sweet," wrote Keats. "But those unheard are sweeter."

Discoveries seldom await me as I sift through questions for my column in **Chess Life & review.** An occasional gem, however, makes my day

Richard Sulzmann of Columbus, Ohio, a class C player, submitted a stunning resource which two masters overlooked years ago If not for him, this treasure might still be buried in the Carpathians

Dragoljub Velimirovic, a leading Yugoslav grandmaster, probably will be astounded when he sees this forgotten game again Judging from his post-game analysis, he thought he was winning in a breeze. His annotations for **Chess Informant #14** (game 407) give no indication that anything was amiss

Velimirovic must have been pleased with his neat Rook sacrifice on move 25 Yet it was precisely this flim-flam that put a hard-earned victory in jeopardy.

Eager to wrap up the point, Velimirovic carelessly transposed moves and stumbled with the win in his grasp. But his opponent missed a fabulous chance to draw and perished ignominiously two moves later. Curiously, nobody noticed the flaw until Mr. Sulzmann took the trouble to exercise his brain and his eyes.

Balkans 1972
White: VELIMIROVIC Black: PEKJUN
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 P-N5	RxN
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	16 PxN	RxQB
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 QxR	BxP
4 NxP	N-K B3	18 K-N1	O-O
5 N-QB3	N-B3	19 P-K5!	B-K2(a)
6 B-QB4	P-K3	20 KR-N1	P-N3
7 B-K3	B-K2	21 P-B5!	PxKP(b)
8 Q-K2	B-Q2	22 NxP	BxN
9 O-O-O	P-QR3	23 PxB	PxP
10 B-N3	Q-R4	24 BxPcd	K-R1
11 P-B4	P-QN4	25 RxP(c)	Q-B2??
12 P-QR3	P-N5	26 P-B3	B-B4
13 PxP	NxNP	27 Q-R6	Resigns
14 P-N4	R-QB1?		

(a) 19...PxP 20 PxP QxP 21 QxQ BxQ 22 N-B3 wins a piece.
(b) If 21...KPxP 22 P-K6! Or 21...QxP 22 QxQ PxQ 23 PxKP
(c) Hasty. See diagram 25 P-B3! wins. White only counted on ...PxR? 26 Q-R6 mate.

SOLUTION: Black in the diagram can draw with 25...Q-R8ch!! 26 KxQ NxPch 27 K-R2 NxQ 23 R-Q3 PxR 24 RxN.

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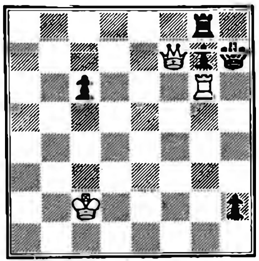

White mates in 2 moves

Playing The Man

We are told to play the board, not the player. Yet world champion Emanuel Lasker preferred moves that annoyed his opponent. "It is no easy matter," despaired a contemporary, "to reply to Lasker's bad moves."

A superb fighter, Lasker was quick to perceive that equal players create dull draws unless they take risks. What separates the top masters is not only knowledge and ability, but guts and stamina. And character.

Wilhelm Steinitz was once asked whether he ever played the man. "Certainly not!" he sneered. "I am fully and entirely concentrated on the board. I never even consider my opponent's personality. So far as I am concerned he might as well be an abstraction or an automaton."

Most modern masters feel the same way. They try to make the best move and anticipate the best reply, unless their plight is desperate. Certain ploys are standard, such as consuming time in the opening to conceal a prepared variation. Or getting into time pressure as a last resort, if all else is hopeless, to rattle the adversary.

When you don't like your game, you might as well gamble with a poker face. Having a reputation helps, as I discovered in this game after spending a half hour on my risky 14th move. Instead of assuming the defensive I decided to mix it up by sacrificing a piece. My opponent instantly declined the offer; later I asked him why. "I believed you — you thought about it long enough!" said he.

White: BRANDTS Black: EVANS
K's Indian Defense Reno, 1968

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	23	P-KN4	P-KN4
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	24	N-B5	Q-B3
3	N-QB3	B-N2	25	R-Q4	BxN
4	P-K4	P-Q3	26	PxB	QxP
5	N-B3	0-0	27	P-B4	QxN!
6	B-K2	QN-Q2	28	PxN	Q-B4
7	0-0	P-K4	29	Q-K3	KR-K1
8	R-K1	P-B3	30	R-K1	P-B3
9	B-B1	P-QR4	31	Q-Q2	PxP
10	Q-B2	PxP	32	R-Q6	K-N2
11	NxP	Q-B2	33	Q-K3	P-K5
12	B-B4	N-N5	34	R/1-Q1	R-K2
13	QR-Q1	B-K4	35	Q-B3+	Q-K4
14	Q-Q2	P-Q4(a)	36	Q-KR3	R-R1
15	B-N3	BxB	37	Q-R5	R-K3
16	RPxB	PxKP	38	R/6-Q4	R-KB1
17	NxKP	Q-K4?!	39	B-K2	R/3-B3
18	N-KN5	Q-B3	40	P-QN3	R/1-B2
18	P-B3	N/5-K4	41	R-Q8	N-K3
20	R-K4?	P-R3	42	R/8-Q7	N-B5
21	N-R3	N-B4	43	Q-N4	P-R4
22	R-B4	Q-N2		White	Resigns

(a) Safer is 14 . . . BxB 15 QxB N-B4. Unclear now is 15 BxB N/2xB 16 P-KR3 NxQBP 17 BxN Q-R7+ 18 K-B1 Q-R8+ 19 K-K2 QxNP 20 Q-B4 PxB 21 PxN BxP+. Dynamic lines usually work better than passive ones as Lasker discovered.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-N1! threatening Q-R5. **Otto Wurzburg, USA.**

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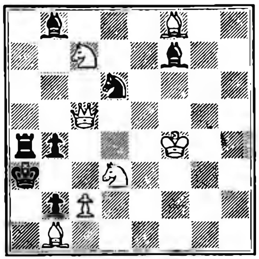

White mates in 2 moves

Nice Guys Also Win

U. S. champion Walter Browne ran off with the newly established Pan American title in a field of 16 at Winnipeg. But earlier he lost his National Open title to genial Arthur Bisguier in a field of 246 in Nevada. "Checkmate in Vegas" appeared in **The Atlantic** (Oct. '74) by Tevis, author of "The Hustler."

I used to think the professional chess-playing scene would be one of tweed jackets and briar pipes . . . Then I saw Bobby Fischer . . . that moody, long-legged overwhelmingly brilliant killer shark, and I thought, in fifteen years of following pool hustlers, I've never seen a clearer case of the killer instinct written on a young man's face . . . I've seen the Nashville Bear shoot pool; I've watched Wimpy Lassiter, Willie Mosconi, Rags Ragland. Hell, I invented Minnesota Fats . . . I've watched the Ufala Kid shoot nine-ball for twenty straight hours in Lexington, Kentucky. Those men are all killers — born winners — and I've tried a few of them on a table. But I wouldn't play croquet with Bobby Fischer.

And I wouldn't play Monopoly or Chinese checkers with Walter Browne . . . five years younger than Fischer in a game that turns out to be as much a young man's game as pro football . . . He looks like a rock singer, with a Fu Manchu and a floral shirt, and a hyper, gangbusters manner . . . there was a look there that I've seen before — on the faces of some pool hustlers . . . not exactly triumph or contempt . . . a preoccupied, inward look. Narcissistic and almost infantile.

Arthur Bisguier is a decent, civilized man . . . slightly chubby, harmless. No killer at all . . . The man who hangs in there and does it right deserved that big gold trophy in the capital city of games.

At Chicago in 1963, going into the final game tied for first, Fischer's clock was running a long time against Bisguier. **Arthur looked up from the board and there was Bobby, slumped in his chair, sound asleep . . . In a half hour he would lose the game on time. And what did Arthur do, with a chance to get even with the brash kid who had rendered him "obsolete"?**

"I made a bad move," shrugged Arthur. "I woke up Bobby Fischer!" Bobby yawned, blinked, and proceeded to win.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-Q4! threatening QxP/2. If 1 . . . P-N6 2 N-N5. If 1 . . . N-B5 2 Q-B3. **Ken Howard, USA.**

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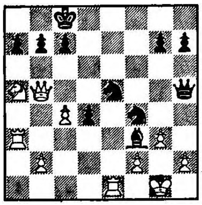

Black mates in 4 moves

Night Moves

Films often use chess to show that the hero or villain has brains. Half the time the board is set up wrong without a white square in the lower right hand corner and the script calls for the actors to mutter something profound like "check."

Night Moves featuring Gene Hackman as a chessplaying private eye is one of the few movies that treats chess as more than a prop. The diagram is integrated into the plot when he explains how someone once missed a brilliant win, and must have regretted it every day of his life. In a way Hackman is talking about himself, his own wasted possibilities.

The opening chapter of the novel **Night Moves** by Alan Sharp identifies the game: *"The rest of his attention he gave to a point in history long past, but crystallized on his traveling set, a remote, trivial moment of truth that had once engaged two men he had never met just as intensely as it now did him. Emmerich and Moritz had, it appeared, played chess together in 1922 at a place called Bad Oeynhausen...Moritz had had that most flamboyant of possibilities for a chessplayer. Back to the wall, in danger of defeat, he had a Queen sacrifice leading to an exquisite mate by means of three little knight moves, prancing in interlocking checks, driving the King into the pit. Moritz, in the heat of something now cold, had missed it, played defensively and lost."*

The game is real enough, only Moritz did not lose. Although Emmerich was winning the final position, he agreed to a draw due to severe time-pressure. The diagram is after 26 R-K1 where Black missed a Queen sacrifice as a preface to the "night moves."

The solution. **1...QxPch! 2 KxQ N-N5ch 3 K-N1 N-R6ch 4 K-B1 N-R7 mate!**

White: EMMERICH Black: MORITZ
Albin Counter Gambit

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	15	NxB	BxN
2	P-QB4	P-K4	16	B-R3ch	R-Q2
3	PxKP	P-Q5	17	Q-N5	QN-K4
4	N-KB3	N-QB3	18	BxRch	NxB
5	QN-Q2	P-B3	19	R-R3	R-K4
6	PxP	QxP	20	Q-N3	N-R5
7	P-KN3	B-KN5	21	B-B4	Q-N3
8	B-N2	0-0-0	22	BxR	NxB
9	0-0	KN-K2	23	Q-N5	Q-R4
10	Q-N3	N-N3	24	Q-B5?	N/5-N3
11	P-QR4	B-N5	25	Q-N5	N-B5
12	P-R5	BxP	26	R-K1	B-Q4?
13	Q-R4	KR-K1	27	PxB	N-R6ch
14	N-N3	RxP	28	K-B1	DRAW?!

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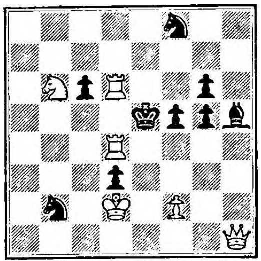

White mates in 2 moves

The Chess Drug

Ron Ginzler's vision of the future is abridged from **Michigan Chess.**

By the summer of 1985 it was clear that the prohibition of chess was having no success. The law was being openly flouted and even "squares" (those who did not play) admitted that it was doing more harm than good.

Fortunes could be made "board-running" onyx sets from Mexico, where the game was still legal. Rumor had it the Mafia had gained control of the black market in chess books, which would explain why everyone was playing the Sicilian again.

Students dropped out to live in "chess pads" where half a dozen games could be found in progress day or night. Addiction could occur in many forms and therapy invariably met with disaster as the chess addict corrupted the analyst into indulging in this depraved pastime.

There were "speed freaks" who played 5-minute chess exclusively, often for days on end before collapsing at the chessboard. Endgame addicts hooked for hours on a single position. Problemists spent days looking for a "key," only to find they had been "burned" by a "cook." Most horrifying of all were blindfold players or "heads" who dispensed with the need for actual pieces.

Attempts to contain the addiction by substituting checkers and backgammon failed. The addict often indulged in all three games simultaneously.

Another fiasco was the reduction cure. Players were restricted to two, and then one game a day, finally a mate-in-two. Unfortunately instead of progressing to total abstinence they became "problem addicts."

Until scientists find a vaccine against chessfever, parents are urged to look for these three warning signals in the incipient chess abuser in the family.

(1) Does your child spend long periods away from home locked in a closet with a companion?

(2) Does he find normal activities like eating, sleeping, and sex boring and pointless ?

(3) Is he absent-minded, muttering phrases like "take, take, check, check"?

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R4! waiting. *Wm. Rice, USA.*

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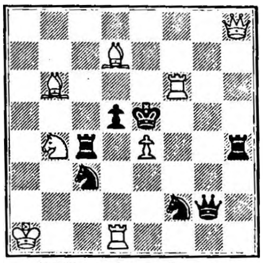

White mates in 2 moves

Starting Young

Is there a common bond among experts, apart from their lifelong fascination with chess? What attracted them to the game, and at what age?

In my case, I picked up the moves at 5 by watching my father and brothers play. My interest lagged until, at 12, I suddenly found the game utterly thrilling and couldn't get enough.

Chess kept me off the streets, it was my home. What counted was not who you knew, but what you knew. Chess was the way life was supposed to be, but wasn't.

FRANK BRADY, referee and writer. I learned at 9 from my brother and competed in tournaments at 15. But I gave it up for long periods because the game was time-consuming.

Chess is a harmless outlet for hostile impulses. Disliking my opponent helps me play better.

Chess is a supreme struggle between two egos and intellects. There is great pleasure in creating a beautiful game.

MILUNKA LAZAREVIC, Yugoslav lady champion. I learned at 14 from my father but disliked the game because I had to be quiet when his cronies came to play at our house. At 17 I became seriously interested when the Olympiad was held in Yugoslavia in 1950. My trainers told me I could become lady champion of the world, and I neglected everything else.

What attracts me is the mystery. I love chess. It's in my blood like a narcotic.

DAVID LEVY, British master and writer. I learned at 8 from an uncle and got seriously interested at 11. What attracts me is the fight. It's exciting to struggle when it doesn't really matter if you win.

I've reached the peak of my ability and will never play well enough not to get fun out of the game. I like to play against grandmasters and watch them quake when I make risky sacrifices.

WILLIAM LOMBARDY, grandmaster. I learned at 9 from a friend who wanted a punching bag, and I moved the Knight wrong for the first year. Chess offered few financial rewards and I realized that I'd have to curtail my tournament play when I entered the priesthood. I like to play as much as possible.

What attracts me is the worldwide fraternity, the travel, and the spirit of competition. Chess is probably the most frustrating of all sports. In other sports there's a relief in sheer physical exertion, win or lose. Chess offers no such release, but little can compare with the satisfaction of a well played game.

SOLUTION: 1 B-K3! threatening R-K6. If 1...KxP 2 Q-K8. If 1... If 1...N/7xP 2 N-Q3. If 1...N/6xP 2 RxP. If 1...QxP 2 R-KR6. *M. Adabaschelf, USSR.*

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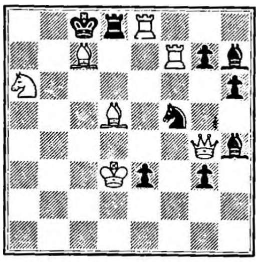

White mates in 2 moves

Youth Cult

It seems that every youngster who achieves a minor success is touted as another Bobby Fischer. But don't hold your breath.

Chess prodigies are rare. About a dozen came along in the last century, and half of them fell by the wayside.

Reshevsky at age 8 toured the world, yet never scaled the heights. Only Capablanca and Fischer went on to the title.

It takes peculiar dedication to stick with chess. Money is meager and glory uncertain.

Grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek observed in **Chess Life:** "Lately we hear more and more about the young American players. Many pages of this magazine are devoted to them. The idea is to encourage youngsters and to interest them in the game, which sounds all right. However, these articles go far beyond that. Some make statistical comparisons and then draw conclusions which simply lack objectivity.

"This assumes that players in their twenties, thirties, forties, and fifties are unable to shake the world the way Bobby did. But there are different statistics. For example, Viktor Korchnoi was 32 when he reached the candidates matches for the first time. Yefim Geller became a master in his late twenties. Smyslov, who is close to 60, just came in third ahead of Karpov in a strong Leningrad tournament. The fact that a player can develop his strength later in life is not mentioned. These articles can discourage players. As one junior put it: *I am only 19 and it looks like I am finished.*

Joel Benjamin at 13 rated a cover story because he got his master rating two months before Fischer did. However at 13 Bobby had already won the 1963 USA Championship and created "the game of the century"

Joel is extremely practical. He said:

"Of course I'd like to be world champion, but I'm not going to throw everything aside. I'm just going to see how far I can get."

White: BYRNE Black: FISCHER
Gruenfeld Defense 1963

1	N-KB3	N-KB3	22	K-B1	N-B6ch
2	P-B4	P-KN3	23	K-N1	PxB
3	N-B3	B-N2	24	Q-N4	R-R5
4	P-Q4	O-O	25	QxP	NxR
5	B-B4	P-Q4	26	P-KR3	RxP
6	Q-N3	PxP	27	K-R2	NxP
7	QxBP	P-B3	28	R-K1	RxR
6	P-K4	QN-Q2	29	Q-Q8ch	B-B1
9	R-Q1	N-N3	30	NxR	B-Q4
10	Q-B5	B-N5	31	N-B3	N-K5
11	B-KN5?	N-R5!	32	Q-N6	P-QN4
12	Q-R3	NxN	33	P-R4	P-R4
13	PxN	NxP	34	N-K5	K-N2
14	BxP	Q-N3!	35	K-N1	B-B4ch
15	B-B4	NxQBP	36	K-B1	N-N6ch
16	B-B5	KR-K1ch	37	K-K1	B-N5ch
17	K-B1	B-K3!	38	K-Q1	B-N6ch
18	BxQ	BxBch	39	K-B1	N-K7ch
19	K-N1	N-K7ch	40	K-N1	N-B6ch
20	K-B1	NxPch	41	K-B1	R-QB7
21	K-N1	N-K7ch			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K4! threatening Q-K6. *Charles Sheppard, USA.*

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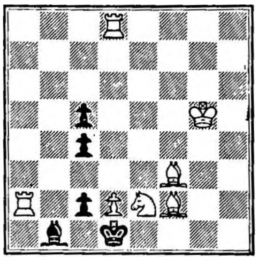

White mates in 2 moves

Youth Vs. Age

Should invitations to important events be issued strictly on merit? Or should talented juniors with lower ratings be given a break?

This controversy erupted over the method of selecting the field for the '76 Manhattan Chess Club International Tournament which ended in a dead heat between Norman Weinstein and two Soviet grandmasters who emigrated to America, Lein and Shamkovich. Two youngsters, Michael Wilder, 13, and Joel Benjamin, 12, finished last, respectively.

Bill Goichberg justified his selection: *One would think there would be little objection to setting aside 2 places out of 16 for players who may have world championship potential, even if their current strength is slightly below most other invitees. Their vast potential requires frequent play against top players to be fully developed, and the opportunity to invite them rather than older and stranger players was the major reason I volunteered to organize and direct the tournament.*

But a Grandmaster member of the Club denounced the invitation of the two youngsters whom he said were "not ready, 1900 strength, being used, exploited, manipulated"...All the furor put unfair pressure on the youngsters—instead of playing for experience without worrying about results, they now felt obliged to prove "too weak" claims wrong.

Grandmaster William Lombardy disagreed: *The number of such international tournaments is in fact sadly meager. Players should be invited solely on their merits and qualifications.*

I never predicted that the youngsters would "lose all their games." I said that they might, and such a result could be detrimental to their future play. A premature experience and concomitant disastrous result against top-notch masters can have a psychologically devastating effect. Talented young juniors should be helped to develop gradually.

No chessplayer plays "without worrying about results," however young he or she may be. I understand that young Benjamin was quite discouraged night after night. Unfair pressure is put on a youngster to win every game when he is constantly told what a genius or how greatly talented he is.

SOLUTION: 1 P-Q4 threatening PxP. *V. Eaton, USA.*

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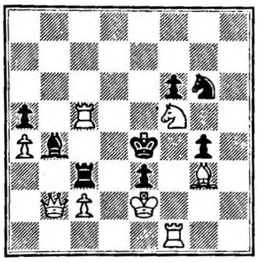

White mates in 2 moves

Fatal Passion

H.G. Wells may not have meant it literally when he wrote "the passion for playing chess annihilates a man," but statistics bear him out. Top chessmasters tend to have shorter life spans than celebrities in other fields, according to a University of Pittsburgh study by Dr. Herbert Barry.

The life expectancy for 24 other occupations varies from 71 years for presidential advisers to 64 for British authors. There's a moral somewhere.

But a group of 32 great chessplayers from Philidor to Alekhine (1726 to 1946) averaged only 60 years. Nine world champions weigh in at 58.6. A further division was made between 13 whose passion for chess was all consuming (average 56) and 19 with outside interests (average 66), a striking gap of 10 years.

A second sample of 23 lesser masters averaged 68 years. A third group of 26 problem composers, who were scarcely exposed to the rigors of the arena, fared best of all at 69.

Although one might quibble about what constitutes great and lesser, the emotional tension and physical strain of tournament competition clearly took its toll. The crucial point, apparently, is that longevity is enhanced by a wide diversity of interests.

Dr. Barry thinks that the early mortality of top players is related to the fact that they tend to peak at about age 45. "The player whose whole life is chess may find his morale more shattered as he sees his performance declining...An old man or woman has the skill, the experience and the memory, but not the stamina to take long, grueling hours of tournament chess," he explains.

In a single game the veteran may shine, but endurance is likely to give out in the final hour of play or against the rest of the field. Dr. Barry concludes that "outstanding chess achievement alone is not a good predictor of shorter life span...Outside interests help us all to resist the stresses of declining ability and failing health associated with old age."

In other words it's not how you play, but how much winning means

SOLUTION: 1 Q-N1 waiting. If 1...RxR 2 P-B4. If 1...BxR 2 Q-N7. If 1...R-R6 2 P-B3. *Ken Howard, USA.*

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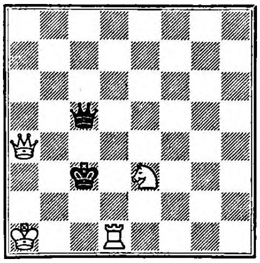

White mates in 2 moves

Scaling The Top

Elo is to chess what Nielsen is to TV. The rating system perfected by Arpad Elo, a physics professor at Marquette and former Wisconsin chess champion, is unbiased and accurate.

Unlike other intellectual games, chessplayers can be compared over long periods by a running average of past performances. The basic concept is simple: do well against those above you, your rating goes up; do poorly against those below, it goes down.

The rating system is largely responsible for the growth of the USCF, because you must join before you can be rated. Anyone can obtain a rating simply by taking part in the various tournaments announced each month in *Chess Life & Review*

The numerical rating scale used in America varies from *senior master (over 2400), master (over 2200), expert (over 2000)* descending in stages from Class A to E (under 1200). Our Olympic team is chosen directly from this list, as are competitors in the USA Championship. International titles are awarded by FIDE on the basis of rated performances.

"Ratings are, of course, relative. Only differences in ratings are significant," writes Elo. "But I can say with reasonable confidence that a 2700 rating now is equivalent to a 2700 rating a century ago. The modern masters do know more about openings and strategy, but properly masters should be compared within their own milieu and not with those of a different period. What really makes it possible to compare masters of different epochs is the duration of chess careers, which are very long compared to careers in other sports."

An interesting piece of detective work involves computing ratings of players long since dead. Peak ratings and peak ages can also be extrapolated from this data. Here are the top five in the chess hall of fame.

Player	Rating	Peak Age
1 Fischer (1943)	2785	28?
2 Capablanca (1888-1942)	2765	26-32
3. Lasker (1868-1941)	2750	27-32
4 Alekhine (1892-1946)	2735	35-39
5 Botvinnik (1911-)	2730	30-37

SOLUTION: 1 K-R2! threatening Q-N3. If 1...Q-N5 2 Q-B2. If 1... Q-R2 2 N-Q5. *G. Mott-Smith, USA.*

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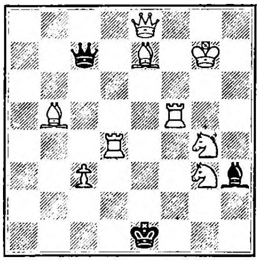

White mates in 2 moves

More Means Less

In 1973 there were 105 grandmasters in the world. By 1978 this exclusive fraternity increased 50% because standards were lowered.

When the grandmaster title loses its status, a new category may be necessary for superstars like Fischer, Gligoric, Karpov, Korchnoi, Larsen, Petrosian, Portisch, Smyslov, Spassky and Tal. Or would this create another bastion to be stormed by sheer numbers?

Despite the explosion in chess interest and more title opportunities, there has been no marked improvement in the quality of games. A new grandmaster labors for hours to find the best post for a piece: an old one tosses that piece in the air and it lands on the best square.

The World Chess Federation, consisting of over 90 member nations, first awarded titles in 1950 based on strict mathematical norms. Now each nation is eager for more titled players and these norms have been relaxed.

Recently the floodgates were opened when a bill was defeated by a close vote. This would have coupled minimum ratings to title norms (2500 for grandmaster, 2400 for international master).

"A vigorous support of the rating requirements could have reversed the vote. Regrettably the U.S. Chess Federation chose to give comfort to the merchants of titles," wrote Prof. Arpad Elo, founder of the rating system, who fought a losing battle to restore dignity to titles.

In a letter to the British magazine **CHESS** Prof. Elo stated: "The use and exploitation of young players is in itself deplorable; however, more disquieting is the rigging of tournaments (for easy titles).

"The buying and selling of points to achieve norms for titles has been reported frequently. ...Now perhaps this whole business could be viewed as just a good example of private enterprise. As a leader America should be above any questionable practice and should instead try to set ethical standards which can serve as a model for the entire chess world. Devious practices are hardly necessary as we have enough strong masters who can earn titles through legitimate performances if only given the opportunity to play in more tournaments.

"Holding more international tournaments, of course, means putting out some high level promotional effort, such as selling chess to business and industry...If other countries can do it, why can't we?"

SOLUTION: 1 B-QR4! threatening R-Q1. *Charles Sheppard, USA.*

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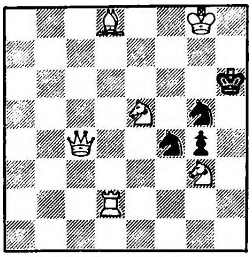

White mates in two

Numbers Game

Today's weekend Swisses offer lavish class prizes to attract the largest number of entries. Quantity is the name of the game.

Entry fees are relatively low (under $50) and organizers have found that the best way to assure huge turnouts is to give weaker players a chance at the big money by segregating them within their own rating group. In theory this is fine, but taking too large a percentage from the top prizes also keeps the strong players away.

A case in point was the third World Open in New York City with a record prize fund of $20,000. Only $7200 was allocated to the top section; the rest was scattered among 8 other categories. Despite a record turnout of 815, it was a weak field with only 3 grandmasters.

Alan Trefler, 19, a Dartmouth student who was rated 115, posted an astonishing upset by sharing first and $4500 with Pal Benko, 47. Grandmaster Nicolos Rossolimo, 65, returning to serious play after 5 years, received $1000 for third.

U.S. champion Walter Browne was unluckier; tying for 4th netted him a meager $170. Two players tying for 23rd received $750 apiece for the "A" prize. In all, 22 players who finished behind Browne earned considerably more than he did!

This lopsided division of the purse is popular with the lower rated players, but it clearly penalizes excellence. Moreover, it encourages some experts to sandbag and deliberately keep their ratings low so as to be eligible for lucrative class prizes that they would not win if restricted to their true group.

A more equitable division of the prize fund was tried at the Western Open in Milwaukee. The idea is to reward entrants who play well but do not really have a shot at top prizes by giving them point money for exceeding their rated norm: $25 per half point. Thus a Class E player who won all 11 games would get $500 for first plus $325 as a bonus for performing 6.5 points over his head.

Perhaps chess has retained its innocence because of the absence of big money. But the rating system combined with the weekend Swiss, which have contributed mightily to its growth, has created a new game: the numbers game.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-QB1! waiting. If 1...N/5-R6 2 R-Q6. If 1...N-Q6 2 R-KR2. *D. Naddor, USA.*

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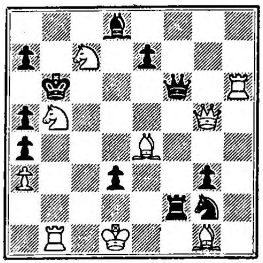

White mates in 2 moves

Frontier Justice

The weekend Swiss is the only way to accommodate a huge field in a short time. Losers are weeded out relentlessly round by round, yet the system is a poor test of skill because the element of chance is such a strong factor.

Everyone knows that you are bound to get a raw deal no matter who you are — bum pairings or more blacks than whites in an even number of rounds. Often someone gets a break and sneaks off with a top prize while the leaders are bashing each other, and this can add spice to an event.

Martin Morrison's **Official Rules of Chess** (David McKay Co.) culminates years of effort to standardize conditions and minimize inequities. Pairings are now cut and dry and may soon be made by computer, which would be a blessing.

The USCF initiated a program which has already certified thousands of tournament directors. A good director is a tyrant who enforces all the rules impartially.

In a local Swiss where the director was also a contestant, he inadvertently sealed an illegal move. The penalty for this is an automatic forfeit, but he claimed "special privilege" and changed his sealed move when play was resumed after adjournment.

His opponent insisted on his rights and refused to continue. The director then forfeited him and made it stick! Now the USCF strongly urges directors not to play in their own events.

Finally the USCF issued a ruling on the illegal last round pairing at Lone Pine 1975, the scandal of the year. The 4-page document was a masterpiece of beaurocratic jargon designed to offend nobody; but for the first time it recognized the crying need for more central control and emergency machinery to overrule a bad decision before the damage is irrevocable.

Often less than an hour exists before the next round. Time is short, so are tempers, everyone can't wait for the outcome of a dispute which affects only a handful of pairings. Planes have to be caught and schedules met.

Clearly, as a last resort, an ombudsman is needed far from the scene of the crime whose decision is binding.

At present the USCF takes no punitive action against unruly directors. The only punishment is a tarnished reputation among players and organizers, who may avoid them in the future as capricious and unreliable. But it is important to safeguard players' rights *during* an event.

Reluctantly the USCF will now dispense frontier justice by phone. This may cause some directors to think twice before shooting from the hip, and that in itself is progress.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B1! waiting. If 1...P-R3 2 N-R8. If 1...P-K4 2 N-Q6. If 1...QxR 2 N-Q6. If 1...P-Q7 2 N-Q4. *F. Gamage, USA.*

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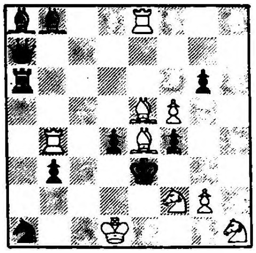

White mates in 2 moves

Political Pawns

"Gens Una Sumus" — we are all brothers — is the motto of FIDE, the world chess body. Yet the tradition that chess should be above politics has been eroding since the Cold War.

In France at the last 76-nation chess Olympiad each team signed a pledge to play against any country. Then Rhodesia and South Africa were expelled for purely political reasons. FIDE has started down a very dangerous road.

FIDE also voted not to accredit an international tournament if a chessmaster plays against the wishes of his national chess federation. In effect, this destroys a standard of excellence and reduces players to mere political pawns.

Grandmaster Ludek Pachman in an open letter recalls his imprisonment in Czechoslovakia "with a broken skull and backbone, hovering between life and death after a six-week hunger strike." His crime? Openly protesting Soviet occupation of his land in 1968.

Upon his release Pachman settled in Solingen, West Germany, where his club organized an international tournament in 1974. But at the last moment Pachman was excluded when Russia and East Germany threatened to withdraw. (Since that shameful incident, however, Pachman was admitted to the West German chess team and has moved to West Berlin.)

I consider myself forced to leave the club and the town and to settle down elsewhere . . . Chessplayers want to devote themselves to their beautiful game and are entitled to their desire to have no interference from the uproar of this world . . . I was no longer invited to the big matches . . . Others are not prepared to separate chess from politics . . .

In my initial disillusionment I wanted to give up chess altogether and look for a different vocation. But I have decided against this. It is not so easy to write off 30 years of one's life and I am convinced that I am still able to play chess. Furthermore, it would only prove that even in chess boycott and blackmail, arrogant despotism and power politics would emerge the winner . . .

The day after tomorrow demands might be made to the effect that all grandmasters should acknowledge only one ideology or one religion. Freedom and justice are usually destroyed in small steps . . .

I hope firmly that you will care . . . For this reason I turn to chess friends with a request: with the request to prevent situations like the one in Solingen in the future and to give me the opportunity to be defeated at the chessboard instead of being boycotted.

Pachman's **Checkmate In Prague** is a vivid chronicle of his Kafkaesque encounter with bureaucracy, his arrests and "trial."

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-QB6! If 1 . . . BxB 2 BxQP. J. Hannelius, Finland.

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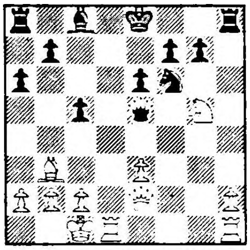

White to play and win

Politics in Sport

Whatever happened to the olympic spirit or the notion that sport should be free from politics?

Russia takes chess seriously, not only as a game but also as a political tool. After World War II her chessmasters were the first to make goodwill tours to ravaged nations where Russia planned to increase her sphere of influence. Where chess went, tanks followed.

Grandmaster Ludek Pachman was allowed to leave Czechoslovakia after serving a jail term for dissent. Russia boycotted events where he competed, and he was prohibited from representing his country.

Russia was the guiding force behind the expulsion of South Africa from FIDE, the world chess body of 107 member nations. FIDE is expected to become part of the United Nations.

Now defector Viktor Korchnoi is the target of Soviet wrath. First they tried to disqualify him from a title shot but FIDE had the courage to declare that challengers represented themselves as individuals, not their nations. Then Russia refused to release his family and objected to stateless Korchnoi playing under the Swiss flag. During the title match the Soviet press did not mention Korchnoi by name, referring to him only as "the challenger" or "Karpov's opponent."

After losing game 32 Korchnoi squawked that the deck was stacked against him even in a neutral country like the Philippines. His formal request that this last game be annulled was turned down by FIDE which went on to condemn him for not conforming to *"the sporting ethics of chess and general social obligations.... he also damaged the dignity and prestige of FIDE. The FIDE bureau regrets the challenger's attitude and severely admonishes Mr. Korchnoi to conduct himself in a correct manner in all future matches."*

Russia managed to ram this resolution through the FIDE bureau unanimously. But the matter did not stop there.

Russia suddenly pulled out two of her players from the 9th Lone Pine Open in America after learning that Korchnoi was taking part. Other organizers were notified that if Korchnoi is invited, no Russians will come.

Korchnoi's name was conspicuously absent from the list of ten grandmasters in the first $110,000 super tourney in Montreal.

Pachman too played at Lone Pine. Russia is no longer concerned with him.

SOLUTION: 1 R-Q8ch! K-K2 (if 1 ... KxR 2 NxBPch and NxQ next) 2 RxR QxN 3 Q-Q2 Black Resigns. If 3 ... N-Q4 (or 3 ... N-Q2 4 R-Q1 Q-K4 5 RxB wins) 4 R-Q1 QxP 5 BxN QxQch 6 RxQ PxB 7 RxP is decisive. Tal-Benko, Amsterdam

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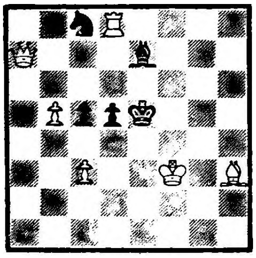

White mates in 2 moves

Chess And Chekas

Chess is very popular in cold climates, for obvious reasons, but long winter nights hardly account for Soviet supremacy. It was the first modern state to organize sport, and chess flourished as a result.

Czar Nicholas II coined the title of "Grandmaster" when he sponsored the great St. Petersburg tournament in 1914. The revolutionary leaders were keen on chess and used it to divert and educate the masses.

During his Siberian exile Lenin played postal chess and solved problems. Today's puzzle was composed by his brother, Dimitri Ilyich Ulyanov. (Vladimir Ulyanov later changed his name to V. I. Lenin and gave up chess for politics.)

When Trotzky was amazing the world with his exploits as commander-in-chief of the Red army during the Russian Revolution, a chessplayer who knew him by his real name of Bronstein and who had played him at a chess club on New York's lower East side, snorted contemptuously: "Hmmf! I could give him Knight odds!" To a true fanatic, only chess ability is impressive.

World Champion Alexander Alekhine was born in Moscow 1892. When World War I broke out he was interned while competing in a tournament at Mannheim, Germany. His family got him home, and in 1920 he won the first Soviet championship.

As a member of the nobility, however, he was suspect. The story goes that two Cheka agents came to arrest him at a coffee-house in Odessa. Alekhine asked to finish the game and the secret policemen obliged. Trotzky spared his life; Alekhine fled Russia for good, became a French citizen and won the title in 1927.

At Bled in 1961 Bobby Fischer crushed Tal and Geller, then boasted he would beat all four Russians in the field. "But Bobby, that's impossible," teased Paul Keres. "To date you have beaten a Latvian and a Ukrainian. That leaves me, an Estonian, and Petrosian, an Armenian."

"Never mind what states you come from," Bobby glowered. "You're all Russians to me!" Only Keres escaped with a draw.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-Q6! threatening R-K6. If 1 . . . KxR 2 Q-N8. If 1 . . . NxR 2 QxB. If 1 . . . BxR 2 Q-KN7. If 1 . . . P-Q5 2 QxP. Composed in 1909.

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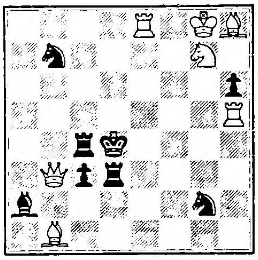

White mates in 2 moves

Mental Gambits

Viktor Korchnoi snatched headlines by claiming that a mysterious doctor with Karpov's Soviet delegation tried to hypnotize him from the audience and somehow control his mind. *The Wall Street Journal* promptly dubbed this bold stroke the "Parapsychologist Gambit."

Korchnoi, who defected from Russia, also announced he carried an electronic gadget to detect any possible radiation his former friends might beam at his brain. Some wags speculated that in view of the size of his brain the Soviets would need an exceptionally accurate ray gun. Others feared Karpov might scatter broad-spectrum radiation by chewing garlic cloves.

Perhaps this all reflects a mild form of future shock. We live in an age where the boundaries between reality and science fiction are blurring.

Everyone got in on the act including Amazing Kreskin, a showbiz mentalist who was appearing at Harrah's Casino in Reno, my home town. "I am absolutely convinced that it is not possible to control someone else's mind. But the Russians have been doing research on parapsychology and ESP since as early as 1942 and are able to use their natural abilities in the area of psychological warfare to gain oneupmanship," he told the press.

Despite being a novice who has played less than a dozen games in his lifetime, Kreskin challenged Karpov, Korchnoi or Fischer by offering to take them on blindfolded. Moreover, he said it would not be necessary for his opponent to announce his move!

"When have they had to be cautious about showing their next move mentally? The way I feel I can win is to turn the tables on them psychologically." But Kreskin hedged by saying he would be satisfied with a draw to prove his point.

The purpose of the challenge, he said, was to goad freethinking societies to re-examine the ramifications of these techniques and to begin preparing for the massive psychological warfare that will take place at the Moscow Olympics in 1980. He disclosed that Soviet athletes are trained to use their mental powers to psyche the competition into becoming their own worst enemies.

Naturally I took up the gauntlet. "I'll play him right now in Harrah's showroom before TV cameras if he wants. I intend to call Kreskin's bluff because I know I can crush him. Any ground rules he wants to set up are fine with me."

Kreskin pleaded a "hectic business schedule," declining this opportunity to display his powers. However he said that if the three champions he wants to play are unavailable, he will simultaneously take on four top players.

SOLUTION: 1 R-K7! threatening N-K8. *F. Gamage, USA.*

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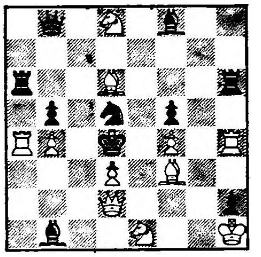

White mates in 2 moves

Pause To Think

The rules state *chess is played between two opponents.* Except when a game is adjourned.

Players are *forbidden to receive the advice or opinion of a third party, whether solicited or not.* This sounds simple but, like the Constitution, is subject to endless interpretation.

Chess obviously needs reform. Larry Christiansen, runner-up at the '75 World Junior, criticized "the absurd rule which requires continuation of an adjourned game on the next day...Many games were lost after adjournment by players not fortunate enough to have seconds."

The best way to prevent consultation is to finish in one session. But no break after five gruelling hours makes chess a test of stamina rather than skill.

It's necessary to tamper with tradition to speed things up. Russia experimented with giving each side a half hour (after 40 moves) for the whole rest of the game. Botvinnik promptly condemned this as "a lightweight approach, a cheap pragmatism erasing the line between serious chess and blitz."

Why suddenly escalate the time-limit and make the endgame a stepchild? Each phase of the game is equally important.

A USCF decision to rate tournaments played at a fast clip may profoundly alter the shape of things to come. 40/40 — forty moves in forty minutes— does away with the need to adjourn.

This is too crude for master play, but two minutes per move is adequate.

Sure, this puts more pressure on the players. The clock forces errors. But time scrambles are exciting and may even solve the problem of excessive draws.

If chess is to become a spectator sport, instead of an arcane pursuit, it must be modernized. In the long run quality probably won't be affected. Under Parkinson's Law work expands (or contracts) to fill the time allotted to it.

Fritz Saemisch, the great German master who died recently at 79, was notorious for moving at a snail's pace. He once forfeited *fifteen games straight!*

Saemisch was in the habit of dawdling for an hour as early as move four. A colleague asked him what he was thinking about and Saemisch explained he was analyzing a sacrifice on move 23 of another game. Yes, but what did that have to do with his *fourth* move? "Oh, I always think about what interests me at the moment," replied Saemisch.

SOLUTION: 1 B-N2! threatening N-B3. *Paul Keres.*

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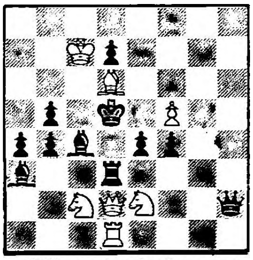

White mates in 2 moves

Progress Report

According to a recent survey in *U.S. News & World Report* ten million Americans—many of them youngsters—regularly play chess. Millions more know the moves but their chess sets gather dust.

Bobby Fischer once explained why chess was more popular elsewhere: "America ain't no intellectual country." He promptly demonstrated chess was hardly a sport restricted to intellectuals.

When Fischer hibernated, public interest waned. From a high of 60,000 membership in the USCF dipped by 20%. This non-profit outfit sharply curtailed many activities, such as sending top players abroad to compete.

Larry Christiansen, 21, who just got his grandmaster title, had to refuse an invitation to Europe because he couldn't raise the fare. Disillusioned, he told the *Wall Street Journal:* "I think our current crop of players are just going to filter out of chess and go into other things. You just can't make a living at chess, and the players recognize that."

Indeed, the outlook for pros is bleak despite a bumper crop of young masters. Yet chess is wending its way into public schools via federal funding. A booklet explaining Title 7 law is available for $1 from USCF, 186 Rt. 9W, Newburgh, NY 12550.

Bill McGrath, a teacher in Vermont, warns that the social aspects of the game should be stressed, not winning. Some of his students drop out because they simply can't cope with losses: "Since chess prowess is equated with high intelligence, a defeat is a blow to a player's cherished hopes that he is a cut above the rest of the human race. The athlete can blame nature for not making him strong enough or tall enough; the team player can share the blame with his teammates; the card player can blame a bad deal. Those who stick with chess year after year have learned to love it as an art, as friendly rivalry."

The government has finally recognized that chess develops qualities of mind useful throughout life. Statistics show that very few inmates who learn the game in prison are repeat offenders.

A last piece of good news is that the American Legion has embarked on a program to bring chess instruction and competition to its 17,000 posts worldwide.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B3! threatening Q-K5. If 1...PxQ 2 NxQBP. If 1...P-B6 2 N-K3. *D. Shire, England.*

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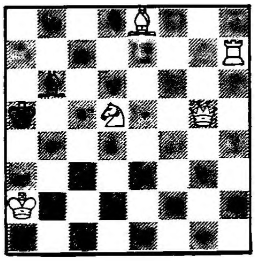

White mates in 2 moves

Lost Cause

A mutiny of top players is brewing within the USCF, the governing body of American chess. Beset by mismanagement and operating losses, its tax-exempt status is being challenged by an IRS audit.

A number of leading players boycotted the '77 national championship. They were given less than a week's notice, their customary honorarium was withdrawn, and they had no voice.

Grandmaster William Lombardy, 40, a mainstay of the world champion olympic team who recently left the priesthood, ran for the 9-member policy board.

Frustrated, Lombardy said: "I love the game but I'm disgusted and see no hope for change. The USCF doesn't really do anything for top level chess anymore. They're losing money but the administrators keep getting raises while pros starve.

"There's a desperate need for a professional masters' association. The USCF could do much more to promote the game. Regular matches with Russia, for example. Or Red China. They no longer send players overseas to compete. Rules enforcement is a joke, bad pairings are an open scandal. Even our chess magazine was censored and politically abused.

"Now the USCF wants to attract more youngsters. But how can young stars get anywhere if established stars are nowhere?"

Jeffrey Kastner, chairman of the Masters Affairs Committee (whose recommendations are largely ignored) writes: "By the very fact that amateurs outnumber masters by over a thousand to one there will always be a far greater proportion of entry fee money available for the prize pool of the lower rated players. Should the stronger players have to suffer because of this?

"A serious and growing threat to Master chess is the notorious class prize. These prizes, which are basically incentive awards for lower rated players, run contrary to one of the most fundamental goals of the USCF, namely to create a broad base of Masters from which emerge our future titleholders. Instead of motivating U.S. players to improve their ratings, tournaments that offer outrageous class prizes to attract entrants are actually rewarding weakness and encouraging amateurs to stay amateurs."

Over fifty years ago world champion Emanuel Lasker noted: "If mediocrity is favored, the organizers are at fault. Mediocre works cannot arouse enthusiasm and are doomed to be forgotten...The future belongs to the creative master and to an organization which works in unison with him."

SOLUTION: 1 Q-Q8! threatening QxB. If 1...BxQ 2 R-R7. Victor Baja, USA

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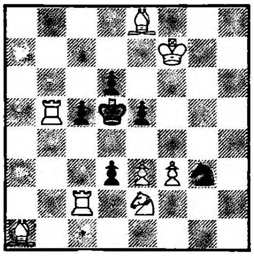

White mates in 2 moves

First Step

Unlike America, which hasn't had a great international tourney since San Antonio 1972, the European circuit sparkles with quality events. Many are sponsored by corporations or cities that have a fertile chess culture.

The problem is international invitations are restricted to players who already have international titles. There are very few opportunities to achieve titles at home and masters face a dead end now that the U.S. Chess Federation has withdrawn aid from those seeking titles abroad.

It takes money to organize quality tourneys on a regular basis such as a Masters Open that players can rely on for experience. Until chess becomes a self-sustaining sport that can be enjoyed on TV, the game must depend on patronage.

The only event open in America is Lone Pine, which isn't even sponsored by the USCF. And masters at the lower end of the rating scale aren't eligible.

Since it is next to impossible to earn a living by competing for prize money, which is pitifully small compared to other sports, chess must become more popular before it can be a career.

Every weekend there is a chess tournament somewhere in America. These Swiss systems, which accommodate many competitors in a short period of time, are invaluable as a breeding ground for new talent. They could become the basis of a pro tour, but right now organizers are more interested in quantity than in quality. Many amateurs resent their entry fees going to top players, who are in a small minority, and as a consequence up to 90% of prize money now goes to the lower levels.

A natural schism has developed between amateurs and pros who nevertheless have one thing in common: a love of chess. Pro groups in golf and tennis immeasurably helped the popularity of those games and can probably bring chess from a minor pastime to a major sport.

As a first step masters are banding together in a Professional Chess Association whose goal is to develop talent and encourage excellence while at the same time improving the living conditions of established pros. This is the only way America can maintain its eminence in the world arena.

If chess thrives at the top, it will surely thrive at the bottom. The Fischer-Spassky match proved that the public can be aroused by colorful personalities and keen competition.

SOLUTION: 1 R-N4! threatening N-B3. If 1.BPxR 2 B-B6. *D. Brown.*

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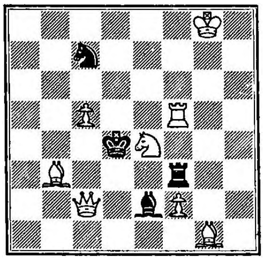

White mates in 2 moves

USCF In Trouble

The annual business meeting of the U.S. Chess Federation was held in conjunction with the Open Championship. A slate of insurgents was elected overwhelmingly to the Policy Board, a mandate for change in this deficit-plagued outfit.

The USCF frittered away the greatest opportunity ever presented to any chess organization. They were totally unprepared for the Fischer boom when membership soared to 70,000. It has now dwindled to around 50,000 and is stagnant.

An emergency arose as soon as the new officers stepped in. President Gary Sperling, a lawyer who also heads a large consumer group in New York City, reported that rosy figures showing a profit for the last fiscal year concealed a substantial loss. The budget inherited from the outgoing officers was also "found to be far awry."

On top of all that five senior staff officers resigned. They cited their "increasing concern with a growing tendency in the Federation toward divisiveness and hostility."

"The USCF will take its cue from the city in which we last met — Phoenix—and rise from current difficulties to far greater success," predicted Sperling.

The Open was won by an unknown, Joseph Bradford, 28, with 10.5 out of a possible 12 points. In addition to his meager prize of $2,000 he got a free berth in the next U.S. Closed Championship.

Sharing second were Grandmaster Leonard Shamkovich, who emigrated from Russia, and Perry Youngworth, who is only 17. Trailing in the field of 498 were grandmasters and Jack Peters, president of the Professional Chess Association.

Peters went wrong early against Bradford by moving his King instead of 11...QN-R3 to stop the threat of N-B7ch. He missed his last defensive try with 29...P-QR4.

White: BRADFORD Black: PETERS

English Opening

1	P-QB4	N-KB3	20	N-Q4	P-QR3
2	N-KB3	P-B4	21	N-B6	NxN
3	P-Q4	PxP	22	PxN	B-N5ch
4	NxP	P-K3	23	K-B1	K-B2
5	P-KN3	Q-B2	24	P-N5	B-B1
6	Q-Q3	P-K4	25	R-B4	N-B4
7	N-N5	Q-B3	26	R-Q1	B-K2
8	P-K4	NxP	27	R/4-Q4	R-Q1
9	B-N2	N-B4	28	N-B4	B-K3
10	Q-Q5	QxQ	29	N-R3	BxP
11	PxQ	K-Q1	30	PxP	P-Q4
12	B-Q2	P-Q3	31	R/4-Q2	B-N6
13	QN-R3	B-Q2	32	N-N5ch	Kxp
14	P-B4	P-QN3	33	N-Q4ch	K-B2
15	PxP	N-Q6ch	34	B-B4ch	K-Q2
16	K-K2	NxKP	35	NxB	RxP
17	KR-QB1	N-R3	36	BxP	K-K1
18	B-K3	N-B4	37	B-B6	Resigns
19	P-QN4	N-R5			

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q2! waiting

G.F. Rose, USA

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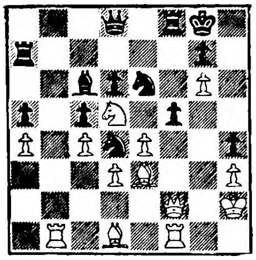

White to play and win

The Reform Slate

The truth and beauty and justice that exist on the chessboard, alas, are seldom reflected in the organizations that govern the game.

The new Policy Board of the near-bankrupt U.S. Chess Federation was swept in with the hope they could set matters right. Despite their good intentions, one of the early acts was to uphold a ban on an ad for a new magazine called **What's Going On In U.S. Chess?** *(10 Bermuda Rd., Wethersfield, Ct. 06109).*

Who should know better than its editor, Fred Townsend, a former board member recently defeated in his bid for the presidency? His obscure journal might have died a natural death were it not for the publicity surrounding this censorship controversy.

His ad was suspended after running for two issues in **Chess Life & Review** the only nationally distributed major chess magazine (186 Rt. 9W, New Windsor, NY 12550). The reason given at first was "the ad seems to imply that members have to pay $10 in addition to their dues in order to know what is going on."

I wrote to president Gary Sperling: "This reflects precisely the kind of petty censorship mentality that I complained of in vain to the last Policy Board. It is ironic that a former member should become the first victim."

Mr. Sperling replied: " The decision was not based on censorship considerations, but instead on legal factors. USCF's ad for a publication containing material facts which we know to be wrong could involve liability that we hardly need at the present juncture."

This argument received a stinging rebuke from John Larkins, head of the Association of U.S. Chess Journalists, who wrote:

The notion that the USCF could be successfully sued for what might be written in the pages of another magazine, merely advertised in **Chess Life** *seems far-fetched.*

Chess Life *occupies a special monopoly position... There simply isn't any comparable alternative advertising medium.*

The overall impression given by the Policy Board's apparent supersensitivity on this matter is bound to be that of a group which campaigned on a platform of criticizing the then-incumbents...but who are too thin-skinned themselves to take the heat now that they are in the kitchen. Whether or not such an impression is accurate, in the long run this negative public image is surely more dangerous to the Federation than any critical commentary in a minor magazine."

SOLUTION: 1 R-N8! QxR 2 QxRP (threatening Q-R7 mate) Black Resigns (Botvinnik-Keres, 1966).

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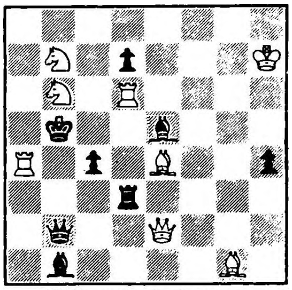

White mates in 2 moves

Power Struggles

Administrators everywhere have certain things in common, and those who guide the fortunes of chess are no exception. It seems to be the plight of pros who fight for better conditions to run afoul of the chess establishment.

In Argentina the Chess Federation decreed that no player is eligible for their olympic team who doesn't compete in the national championship. It didn't matter whether conditions were poor, prizes low, or how these dates conflicted with the players other commitments. Naturally these regulations were made by officials who are not noted for their prowess at chess.

As a result Argentina suffered because their 3 leading players—Najdorf, Panno, Quinteros—were disqualified from the olympic team. These grandmasters have already proved themselves amply in the world arena, but they were punished for not kowtowing to local officials.

In America the embryonic Professional Chess Association protects top players to some extent. It's an uphill struggle because many USCF officials regard the PCA as a threat to their power.

As a founding member of the PCA, I would very much like to see it succeed and assure talented youngsters a future in chess. The PCA welcomes input from those who are animated by a love of chess, amateur or pro.

James Schroeder, the crusty editor of **Mini-Might** observed: *"The Professional Tennis Association is a success because they sold their product. They didn't get any help from the amateur tennis association and they did compete against them. The PCA should compete against the USCF by offering tournaments, matches, lessons, exhibitions, etc. If the PCA can't beat the heck out of the USCF then they don't deserve to exist. They couldn't ask for more inept competition.*

"It is impossible to be a success by depending upon 40,000 USCF members, who will never give enough money, instead of reaching the ten million chess players who play at least once a week. Evans wants to milk the USCF cow, but that cow is dry."

Perhaps Mr. Schroeder has a point. But most pros want to cooperate rather than compete with the ailing USCF.

Good players prefer playing to organizing. That's probably why administrators take over in almost every field.

SOLUTION: 1 B-B5! threatening BxP. *Eric Hassberg, USA*

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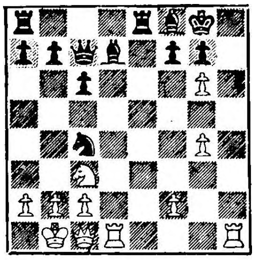

White to play and win

Hungarian Flock

Socrates observed that a shepherd may be judged by the state of his flock. He was promptly warned to stop this subversive talk about shepherds and flocks.

Judging by its latest chess flock, Hungarian shepherds must be doing something right. Not since 1927 and 1928—the first two chess Olympiads—has Hungary been victorious. Her stunning upset at the 23rd Olympiad in 1978, ahead of mighty Russia and 65 other teams, seems to defy explanation.

Edmar Mednis, an American master who competed recently in Budapest, provided the answer in an article called *Where Professionals Are Kings*. Although Mednis is a noted author whose books include *How To Beat Bobby Fischer* his report was rejected in our only national chess magazine.

Indirectly Mednis blasts the shepherds of the U.S. Chess Federation who have virtually suspended support of top level chess in America. In the *Illinois Chess Bulletin* Mednis writes:

"For a country to succeed in a given field, there must be support for this either by public or private means. That both routes can lead to success is shown by the progress of chess in Hungary and Great Britain since the advent of the Fischer era in 1972.

"The head man in Hungary, Janos Kadar, is an avid chess enthusiast and he has arranged that a cadre of chess professionals can devote their efforts to chess on a full-time basis. Each of them gets a direct monthly stipend from the state consistent with what engineers, lawyers, doctors, earn.

"I must admit that I was envious to see that throughout the course of the tournament the Hungarian players kept receiving a continuous stream of chess publications from the world over. And equally important to the actual help given is the attitude associated with the help. The Hungarian Chess Federation doesn't feel it is doing a great favor to its masters by helping them to compete effectively; instead it realizes that such assistance is a natural part of its existence.

"Hungary and Great Britain support the actual playing of chess. It is eXactly this area where the U.S. professional has the greatest of difficulties in making a living."

Mednis does not advocate state subsidies, and he stresses that England is doing just fine with corporate and private support. Money alone won't do the trick, but it certainly helps.

SOLUTION: 1 R-R8ch! KxR 2 R-R1ch K-N1 3 R-R8ch! KxR 4 Q-R1ch K-N1 5 Q-R7 mate. (Mannheim-Regensburg 1912).

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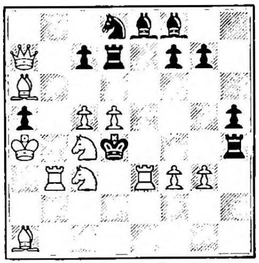

White mates in 2 moves

Globetrotter

James Tarjan is a young American grandmaster who won his spurs by going to Europe to secure tournament invitations. Without his gold medal in the 23rd Olympiad the American team would have placed far lower than third behind Hungary and the USSR in a field of 66 nations.

Upon his return from Buenos Aires Jim competed in the 14th American Open. After sweeping his first six games, he disdained to play it safe and coast to victory by drawing with two lower rated opponents. A victim of his own fighting spirit, he lost consecutively to Vincent McCambridge and Paul Whitehead, both 18.

Whitehead shared first with David Strauss (who lost only to Tarjan) in a field of 472. Tarjan, barely in the prize money in a multiple tie for fifth, immediately embarked for another international event in Yugoslavia.

Jim knows better than anyone the kind of struggle the pro faces even in the chess community. He spearheaded a drive to assess all players in USCF tourneys an extra dollar to go into a chess development fund.

This painless, practical plan sponsored by the Professional Chess Association, would take the place of government subsidies that support Eastern European stars. Yet this first attempt to put chess on a sound financial footing in America met with tremendous opposition and delegates of the 50,000 member USCF voted it down 49-3.

Writing in the **PCA Newsletter** (1009 Macarthur Blvd., Oakland, Ca. 94610) Tarjan observed: "I hope the chess community does not take the following position with the top master and aspiring junior; *We would like to see you do well and bring honor to the U.S. and we enjoy playing over your games and sharing in the glory of your accomplishments, but we don't want to support you except verbally. Find someone out in the real world who knows nothing of chess and let him help you.*

"I would like to see a method found within the framework of the USCF to support master chess. I feel that if properly done the majority of members would support such a program ...We need top competition, training programs for young players, school exhibitions, etc. The establishment of a fund directly out of tournament revenues is clearly a controversial idea, but perhaps an idea whose time may come."

SOLUTION: 1 N-R3! threatening N-B2. If 1...KxRch 2 N-K4. *Arthur Mackenzie.*

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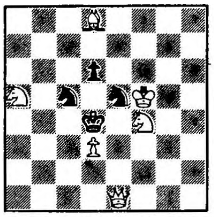

White mates in 2 moves

Olympic Issues

America, which won the world team championship in 1976, did not send its best team to the Malta Olympiad in 1980 and finished fourth. **Chess Life,** the official journal of the USCF, reported: "Grandmasters Lubomir Kavalek and Walter Browne were invited to join the team. Neither one accepted his invitation."

However, this letter to the editor from Kavalek was never published. These excerpts shed light on the underlying issues:

It is not true that I declined the invitation...The truth is that I agreed to participate in Malta on the strongest team and under fair conditions for all players. With the agreement of the majority of the invited players, I asked for modification in payment and of the selection criteria. With both issues unsettled, I received a letter stating that since I could not find my way to accept the invitation it had been extended to another player.

After I was removed from the team in this manner, a modification in payment for the team members was approved as a result of my initiative, but I was not given an opportunity to decide if I would like to participate under the new circumstances.

The strict application of USCF ratings for selecting the players and determining the board order had been questioned by many players...Participation in Swiss open tournaments in this country is rewarded much higher than successes in international events, and the factor of international experience is unduly neglected when the team is selected.

The honorarium for participation in the Malta Olympiad was, in fact, $1500...Since 1970 U.S. team members have been accustomed to receiving $2000 minimum and in the last two years top players have been subjected to severe cuts for all kinds of events.

If I continue to accept these policies silently while the cost of living and salaries in other professions are rising continuously, I will not only endanger the financial basis of my own life, but will also jeopardize the economic security of all top players and the existence of top chess in this country. The consequences of their disappearance would be disastrous for the popularity and the expansion of chess...interest in the game would dwindle to nothing and amateur chess would suffer as well.

Burt Hochberg, former editor of **Chess Life,** points out: "How can we make progress while we are alienating our best players and discouraging the development of master chess? Do you think there is no connection between the way we treat our strong players and the fact that our membership is still declining? There *is* enough money—it's simply being spent on other things."

SOLUTION: 1 Q-Q2! waiting. *V. Melnikov, USSR.*

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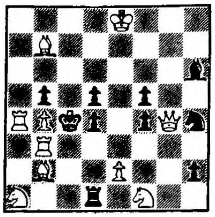

White mates in 2 moves

Odd Man Out

FIDE, the world chess body, compels the world champ to defend his title every 3 years. In 1975 Bobby Fischer forfeited his crown because FIDE would not grant all his conditions; he accused FIDE of being a tool of the Soviets and quit the game in disgust.

Outgoing FIDE President Max Euwe of Holland, himself an ex-titleholder, admitted that world champ Anatoly Karpov wrested more concessions from FIDE than Fischer had ever sought. Euwe referred to a rematch clause, stricken in 1963, that the Russians reinstated against challenger Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet defector, in 1978.

Previously the USSR rammed through a resolution that no international tourney would be accredited unless all contestants had the blessing of their national federation. This was an attempt to blacklist players like Ludek Pachman who left Czechoslovakia after serving time in jail for protesting the Soviet invasion.

On the basis of this resolution Russia tried to bar Korchnoi from the title shot he had earned. FIDE, however, had the courage to uphold Korchnoi's right to play.

Syndicated columnist Sidney Harris observed: "Not many decades after it began as a simple form of lawn entertainment on a lazy summer afternoon, tennis assumed an official structure. Within a relatively few years the structure began to dominate the game and control the players."

The same thing seems to be happening in chess. The U.S. Chess Federation just revised its guidelines for inviting players to the olympic team and the national championship, which is the first step towards qualifying for the world title.

The policy board, dominated by chess amateurs, ignored international titles and seeded players with lower ratings who win minor USCF sponsored events. The new rules, a triumph of provincialism, also require established grandmasters to compete in 10 games annually in at least two domestic events. This discriminates against less active players as well as those who spend the year on the prestigious foreign circuit.

Instead of promoting excellence, this policy weakens America in international competition. Moreover, the USCF exposes itself to a conflict of interest by both organizing tournaments and rewarding only contestants from their domestic events.

Jack Peters, past president of the Professional Chess Association, echoed the sentiments of many pros: "I do not like the antagonistic big stick approach of the USCF."

Since Fischer didn't play in a domestic event for over five years before he won the title, he would be ineligible under these new guidelines. The Russians wouldn't have had to face him because local regulations would have stopped him

SOLUTION: 1 P-K4! threatening BxP/5. *V. Melnichenko, USSR.*

Games and Events

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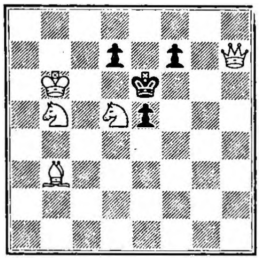

White mates in 2 moves

Did Spassky Forget?

The shock waves from the Fischer-Spassky match are still being felt on opening theory. In game 6 — his most beautiful win of the match — Bobby surprised Boris with an innovation on move 14 in Spassky's pet Tartakower variation.

Later it was discovered the "new" move was not new; it was played two years earlier by Furman against Geller (Spassky's second in Reykjavik). Geller lost with same reply Spassky made!

Was Spassky unfamiliar with that game? Was his match preparation so superficial?

This recent game and the following interviews shed some light on these questions.
Timman-Geller, Hilversum 1973: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-K2 4 N-B3, N-KB3 5 B-N5,. 0-0 6 P-K3, P-KR3 7 B-R4, P-QN3 8 PxP, NxP 9 BxB, QxB 10 NxN, PxN 11 R-B1, B-K3 12 Q-R4, P-QB4 13 Q-R3, R-B1 14 B-N5!? Q-N2! (Spassky lost with 14 . . . P-R3!? 15 PxP, PxP 16 O-O, R-R2 17 B-K2, N-Q2 18 N-Q4! Q-B1? 19 NxB, PxN 20 P-K4! P-Q5? 21 P-B4.)

The question is: was Geller's new 14th move discovered before or after the world championship match? **Geller** (after the Timman game): "After my defeat against Furman I analyzed this opening thoroughly and came to the conclusion that instead of my faulty move 14 . . . P-R3? the move Q-N2! with the idea of a Pawn sacrifice solves Black's opening problems. During the preparations for the title match I naturally revealed it to Spassky. It is a puzzle to me why he nevertheless did not accept this line." Spassky: "Why? Simply because in my opinion 14 . . . Q-N2 is not better than many other moves in this position. 14 . . . P-R3 was not the cause of my defeat. I blundered later."

Now return to Timman-Geller: **15 PxP, PxP 16 RxP, RxR 17 QxR, N-R3! 18 BxN, QxB 19 Q-R3, Q-B5 20 K-Q2?!** (20 Q-B3! R-N1! is interesting) **Q-KN5! 21 R-KN1, P-Q5! 22 NxP, Q-R5! 23 R-K1, QxPch 24 R-K2, Q-B8 25 NxB, PxN 26 Q-Q6, K-R1 27 P-K4** (better is Q-Q7!) **R-QB1! 28 K-K3, R-B1 29 R-Q2? P-K4 30 QxP? Q-K8ch 31 R-K2, Q-N8ch 32 K-Q3, R-Q1ch 33 K-B3, Q-Q8! 34 Q-QN5, Q-Q5ch 35 K-B2, P-R3! 36 QxP, Q-B4ch** White Resigns. If 37 K-N3 (or 37 K-N1, R-Q8 mate) R-N1ch 38 K-R4, Q-N5 mate.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 B-R4! waiting. If 1 . . . KxN 2 B-N3. If 1 . . . P-Q3 N/N-B7. If 1 . . . P-B3 2 N/Q-B7. If 1 . . . P-B4 2 Q-N8. **W. Shinkman, USA.**

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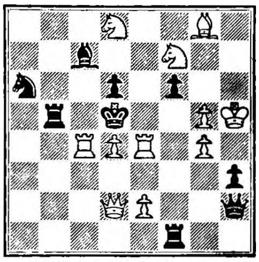

White mates in 2 moves

A Costly Fluke

Alekhine's death in 1946 deprived the world of a titleholder. The World Chess Federation took advantage of this interregnum to organize a tournament among five grandmasters at the Hague and Moscow in 1948.

The winner was Mikhail Botvinnik whose reign spanned 15 years until he was deposed by Petrosian in 1963. In all he defended his title 7 times against Soviet challengers in Moscow.

These matches were all set at 24 games. The first player to exceed 12 points was crowned.

The drawback became obvious in the very first match between Bronstein and Botvinnik in 1951. Two games before the end Bronstein was a point ahead and coasting to glory. But Botvinnik held the title on a tie at 5-5 with 14 draws.

In 1954 Botvinnik again kept his title against Smyslov in a 7-7 tie with 10 draws. Clearly this state of affairs was unsatisfactory, but it was not until 1978 that the system was changed to require either player to win six games outright to ascend to the title.

The 1951 match was heartbreaking for Bronstein who never got another crack at the title. He mishandled several easy endgames. He started with 4 draws and a win, and it was this fluke which almost broke his spirit.

Bronstein missed 50 PxP KxP 51 P-K7 B-B3 52 N-B6 P-R5 53 P-K8/Q BxQ 54 NxB P-R6ch 55 KxP K-B6 draw. Or later even 57 N-K6ch K-B6 58 P-B5 P-K7 59 N-Q4ch K-B7 60 NxP KxN 61 K-R4 K-Q6 draws.

Recently Bronstein explained his final blunder on move 57 as a slip of the hand: *"Time trouble was over and I started thinking about the opening, immersing myself in all the details of Black's 8th move for a full 45 minutes. Then I accidentally touched my King and had to move it."*

White: BRONSTEIN Black: BOTVINNIK
Game 6 Sicilian Defense 1951

1	P-K4	P-QB4	30	R/K-Q2	K-B2
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	31	N-K2	B-B7
3	P-Q4	PxP	32	R-Q1	B-B4
4	NxP	N-B3	33	N-N3	QR-KN1
5	N-QB3	P-Q3	34	N-K2	R-R2
6	B-KN5	P-K3	35	P-B5	P-K4
7	Q-Q2	P-KR3	36	N-B3	B-Q5
8	BxN	PxB	37	RxB	PxR
9	0-0-0	P-R3	38	RxP	R/2-N2
10	P-B4	B-Q2	39	N-K2	RxP
11	K-N1	B-K2	40	BxR	RxB
12	B-K2	NxN	41	N-B4	R-N6ch
13	QxN	Q-R4	42	K-N2	R-N5
14	KR-B1	P-R4	43	NxP	RxRP
15	R-B3	Q-QB4	44	NxP	K-N3
16	Q-Q2	B-B3	45	RxP	K-B4
17	R-K3	Q-R4	46	P-K5	R-Q5
18	B-B3	0-0-0	47	RxR	KxR
19	Q-Q3	R-Q2	48	N-N4	BxP
20	P-KR4	K-N1	49	P-K6	PxP
21	P-R3	B-Q1	50	P-B6?	B-K1
22	K-R2	Q-QB4	51	K-N3	P-K4
23	R-K2	P-R4	52	P-B3ch	K-K5
24	P-R4	B-N3	53	N-R6	K-B5
25	P-QN3	R-QB1	54	P-B7	BxP
26	Q-B4	QxQ	55	NxB	P-K5
27	PxQ	R-R1	56	N-Q8	P-K6
28	K-N3	R/2-Q1	57	K-B2?	K-N6!
29	R-Q3	B-N8		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 P-N6! threatening N-N5. *Ken Howard, USA.*

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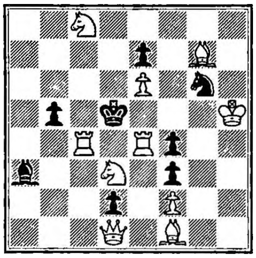

White mates in 2 moves

David Bronstein

As a youngster, I cranked out a limited edition of Bronstein's 39 best games on a mimeograph machine. Although he had won the Soviet championship, he was virtually unknown in the USA.

Two years later in 1951, after holding the lead until the 23rd game, he only tied Botvinnik in a world championship match. The champion retained the title and Bronstein never again scaled the heights. A pity.

Years later, balding pixieish Bronstein said: "I just wanted to prove Botvinnik was no god. Winning was not so important — but rather, it was important to show that his was not the only way to play chess."

In search of fresh paths, Bronstein regards each contest as a creative challenge. In an ancient variation he produced a bombshell against Rojahn at Moscow 1956: **1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-B4, N-B3 4 N-N5, P-Q4 5 PxP, N-QR4 6 P-Q3, P-KR3 7 N-KB3, P-K5 8 PxP!?** No one ever thought of sacrificing this Bishop for 2 Pawns! After 8 . . . **NxB 9 Q-Q4, N-N3 10 P-B4, P-B4?** (correct is B-N5ch) Bronstein's wild attack prevailed against weak defense.

But these unorthodox tactics would backfire, his results suffered from excessive experimentation. He pursued beauty, not just the point. How many chessmasters do you know who are disappointed when winning a game in a major tournament because their opponent fails to put up the best defense?

In 1954, I met Bronstein during the USA-USSR match in New York. We both shared a passion for Marilyn Monroe movies and saw them together.

In 1955 the American team fought a return match in Moscow. My opponent was Bronstein in 4 games. In awe, I lost 1 and drew 3. Before resuming one of our adjourned games he stood on his head in a corner doing Yoga exercises.

The last time I saw Bronstein he was full of excited plans for a mixed media chess show — flashing great chess combinations to the accompaniment of music and ballet.

"Everybody thinks I'm crazy," he said with a twinkle. "Crazy like a fox," added a competitor. "No, crazy like a crazy man," chimed another.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-K1! waiting. If 1 . . . PxR/8 2 NxP. If 1 . . . PxR/5 2 QxBP. If 1 . . . KxR 2 N-N6. **D. Brock, USA.**

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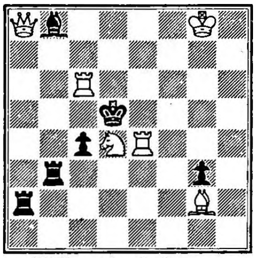

White mates in 2 moves

The Craziest Game

Soviet grandmaster David Bronstein failed to qualify at the Brazil Interzonal, but he had the satisfaction of creating the craziest game of 1973.

A chess editor asked Bronstein to annotate the game. "But it's impossible!" exclaimed David." Neither of us knew what the next move was going to be. I can't even tell you if I was winning. Such a game is played in the air."

Rushing in where angels fear to tread, all I can say for sure is that Bronstein missed a forced win on move 71 and that Panno could have defended better afterwards. Have fun.

White: BRONSTEIN Black: PANNO
Ruy Lopez

1	P-K4	P-K4	55	R-B6	K-R3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	56	RxP	R-B7
3	B-N5	N-B3	57	R-B6	R-R7ch
4	Q-K2	B-K2	58	K-N3	QxQch
5	P-B3	P-Q3	59	KxQ	NxKP
6	P-Q4	B-Q2	60	R-KN1	N-N4
7	P-Q5	N-QN1	61	R-B7	R-Q1
8	B-Q3	P-B3	62	R-Q1	B-K7
9	P-B4	N-R3	63	R-QN1	RxP
10	N-B3	0-0	64	N-B5	N-K3!
11	P-KR3	N-B4	65	P-N7!	R/7xN
12	B-B2	PxP	66	KxR	NxR
13	BPxP	Q-B2	67	P-N8/Q	RxNch
14	B-Q2	P-KN3	68	K-N6	N-K3
15	P-QN4	N-R3	69	Q-K8	B-N5
16	P-R3	N-R4	70	R-N1	R-Q4
17	P-N3	QR-B1	71	P-K4(b)	R-Q3ch
18	B-N3	K-R1	72	K-R5	R-R3ch
19	0-0-0!?	P-QN4	73	K-N4(c)	R-N3ch
20	K-N2	Q-N2	74	K-B3	K-N4
21	B-R6	KR-Q1	75	Q-K7ch	K-B5
22	Q-Q2	N-N1	76	Q-B8ch	KxP
23	P-N4	N-KB3	77	R-K1ch	K-Q4
24	B-N5	B-K1	78	RxPch	K-Q3
25	Q-K2	QN-Q2?	79	R-R5	R-B3ch
26	QxP	Q-B2	80	K-Q2	B-B4
27	R-QB1	N-N3	81	Q-K5ch	K-Q2
28	Q-R6	Q-Q2	82	R-Q5ch	K-K2
29	KR-K1	K-N2	83	R-R5	R-Q3ch
30	B-K3	R-N1	84	K-K1	R-Q1
31	N-Q2	P-R4	85	K-K2	B-Q6ch
32	P-N5	N-R2	86	K-K3	B-B4
33	P-KR4	P-B3	87	R-R3	R-Q2
34	PxPch	BxP	88	Q-R8	K-B2
35	R-R1	Q-K2	89	R-R8	R-B2
36	N-B3	R-Q2	90	K-B2	K-K2
37	N-QN5?	R/2-N2	91	Q-K5	K-B2
38	N-B3	B-Q2	92	R-R8	R-B7ch
39	K-R2	B-N5	93	K-K3	N-B1
40	N-R2	B-Q2	94	Q-Q5ch(d)	N-K3
41	N-B3	B-N5	95	Q-K5	N-B1
42	N-Q2?!	BxP	96	K-B4	R-B1(e)
43	B-B2	B-N4	97	K-N3	R-Q1
44	N-N3	BxB	98	Q-B7ch	R-Q2
45	PxB	R-B2	99	Q-B4ch	B-K3
46	B-Q3	B-B1	100	Q-QN4	R-K2
47	Q-R5	P-R3!?	101	K-R4	R-K1
48	BxP	R-R2	102	K-N5	B-N5
49	P-N5	N-B5	103	K-R6	R-K2
50	Q-N4	NxRP!	104	Q-N3ch	R-K3
51	KxN(a)	BxB	105	Q-N2	Resigns
52	P-N6!	R/2-R1			
53	N-R4	N-B3			
54	N-R5	R-QB1			

(a) Why not 51 QxN, BxB 52 PxB, R-N3 53 K-N1, R/2xP 54 Q-N2, Q-N2 55 K-B2?
(b) Correct is 71 RxB! R-Q3ch 72 K-N7! N-B4ch (72 . . . PxR? 73 Q-R8ch) 73 K-B7, R-Q2ch 74 K-B6, PxR 75 KxN White wins.
(c) Not 73 KxR? N-B2ch and NxQ next. It's tricky.
(d) If 94 RxP, R-K7ch! 95 KxR, B-N5ch 96 K-K3, PxR draws!
(e) Stronger is 96 . . . N-K3ch.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-K6! waiting. If 1 . . . RxB 2 R-QN6. If 1 . . . RxQ 2 R-K3. If 1 . . . B-Q3 2 R-B5. **O. Wurzburg, USA.**

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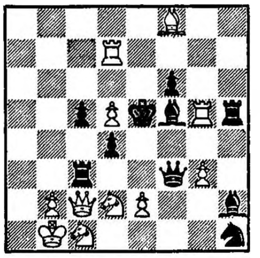

White mates in 2 moves

Losing Moves

It's a chess axiom that one side must make a bad move before losing. The annotator's job is to find it. These two exciting games from the Brazil Interzonal feature a bad move.

Yugoslavia's Lubomir Luboyevic, 23, takes more risks than any grandmaster alive. He set a scorching pace but faltered in the stretch, surpassed by B players in a field of 18 including the surprise victor, Henrique Mecking, 21, Brazil's superstar.

White: LUBOYEVIC Black: SMYSLOV
Caro-Kann Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB3	24	N-N5ch	BxN
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	25	PxB	N-N3
3	PxP	PxP	26	P-B4	Q-N3ch
4	P-QB4	N-KB3	27	K-R2	K-N1
5	N-QB3	P-K3	28	Q-N3ch	K-R1
6	N-B3	B-K2	29	R-K6	Q-B7
7	B-B4	PxP	30	Q-N3	QxQch
8	BxP	O-O	31	KxQ	R-Q1
9	O-O	N-B3	32	B-B5	B-B1
10	R-B1	P-QR3	33	R-QB6	B-B4
11	P-QR3	P-QN4	34	RxP	K-N1
12	B-R2	B-N2	35	B-Q6	K-B2
13	P-Q5	PxP	36	R-N6	B-Q6
14	NxQP	NxN	37	R-N7ch	K-K3
15	BxN	R-B1	38	B-N4	R-Q2
16	R-K1	B-B3	39	R-N6ch	K-B4
17	B-Q6!	R-K1	40	B-Q6	N-K2
18	BxPch	KxB	41	B-K5	K-K5
19	Q-Q5ch	K-N3	42	P-N3	K-K6
20	RxR(a)	QxR	43	P-R4	N-B4ch
21	Q-Q3ch	K-B2	44	K-R2	B-K5
22	R-K1	N-K2!	45	RxP	R-Q7
23	P-KR4(b)	Q-Q1!	and Black won		

(a) White should take a draw: 20 Q-Q3ch, K-B2 (not 20 . . . K-R3 21 RxR, QxR 22 Q-B5! menacing B-B4ch) 21 Q-Q5ch.
(b) White's lost. If 23 BxN, BxB 24 Q-B5ch, K-N1 25 Q-K6ch, K-B1 26 N-K5, R-Q1!

The **NY Times** informs us that the next is "one of the best positional performances of the event." Reshevsky is wrongly criticized for his 11th move, but not for his real error on move 32.

White: HORT Black: RESHEVSKY
King's Indian Defense

1	P-QB4	P-KN3	22	R-N1	P-B4
2	P-Q4	B-N2	23	R-N7	PxP
3	N-QB3	P-Q3	24	R-R1	N-B5
4	P-K4	N-KB3	25	NxP	B-B4
5	B-K2	O-O	26	Q-B4	KR-N1
6	N-B3	P-K4	27	R/1-N1	RxR
7	O-O	QN-Q2	28	RxR	B-QB1
8	R-K1	P-B3	29	R-N1	B-QR3
9	B-B1	Q-N3	30	Q-B2	BxB
10	P-Q5	N-B4	31	KxB	Q-R4
11	R-N1	PxP	32	K-N1	B-B1(b)
12	BPxP	P-QR4	33	R-N7	R-R2
13	P-KR3	B-Q2	34	RxR	QxR
14	B-K3	P-R5(a)	35	P-N3	N-R4
15	N-Q2	Q-B2	36	Q-B4	N-N2
16	R-B1	KR-B1	37	P-N4	N-K1
17	P-QN4	PxPe.p.	38	Q-N5	Q-R1
18	NxP	P-N3	39	Q-Q7!	QxQP
19	P-QR4	Q-Q1	40	QxN	QxN
20	NxN	NPxN	41	B-R6	Q-K8ch
21	Q-B2	N-R4	and Black Resigns		

(a) Sharper is 14 . . . KR-B1 15 N-Q2, Q-Q1 16 N-B4, N-K1.
(b) 32 . . . QxP? 33 R-N8ch, B-B1 34 QxQ, RxQ 35 NxQP, NxQP 36 B-R6 wins.

32 . . . NxQP is always refuted by Q-B4. Correct is 32 . . . Q-R3!

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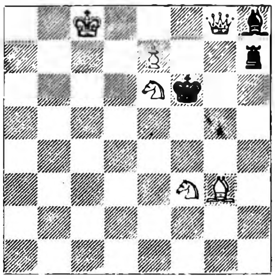

White mates in 2 moves

Brazil's Mecking

Now that Fischer has shown that Russia can be beaten, other nations are eyeing his throne. Brazil's president Medici said: "Brazil won the world soccer championship with the feet. Now we must win with the head too."

Henrique Mecking, 22, faces Soviet star Viktor Korchnoi, in the first round of the current Candidates' matches. In a recent interview Mecking spoke frankly.

Q. What do you think of yourself?

A. In time, the future world champion in person!

Q. Do you think a Russian will become the next challenger?

A. If that happens, it will only prolong Fischer's rule. Only the young generation of fearless fighters can destroy the Fischer myth. To cope with him you must renounce familiar patterns. You must not let him impose upon you his style, which is like snake poison. The old-fashioned way, heavy with security devices, incessant tiptoeing on shallow waters of draws, offers no hope against Fischer.

Q. Does Brazil subsidize you?

A. That's right. I get about $1,300 a month. Simultaneous displays double that. Materially secure, I have time to devote myself completely to chess.

Q. How much do you study chess?

A. Eight hours daily.

Q. And you expect?

A. To sit down opposite Fischer!

Q. Do you have a secret system in these preparations?

A. I think the best way to prepare myself for the Russian grandmasters is to concentrate on their games against Fischer. I hope to kill two birds with one stone that way.

White: SMYSLOV Black: MECKING
English Opening
Brazil Interzonal 1973

1	P-QB4	P-K4	24	BxR	NxB
2	N-QB3	N-KB3	25	R-K1	B-B5
3	N-B3	N-B3	26	B-K4	N-Q4
4	P-KN3	B-N5	27	P-QR3	PxP
5	B-N2	O-O	28	PxP	N-B6
6	N-Q5	P-K5	29	B-B3	P-B3
7	N-R4	B-B4	30	R-QB1	RxP
8	O-O	R-K1	31	K-N2	R-QB4
9	P-Q3	PxP	32	RxN	B-B8ch
10	QxP	N-K4	33	KxB	RxR
11	Q-B2	P-B3	34	B-Q5ch	K-B1
12	N-QB3?	NxP	35	K-K2	RxQRP
13	N-R4	B-B1	36	K-Q2	P-QN4
14	QxN	P-QN4	37	N-B5	P-N5
15	Q-Q4	PxN	38	N-K3	P-N6
16	P-K4	B-R3	39	K-B3	R-R7
17	R-K1	Q-N3	40	K-N4	RxP
18	B-K3	B-N5	41	KxP	P-N7
19	QxQ	PxQ	42	B-R2	RxP
20	KR-Q1	B-K7	43	K-N3	R-R6
21	R-Q4	P-B4	44	N-B1	R-R8
22	RxB	PxR	45	N-Q2	R-KN8
23	P-K5	N-N5		White Resigns	

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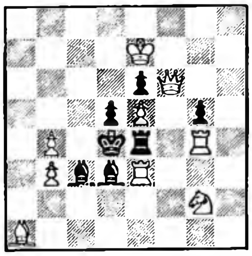

White mates in 2 moves

More On Mecking

Brazil's stormy prodigy Henrique Mecking, still feuding with his own chess federation, is a bright threat to Soviet supremacy.

Mecking has a reputation as a thorn in the flesh of organizers and a nasty opponent. During a game he remains immobile with his fingers plugged in his ears or his hands fanned out from his forehead. He wears bright orange sport shirts emblazoned with the motto of his sponsor, the Brazilian Coffee Institute.

After Fischer was stripped of his title, they met in Venezuela to discuss a match. Although the two prima donnas agreed in principle, nothing more was heard.

"It has been said of Mecking that he has no personal style, which may be true. But he seems to be getting stronger all the time, and he obviously prepares his openings very well," writes Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen.

Now 24, Mecking recently emerged as runner-up to Yugoslavia's giant killer Lubomir Luboyevic at the 4th Las Palmas Tournament. After getting smeared in this opening, Mecking was sensationally lucky against a tail-ender from Peru.

Rodriguez resorted to the risky Schliemann Defense and followed theory until he uncorked 9...Q-Q3! But dreams of glory crumbled at the climax of his scintillating attack. Two mistakes in a row cost him a win, then a draw.

Perhaps White should vary with 9 P-Q3, or even earlier with 5 PxP

White: MECKING Black: RODRIGUEZ
Ruy Lopez

1	P-K4	P-K4			
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	14	P-KN3	NxRP!
3	B-N5	P-B4!?	15	KxN	Q-R3ch
4	N-B3	N-Q5	16	K-N1(b)	B-N5
5	B-R4	N-KB3	17	Q-K1	Q-R6
6	PxP	B-B4	18	B-Q1	QR-KB1
7	NxP	O-O	19	P-Q3	P-KR4(c)
8	O-O	P-Q4	20	B-N5	RxBP(d)
9	N-K2	Q-Q3!	21	QxR	RxQ
10	NxN	BxN	22	RxR	QxPch
11	N-B3	N-N5!	23	R-N2	Q-K8ch
12	P-B3(a)	RxP	24	K-R2	BxB
13	PxB	RxN	25	R-Q2	Resigns

(a) If 12 P-KN3 BxPch 13 RxB NxR 14 KxN BxP 15 P-Q3 B-N5 wins. Or 12 P-KR3 BxBP! 13 PxN BxKNP 14 P-B3 (on 14 NxB BxQ 15 RxB Q-N5 gains material) BxN 15 NPxB Q-N6ch 16 K-R1 Q-R6ch 17 K-N1 R-B3 forces mate.
(b) Not 16 K-N2 B-R6ch! 17 KxR Q-K3! 18 P-Q3 R-B1ch 19 B-B4 P-KN4 threatening P-N5.
(c)Missing 19...P-KR3! (threatening R/1-B4 and R-R4) 20 B-B4 R/1xB! 21 PxR B-R4! 22 Q-K3 (forced) RxQ 23 PxR QxPch 24 K-N2 B-N3 with a winning endgame.
(d)20...R/1-B4! 21 B-R4 P-KN4 22 Q-K8ch K-N2 23 Q-K7ch K-N3 should draw

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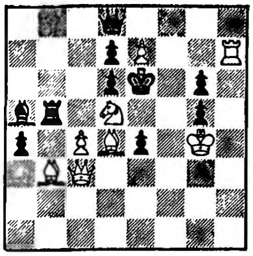

White mates in 2 moves

Sacrificial Orgies

The Sicilian, known as a fighting defense, has fallen on hard times. Even the sacred Najdorf Variation is succumbing to damning sacrifices by White — continents apart.

In the first game Black is punished, for a careless order of opening moves, in a stunning King hunt. In the second Black succeeds only in earning his opponent a $1,000 brilliancy prize. But was the "sac" sound?

White: TAL Black: STEAN
Hastings 1973/4

1	P-K4	P-QB4	18	R-Q1+	B-Q5
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	19	PxP	PxP
3	P-Q4	PxP	20	NxB	PxN
4	NxP	N-KB3	21	QxQP+	K-K2(c)
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	22	Q-B5+	K-B3
6	B-KN5	P-K3	23	R-B1+	K-N3
7	P-B4	QN-Q2	24	Q-K7	P-B4
8	Q-B3	Q-B2	25	QxKP+	K-N2
9	O-O-O	P-N4?	26	Q-K7+	K-N3
10	BxP!	PxB	27	P-KR4	R-R4
11	N/4xP	Q-N1(a)	28	P-R5+	KxP
12	P-K5	B-N2	29	Q-B7+	K-R5
13	Q-K2	PxP	30	Q-B6+	K-N6
14	Q-B4!	B-B4(b)	31	Q-N5+	K-R7
15	BxN	PxB	32	Q-R4+	KxP
16	RxN!	B-K6+	33	R-B2+	K-N8
17	K-N1	KxR	34	N-K2 mate.	

(a) No better is 11 . . . Q-B3 12 P-K5, N-Q4 13 NxN, PxN 14 QxP, QxQ 15 N-B7 mate.
(b) The only chance is 14 . . . B-K2 15 BxN, NxB 16 N-B7+ K-B1 17 PxP, N-Q4 18 N/3xN, BxN 19 NxB, PxN 20 QxP with a strong attack.
(c) Or 21 . . . B-Q4 22 NxB, PxN 23 QxP+ K-K2 24 R-K1+ K-B1 25 Q-B5+ K-N2 26 Q-N5+ K-B1 27 Q-R6+ K-N1 28 R-K3! P-B3 29 R-K7, Q-KB1 30 Q-K3! threatening Q-K6+ or Q-KN3+.

White: LOMBARDY
Black: QUINTEROS
Manila 1973

1	P-K4	P-QB4	13	KR-B1	P-QN4(a)
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	14	NxKP!?	PxN
3	P-Q4	PxP	15	Q-N6+	K-Q1(b)
4	NxP	N-KB3	16	P-K5	PxP
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	17	P-B5!	PxP
6	B-KN5	P-K3	18	BxN	BxB
7	P-B4	P-KR3	19	N-Q5	Q-B3
8	B-R4	B-K2	20	RxP	R-B1
9	Q-B3	QN-Q2	21	B-N4!	R-N3(c)
10	O-O-O	Q-B2	22	RxB!	PxR
11	B-K2	R-QN1	23	Q-N7	R-N2(d)
12	Q-N3	R-N1	24	Q-K7 Mate.	

(a) Trying to improve on Grefe-Browne, 1973 USA Championship: 13 . . . P-KN4 14 PxP, N-K4 15 N-B3! with an edge.
(b) If 15 . . . K-B1 16 P-K5, PxP 17 P-B5, P-K5 18 BxN, PxB (or 18 . . . BxB 19 B-R5! wins) 19 QxRP+ R-N2 20 PxP followed by N-Q5 wins.
(c) Not 21 . . . B-N4+? 22 RxB! But the strongest defense is 21 . . . Q-K3! (intending Q-B2) and if 22 RxB, RxR 23 QxNP, R-KN3.
(d) Also hopeless is 23 . . . R-K1 24 B-R5.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 P-K4! threatening B-Q6. **A. Hildebrand, Sweden.**

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-B4! If 1 . . . KxP 2 N-Q5. If 1 . . . RxP 2 Q-N6. **Sam Loyd, USA.**

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B1! waiting. If 1...BxQ 2 BxB. If 1...KxP 2 Q-B6. If 1...RxR 2 QxB. *J. Youngs, USA.*

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 KxP! threatening Q-R3. If 1 . . . BxQ 2 PxQ/N! If 1 . . . RxB 2 N-B4. **E. Beal, England.**

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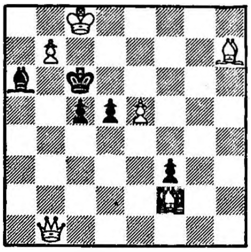

White mates in 2 moves

Making Their Mark

Young Americans are making their mark in the world arena. International master titles have just been awarded by FIDE to James Tarjan and Edmar Mednis; Norman Weinstein and John Grefe are waiting in the wings.

Another hot prospect is Mark Diesen, 17, of Potomac, Md. At his debut in the challengers section at Hastings, England, Mark scored 6 wins and 4 draws. In addition to $480 for first prize, he earned an invitation to the elite premier section next Christmas, a star-studded field since 1896.

In San Francisco Mark took 2nd behind Larry Christiansen at the 1973 USA Junior Championship. Then he tied for 15th at the mammoth Open in Chicago with a score of 9-3, only a point out of first. This January he tied for 3rd at the First Jr. Tournament of the Americas in San Juan.

Mark fared poorly at Lone Pine in March, the strongest open ever held in the USA. But Mark is aware that improvement comes from losing to better players, not beating weakies.

"Old man" Walter Browne, 25, captured $2,000 at Lone Pine, where entry was restricted to masters rated 2250 or higher. Pal Benko and Grefe tied for 2nd, pursued by this writer, Kim Commons and Julio Kaplan. Grandmasters Florin Gheorghiu (Rumania) and Levente Lengyel (Hungary) lagged far behind their American competitors. Earlier Browne posted a sizzling first at Beverwijk, Holland, in a field of 16 (9 grandmasters).

White: DIESEN **Black: NUNN**

Pirc-Robatsch Defense

Hastings 1973/4

1	P-K4	P-KN3	21	B-Q4	KR-N1
2	P-Q4	B-N2	22	R-R7	R-N1
3	N-KB3	P-Q3	23	PxNP	NxNP
4	B-K2	N-Q2	24	BxB	RxB
5	N-B3	P-QB3	25	PxP	N-B5+
6	P-QR4	N-R3!?	26	K-K3	NxP
7	P-R4	P-QB4(a)	27	K-K4	P-K3
8	P-KR5	PxQP	28	P-B4	P-Q4+
9	NxP	N-QB4	29	P-B6	P-Q4+
10	B-N5+	B-Q2	30	K-K5	P-R4
11	B-K3	Q-R4	31	N-R4	K-K1
12	K-B1!?	R-QB1	32	RxRP	N-K8
13	N-N3	NxN	33	R-R8+	R-B1
14	PxN	B-QB3	34	RxR+	KxR
15	Q-Q5	QxB+(b)	35	KxP	NxP
16	QxQ	BxQ	36	N-N6	N-Q5+
17	PxB	N-N5	37	KxP	R-Q1+
18	BxP	K-Q2	38	K-B4	N-B4
19	P-B3	N-K4	39	R-R8	N-K6+
20	K-K2	P-B4	40	K-B5	Resigns

(a) More consistent is P-KB4!

(b) 15 . . . BxB+ 16 QxB+ QxQ 17 PxQ leads to the same bad endgame for Black.

PROBLEM SOLUTION 1 B-Q3! waiting. If 1 . . . BxB 2 P-N8/N! If 1 . . . P-Q5 2 B-K4. If 1 . . . P-B5 2 Q-N6. **A. Harth, Chicago**

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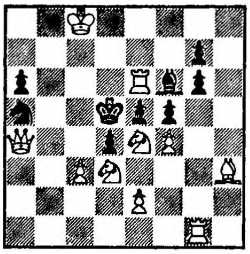

White mates in 2 moves

Winning With Black

Black is on the defensive from the start. The better player will win with either color, but it takes longer with Black.

A century ago only 15% of tournament games were drawn, White won almost half and Black 35%. Now more than half are drawn, White wins around 30%. It has become harder to win with Black, easier to draw.

Black's perennial problem is to infuse life into a passive opening when White is clearly content to draw. Double-edged defenses like the Sicilian, however, are getting battered.

White's grip is so deadly that when Black tries to wrest the initiative, it usually backfires. So Black must seek to outplay his opponent gradually and wait for a mistake.

White: DENKER **Black: EVANS**

Lone Pine 1974

King's Indian Defense

1	N-KB3	N-KB3	36	N-R3	N-K5
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	37	N-B4	R-Q1
3	P-KN3	B-N2	38	P-R4	N-Q3
4	B-N2	O-O	39	R-Q2	P-K5
5	O-O	P-Q3	40	R-Q1	R-Q2
6	N-B3	P-B4	41	N-Q2	P-B3!
7	P-Q4	N-B3	42	R-QB1	K-B4
8	PxP	PxP	43	R-Q1	N-N2
9	B-K3	Q-R4	44	N-B4?	RxR
10	Q-R4(a)	QxQ	45	KxR	P-N4
11	NxQ	P-N3!	46	PxP	PxP
12	N-B3(b)	B-QR3	47	K-K2	K-K3!
13	P-KR3	QR-Q1	48	N-Q2	N-Q3
14	P-N3	R-Q2	49	N-N1	K-Q4
15	QR-Q1	KR-Q1	50	N-B3+	K-K4
16	RxR	RxR	51	N-N1	N-B4
17	R-B1	N-K1	52	N-Q2	K-Q4
18	N-Q2	N-Q5	53	N-N1	K-K4
19	N/2-N1	N-Q3	54	N-Q2	N-Q3
20	K-B1	K-B1	55	N-N1	N-N2
21	K-K1	B-N2	56	N-Q2	N-R4
22	BxB	NxB	57	P-B3!	PxP
23	N-N5	NxN	58	NxP+	K-B4
24	PxN	K-K1	59	P-K4+(d)	KxP
25	N-Q2	N-Q3	60	NxP+	K-B4
26	P-QR4	B-N7	61	N-B7	NxP
27	R-B2	B-R6	62	N-Q6+	K-N5
28	N-N1	B-N5+	63	N-K4	N-Q5+
29	B-Q2	BxB+	64	K-Q3	K-B4
30	NxB	P-KR4	65	N-Q6	K-K3
31	P-K3	P-K4	66	N-B8	K-Q2
32	K-K2	K-K2	67	NxRP	K-B2
33	N-N1	N-K5	68	P-R5	PxP
34	N-Q2	N-Q3	69	K-B4	P-QR5
35	N-N1(c)	K-K3	70	KxP	P-R6
				White Resigns	

(a) Stronger is 10 B-Q2.

(b) White offered a draw. Not 12 N-K5? NxN 13 BxR, B-Q2!

(c) Hope springs eternal. An easy draw is 35 N-B4, NxN 36 RxN but the former U.S. champion hoped I'd overreach myself after refusing his draw.

(d) A better try is 59 N-Q2! P-R5 60 PxP, PxP 61 K-B3, P-R6 62 K-N3, NxP! 63 NxN, P-B5! 64 N-B1, K-K5 65 KxP, KxP 66 K-N4, K-Q7 67 N-R2, K-B7! (67 . . . P-B6 68 K-B4, P-B7 69 K-K4, P-B8/Q 70 NxQ, KxN 71 K-Q4, K-N7 72 K-B4, K-R6 73 P-R5!! draws) 68 K-B4, K-N6 69 N-B1+, KxP 70 K-K3, KxP 71 K-Q4! with drawing chances for White.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-N5! waiting. If 1 . . . KxN (or PxN) 2 QxP! If 1 . . . BxR 2 RxKP. **E. Kelly, Argentina.**

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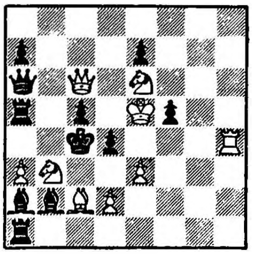

White mates in 2 moves

1974 USA Championship

Recently in Chicago grandmaster Walter Browne, 25, won the nation's most important title on his second try. As white or black Browne left them black and blue — romping to victory with 6 wins and 7 draws.

The average age of the competitors was 27, yet veterans dominated the top standings. Last year's co-champion John Grefe, 26, and Ken Rogoff, 21, were the only other members of the "youth group" who achieved plus scores.

Final Standings

1.	**Browne**	9½
2.	**Benko**	8
3.	**Evans**	8
4.	**Saidy**	7½
5.	**Bisguier**	7
6.	**Grefe**	7
7.	**Reshevsky**	7
8.	**Rogoff**	7
9.	**Weinstein**	6
10.	**Soltis**	5½
11.	**Zuckerman**	5½
12.	**Commons**	5
13.	**Karklins**	4½
14.	**Gilden**	3½

When this position was first reached in Yates-Kashdan, Hastings 1931/32, White could make nothing more of his initiative than the tame 14 B-Q2, B-K3 allowing Black to consolidate. But because of Browne's new move it appears that Black must consent to the time-consuming retreat 8 . . . N-B3 (instead of N-QN5). "I feel like an innocent victim," said Bisguier afterwards. "The moral is not to trust the books."

White: BROWNE Black: BISGUIER

Petrov's Defense

1	P-K4	P-K4	21	PxQ	PxB
2	N-KB3	N-KB3	22	R-N1	R-N4
3	NxP	P-Q3(a)	23	P-KR4	R-N4
4	N-KB3	NxP	24	RxR	PxR
5	P-Q4	P-Q4	25	RxRP	R-Q8+
6	B-Q3	B-K2	26	K-R2	R-Q7
7	O-O	N-B3	27	RxRP	RxRP
8	P-B4	N-QN5?	28	P-R5	RxP
9	PxP	NxB	29	R-R8	K-B2
10	QxN	QxP	30	P-R6	K-N3
11	R-K1	B-KB4	31	K-R3	P-R4
12	N-B3	NxN	32	P-N4	P-N5
13	QxN	P-QB3	33	PxP	PxP
14	B-R6!!	R-KN1(b)	34	R-K8	R-B8
			35	K-N2	R-B5
15	R-K5	Q-Q2	36	P-N5	R-B4
16	QR-K1	B-K3	37	P-R7	RxP+
17	N-N5!	O-O-O(c)	38	K-B3	R-KR4
18	NxBP!	BxN	39	P-R8/Q	RxQ
19	RxB	QxP	40	RxR	Resigns
20	RxB	QxQ			

(a) A well-known trap is 3 . . . NxP? 4 Q-K2! N-KB3 5 N-B6+

(b) Not 14 . . . PxB 15 R-K5, Q-Q2 16 QR-K1, B-K3 17 P-Q5! PxP 18 RxB, PxR 19 QxR+ B-B1 20 Q-B6.

(c) If 17 . . . BxN 18 BxB, P-KR3 19 B-R4 P-KN4 20 B-N3, O-O-O 21 P-Q5! BxP 22 R-K7 also wins.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N/3xBP! threatening B-Q3. If 1 . . . RxP 2 NxQ. **C. Mansfield, England.**

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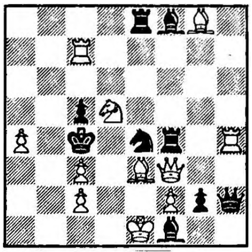

White mates in 2 moves

Midnight Oil

A tournament game is adjourned if it is not completed in the first session. In the interim both players study it fiercely, and often with others.

At the 1974 USA Championship, Norman Weinstein spent 40 minutes sealing his 41st move, leaving himself scarcely 20 minutes for his next 15 moves until the second control.

I should have known he sealed a lemon: the longer one takes on a move, the worse it usually is. But after analyzing for two days, I sadly concluded he could draw with best play.

His sealed move took me by such surprise that I suddenly found myself with a won game. The problem was how to win it.

White: EVANS **Black: WEINSTEIN**

English Opening

1	P-QB4	P-QB4	35	R-N3	R-N7
2	N-QB3	P-KN3	36	R/N-Q3	R/N-Q7
3	P-KN3	B-N2	37	R-Q6!	RxR
4	B-N2	N-QB3	38	KxR	R-B3
5	N-B3	P-K3	39	R-B3	K-B1
6	P-Q3	KN-K2	40	K-Q3	K-K2
7	O-O	O-O	41	K-B4	P-KR4(a)
8	B-Q2	P-Q4	42	K-N5	K-Q2
9	Q-B1	P-N3	43	R-B3(b)	P-R3+
10	B-R6	B-N2	44	K-B4	K-K2
11	BxB	KxB	45	R-N3	R-B2
12	R-Q1	R-B1	46	P-B4(c)	P-B3
13	P-N3	Q-Q2	47	R-N6	R-Q2
14	Q-N2	K-N1	48	RxRP	R-Q7
15	PxP	NxP	49	R-R7+	K-K1(d)
16	NxN	QxN	50	P-B6	RxP
17	N-Q2	Q-Q1	51	K-B5(e)	K-Q1!
18	P-QR3	R-B2	52	K-Q6	R-Q7+
19	P-QN4	Q-Q5	53	KxP	R-Q6
20	QxQ	NxQ	54	KxP(f)	RxP
21	BxB	QxB	55	P-R4	R-KB6
22	P-K3	N-N4	56	K-K5	R-K6+
23	PxP	N-B6	57	K-Q4	R-K8
24	R-K1	PxP	58	R-KN7	R-KB8
25	QR-B1	R-N7	59	K-K5	R-K8+
26	RxN	RxN	60	K-B6	R-KB8
27	R-N1	KR-Q1	61	R-Q7+	K-B1
28	R/1-N3	R-Q4	62	R-Q4	P-R5
29	P-K4	R-Q5	63	P-R5	P-R6
30	K-B1	P-B5	64	P-R6	P-R7
31	PxP	RxKP	65	P-R7	R-QR8
32	P-B5	R/5-K7	66	R-Q1	RxP
33	R-B3	R-N7	67	KxP	R-R7
34	R/N-Q3	R/N-Q7	68	R-KR1	K-B2
				DRAW	

(a) The sealed move. Stronger is 41 . . . R-B2! or 41 . . . K-Q2 42 R-Q3+ K-B1 43 K-N5, R-B2 44 P-B6, P-K4! 45 K-B5, R-K2! holding by a thread.

(b) Stronger than 43 R-Q3+ K-B2 44 R-KB3, P-B4 45 R-K3, P-N4! 46 P-B4! P-N5!

(c) Correct is 46 R-N8! R-Q2 47 P-B6, R-Q7 48 K-B5, R-B7+ 49 K-N6, R-N7+ 50 K-B7! RxP 51 R-N7! RxP 52 K-N8+ K-Q3 52 P-B7 winning.

(d) Necessary is 49 . . . K-Q1! 50 R-KN7, P-N4.

(e) Missing 51 R-R8+! K-K2 52 K-B5 as in "c" above.

(f) Also drawn is 54 R-Q7+ RxR 55 PxR, P-N4! 56 PxP (not 56 K-B5?? P-N5!! 57 KxP, P-R5 wins) PxP 57 K-B5, P-R5, etc.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 BxP! If 1 . . . NxB+ 2 N-K7. If 1 . . . N-Q3+ 2 B-K3. If 1 . . . BxB (or R-B2) 2 N-N6. If 1 . . . RxQ 2 B-Q6. **C. Mansfield, England.**

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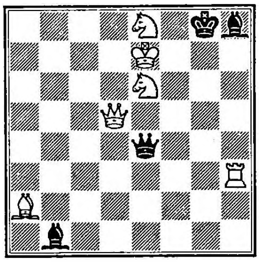

White mates in 2 moves

Good Grief

Some players can't sleep after losing a game; others can't sleep until they do. Chess is one long regret, as we soon discover.

"I have been for hours with my eyes staring wide open burning like fire and nothing would bring sleep. At the close of a contest, I am wrought to such a nervous tension that for weeks afterwards I am in an almost uncontrollable state," confessed Wilhelm Steinitz.

After a crucial loss, Miguel Najdorf hurried to a party. In the midst of festivities he said to the host, "Look at me. I'm laughing, I'm making jokes, and I won't be able to sleep tonight!"

When Fischer lost his second match game to Petrosian at Buenos Aires in 1971, snapping his 20-game winning streak, he said: "I'm glad that's over with! Now I can relax and start playing chess again."

Usually our sins are amply punished during a game. How could we be so dumb? Somehow we manage to shrug it off before the next round; but that knowledge often haunts us and spoils our tournament result.

If ignorance is bliss, we are fortunate in being spared such knowledge until long after the event is over. Recently while studying my game with John Grefe in the 1974 USA Championship, it dawned on me that I need not have accepted a draw. But so much time has elapsed that I feel only regret instead of pain.

White: EVANS Black: GREFE
King's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	16	R-KN1	K-R2
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	17	P-QR3	P-B5
3	N-QB3	B-N2	18	P-N4	P-N3
4	P-K4	P-Q3	19	PxP	NPxP
5	N-B3	0-0	20	R-N1	N-R4
6	B-K2	P-K4	21	B-K1	N-N3
7	0-0	N-B3	22	Q-Q2	R-KN1
8	P-Q5	N-K2	23	B-Q1	R-N1
9	N-K1	N-Q2	24	R-QN2	B-KB3?
10	P-B3	P-KB4	25	N-N5!	BxN
11	P-KN4	N-KB3	26	RxB	RxR
12	N-Q3	P-B4	27	PxR	B-R5
13	B-Q2	B-Q2	28	P-R4	BxB
14	K-R1	P-KR3	29	QxB	Q-QB1
15	NPxP	PxP		Draw (a)	

(a) After the game we analyzed a draw: I intended **30 Q-KB1!** (to stop N-N6+) **P-B5** (else White gets a bind with N-N2-B4) **31 N-N4 Q-B4 32 N-B6 P-B6 33 Q-R3 N-N2 34 Q-N4 N-K1 35 Q-B5! P-B7 36 BxP QxB 37 N-K7 Q-B7 38 RxN QxBP+ 39 R-N2+ K-R1.** Now 40 NxR Q-B8+ leads to perpetual check, but much later I found **40 N-N6+! RxN 41 QxR Q-B8+ 42 R-N1 QxBP+ 43 Q-N2** wins for White. Curses!

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-Q8! If 1 . . . Q-R5+ 2 N-B6. If 1 . . . Q-R2+ 2 N/8-N7. If 1 . . . Q-N2+ 2 N/8-B7. If 1 . . . Q-N5+ 2 N-Q6. **Vaux Wilson, USA.**

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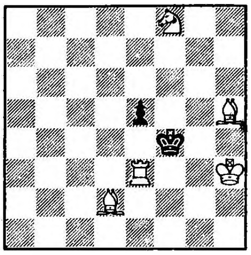

White mates in 2 moves

No Applause

At Santa Monica 468 competed in the 10th American Open won by Peter Biyiasis and Kim Commons ahead of John Grefe, Dennis Waterman, Ross Stoutenborough and Grandmaster Walter Browne.

Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen said: "One should stay away from weekend Swisses, but then what else is there here? You don't learn a thing from beating patzers — except beating patzers. In effect, the Swiss prizes are to pay the better players for giving lessons to the weaker ones."

Huge turnouts would fade if prizes were distributed according to strength. A half point often makes all the difference to masters gouging each other to finish in the money while lavish class prizes are shared by players behind them. Victory is crucial and luck it vital.

Gamblers like Larsen and optimists like Browne fare well in these short knockout events. Their styles are geared for calculated risks anyway.

"I played what had to be the most brilliant game, starting with a Rook sacrifice," writes U. S. champion Browne, but fails to add that he was busted after a dozen moves. "Not one person applauded," he laments. "Probably this gives some clue as to why grandmasters don't play in Swisses very often."

White: SNYDER Black: BROWNE
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	21	N-K2	B-K2
2	P-QN3	N-QB3	22	B-K4	R-B1
3	B-N2	P-K3	23	Q-N2	N-N5
4	N-KB3	KN-K2	24	PxP	NxBP!
5	N-B3	P-QR3	25	BxN(c)	RxB+!
6	P-Q4	PxP	26	KxR	B-B4+
7	NxP	NxN(a)	27	R-Q3	Q-B2+
8	QxN	N-B3	28	K-Q1	BxR
9	Q-K3	B-K2	29	Q-Q5+	K-R1
10	Q-N3	B-B3	30	NxP	R-Q1
11	0-0-0	0-0	31	Q-N2	B-KN4
12	P-B4	P-Q4	32	P-K6	K-N1
13	P-K5(b)	B-R5	33	Q-KB2	B-B4
14	Q-R3	P-B4	34	K-K1	Q-R4+
15	PxPep	BxP	35	K-B1	R-KB1
16	B-Q3	P-KN3	36	K-N1	B-R6
17	Q-N3	B-R5	37	P-K7	BxP
18	Q-R3	P-K4	38	Q-K2	Q-Q4
19	Q-B3	P-Q5	39	P-QN4	B-N4
20	P-N3	B-K3		White	Resigns

(a) Better is 7 . . . P-Q3.
(b) Browne gives 13 PxP N-N5! but 14 K-N1! (not 14 PxP? NxP+! 15 NxN BxB+ 16 KxB QxR) NxQP 15 NxN PxN (not 15 . . . BxB? 16 N-B3!) 16 BxB QxB 17 RxP wins a Pawn.
(c) The only chance is 25 K-N1 N-K6 26 Q-N1 NxR 27 QxN.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 N-Q7! threatening RxP. If 1 . . . P-K5 2 R-KB3. **T. Sweeney, USA.**

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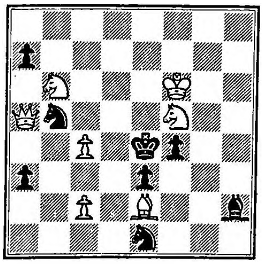

White mates in 2 moves

Tomorrow's Champions

Russia has long gone unchallenged in the battle for chess supremacy. The state subsidizes the game and gives free training to promising youngsters.

In America chess flourishes from benign neglect — Bobby Fischer was a happy accident. Tough competition at home aided his victories overseas.

The U. S. Chess Federation last summer sent six players to the 23rd world student team tournament in Teeside, England, to provide some international experience. The team was rated lucky even to make the finals of the 28-nation event.

But the magnificent six — Cnellstorp, Matera, Stoutenborough, Meyer, Ervin, Jacobs — actually led at the halfway mark and finished second with 22½ points, edging out Hungary (22), England (21½) and Denmark (19).

Russia won as expected with 26½ out of a possible 36 points. But they did not dominate the event, as in the past, and the unknown Americans gave them some anxious moments. Their lineup featured two grandmasters — Rafael Vaganian and Yuri Balashov — along with world junior champion Alexander Belyavsky and three others of international repute.

An odd team from Hong Kong consisted of five brothers named Junjunwala, aged 8 to 18. They finished near the cellar, just ahead of Japan and Iraq in Group C. But who knows what the future will bring?

Meanwhile at Manila Russia lost its hold on the individual world junior title. The new champion is Anthony Miles of England. The highly touted Soviet representative Sasha Kochiev placed 6th and our own Peter Winston was 8th.

White: MATERA Black: BALASHOV
(USA) 1974 (USSR)
English Opening

1	P-QB4	P-K4	15	Q-B2!	Q-Q2
2	N-QB3	N-QB3	16	KR-B1	PxP
3	P-KN3	P-KN3	17	QxP	QxQ
4	B-N2	B-N2	18	RxQ	RxP
5	P-Q3	P-Q3	19	B-N4	R-K1
6	R-N1	B-K3	20	BxP	B-B1
7	N-B3	KN-K2	21	BxP	RxP
8	0-0	0-0	22	R-Q7	P-N5
9	P-QN4	Q-B1	23	K-B1	R-B7
10	P-N5	N-Q1	24	B-B7	R-K2
11	B-Q2	B-R6	25	RxR	BxR
12	N-Q5	NxN	26	P-Q6	B-B3
13	PxN	P-QR3(a)	27	RxP	R-B3
14	BxB!	QxB	28	R-KB4	Resigns

(a) A grave error. Correct is 13 . . . BxB 14 KxB, P-QR3 15 P-QR4, PxP 16 PxP, P-QB3.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-R4! threatening PxN. If 1 . . . N-B6 2 Q-K8. If 1 . . . N-B2 2 P-B5. If 1 . . . N-Q3 2 Q-B6. If 1 . . . N-Q5 2 N-Q6. **Ken Howard, USA.**

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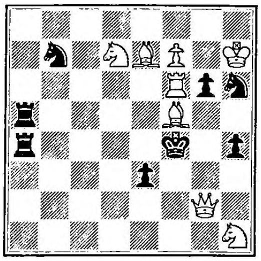

White mates in 2 moves

Russia For Choice

Russia has won the chess Olympiad every two years since entering a team in 1952. And there is every reason to believe Russia will win the next one in Nice this June.

Each team consists of 4 boards and 2 alternates. While several nations can muster 4 grandmasters for the top 4 boards, few have reserve strength. It must be remembered that of the top 50 players in the world, half are Russian.

On just two occasions in modern history was the USA able to come in second; each time Bobby Fischer was on first board. Whether he will compete this year is, as always, uncertain.

86 nations participated at the Skopje Olympiad in 1972. Russia scored 42 points, Hungary 40½, Yugoslavia 38. Hampered by a second-string team, the USA made its worst showing ever — tied for 8th with Holland.

Chess boasts no distinction between professional and amateur. The best players always compete freely without restriction in the biennial chess Olympiad.

A Soviet juggernaut recently overwhelmed the Yugoslav team in an historic match held since 1956. And Russia did not even use most of her top players!

White: VELIMIROVIC (Yugoslavia)
Black: VASIUKOV (USSR)
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	12	P-QR4!	P-N5(c)
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	13	N-Q5	PxB
3	P-Q4	PxP	14	P-B3!	P-N6(d)
4	NxP	P-K3	15	P-K5	0-0-0
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	16	QxP	K-N1
6	B-K2	Q-B2	17	N-N4!	Q-Q2(e)
7	0-0	P-QN4	18	BxB	KxB(f)
8	NxN	QxN	19	N-Q5ch	K-R1
9	B-B3	B-N2	20	N-N6ch	K-R2
10	B-B4 (a)	P-Q3	21	NxQ	RxN
11	R-K1	P-K4 (b)	22	QR-Q1	Resigns

(a) An innovation. Usual is 10 P-K5, Q-B2 11 BxB QxB 12 Q-Q3, N-K2 13 P-QR4 with advantage.
(b) More prudent is 11 . . . Q-B2.
(c) White gets a crushing attack on 12 . . . PxB 13 P-K5, Q-Q2 14 PxPch, K-Q1 15 PxP.
(d) Trying to close lines. Unclear is 14 . . . PxP! 15 R-QB1, Q-Q2 16 N-N6, Q-Q1 17 NxR, QxN.
(e) If 17 . . . Q-N3 18 P-R5 (or N-B6ch) is decisive.
(f) If 18 . . . QxB 19 N-B6ch, K-B2 20 QxQch, KxQ 21 NxRch wins material.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-R6! threatening Q-B1. If 1 . . . PxB 2 B-N5. If 1 . . . RxB 2 RxR. If 1 . . . KxB 2 R-KB6. **Sam Loyd.**

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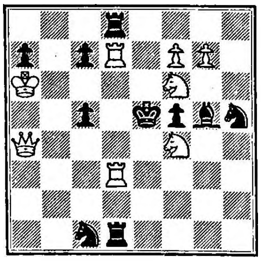

White mates in 2 moves

Mother Russia

While Russia was expanding her sphere of influence in Eastern Europe, her chessmasters made goodwill tours of satellite nations. A famous Prague vs. Moscow chess match in 1946 begat the takeover of Czechoslovakia.

Mother Russia expects loyalty from her subjects. Alla Kushnir, 34, the world's second best woman player,reportedly got an exit visa to Israel only after agreeing not to take part in future events for the women's title.

At the 6th Women's Olympiad, Russia's first place tie with Romania was marred by a strange incident. Bulgaria tried to field its top team against Russia, including Mrs. Lematscho who emigrated there from the USSR after marrying a Bulgarian. When Russia objected the Bulgarian captain changed his lineup. Although this was against the rules, the chief referee went along with it.

Seven other teams lodged a formal protest when they got wind of it. The referee defended his decision on humanitarian grounds: the poor girl, said he, was suffering from such pressure and conflicting loyalty that she obviously was unable to play normally.

Despite a wary friendship, Yugoslavia just celebrated its 30th annual chess match with the USSR in Belgrade. Russia won, as usual, but narrowly by 3 points.

Hardy Svetozar Gligoric, 52, nearly led his team to its first upset when a young Odessa master ventured the tricky Benko Gambit against him. This weapon was honed by grandmaster Pal Benko who defected to America shortly after the Hungarian uprising.

White: GLIGORIC Black: PALATNIK

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	25	N-Q2	R5-R1
2	P-QB4	P-B4	26	P-B4	N-R5
3	P-Q5	P-QN4!?	27	R-K3	R-R2
4	PxP	P-QR3	28	N-B3	R2-N2
5	PxP	BxP	29	P-K5	R-N6
6	N-QB3	P-KN3	30	P-K6	RxR
7	N-B3	P-Q3	31	BxR	N2-N3
8	P-K4	BxB	32	B-B1	N-R1
9	KxB	B-N2	33	N-Q2	P-R4
10	P-KN3	0-0	34	P-N4	PxP
11	K-N2	Q-N3	35	PxP	N-B2
12	P-KR3	N-R3	36	P-B5	P-N4
13	Q-K2	N-B2	37	K-B1	K-N2
14	R-Q1	Q-R3	38	K-N2	R-KR1
15	QxQ	RxQ	39	N-B3	R-QN1
16	B-B4	R-N1	40	B-Q2	R-N6
17	R-Q2	N-Q2	41	R-B1	N-R3?
18	R-QB1	BxN?	42	NxP!	PxN
19	PxB	P-B3	43	BxP	R-N7
20	P-B4	R-R5	44	K-N3	R-N6
21	R-B3	N-R3	45	K-R4	K-B1
22	P-R3	N-B2	46	B-R6	K-N1
23	R2-B2	N-R1	47	R-KB1	N-B2
24	B-B1	N1-N3	48	P-N5	Resigns

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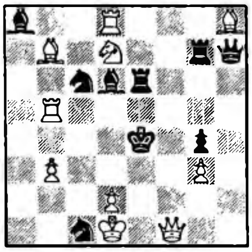

White mates in 2 moves

Out Of The Book

Chess is truly inexhaustible. Despite thorough analysis of openings, reams of dreary footnotes, few players have conquered all the intricacies of even one variation.

Memorizing book openings still won't help us find the best move in an unfamiliar position. Chess is a game of understanding, not memory.

At the Folkestone Team Tournament in 1933, Arthur Dake, a brash young American, crushed Hans Muller, the author of a respected treatise on the English Opening, in 21 moves. The opening was an English!

Similarly David Levy, a British master, wrote a book extolling the Black side of the Sicilian Dragon. He called it "without doubt one of the most interesting, complex, double-edged and difficult openings ..."

Yet Levy succumbed with his pet line in a mere 19 moves against Boris Spassky at the Nice Olympiad in 1974 (captured for the 12th straight time by a powerful Soviet team). Levy went astray on the very first move out of his book! Does this prove that his line is bad, or simply that Spassky is the better player?

White: SPASSKY Black: LEVY

Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	11	P-KR4	P-QR4(b)
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	12	B-R6	NxP(c)
3	P-Q4	PxP	13	QNxN	BxN
4	NxP	N-KB3	14	P-R5!	P-Q4
5	N-QB3	P-KN3	15	BxP	Q-K4
6	B-K3	B-N2	16	BxR	QxB
7	P-B3	N-B3	17	Q-R6!	N-N5(d)
8	Q-Q2	0-0	18	RxB	QxR
9	B-QB4	B-Q2	19	BxP	Resigns
10	0-0-0	Q-N1(a)			

(a) More usual is Q-R4 or R-B1.
(b) In his book Levy considers either 11 . . . R-B1 12 B-N3, P-QR4; or 11 . . . P-QN4!? 12 N/4xP, N-K4 with tricky play.
(c) Loses. Better is 12 . . . NxN! 13 BxB, KxB (unclear is 13 . . . NxKBP 14 PxN, KxB 15 P-R5, R-R1) 14 QxN, P-QN4 with a fight.
(d) If 17 . . . RxB 18 PxP wins. Or if 17 . . . P-KN4 18 N-B6ch! PxN (18 . . . BxN 19 RxQ) 19 Q-N7 mate.

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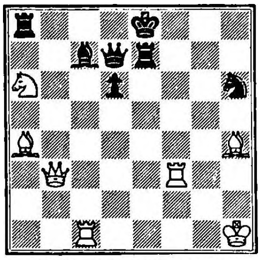

White mates in 2 moves

The Spanish Torture

Openings are often named in honor of players who popularized them or places where they were introduced. In 1561 a Spanish priest analyzed the moves bearing his name: **1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-N5.**

It languished for 300 years. Romantics preferred rollicking gambits arising from 3 B-B4 or 3 P-Q4. Even in 1859 Morphy's biographer Frederick Edge wrote of, "That disgusting arrangement, the Ruy Lopez."

Morphy's Defense 3 . . . P-QR3 now is considered best. The main point is the 4 B-R4 drives the Bishop to an inferior post, while if 4 BxN QPxB 5 NxP? Q-Q5 6 N-KB3 QxKP+ regains the Pawn favorably.

White's theme is simple: constant pressure on the enemy King Pawn, a deadly squeeze. "When you play the Ruy, it's like milking a cow" (Bronstein).

His painful loss to Alexander Belyavsky in the penultimate round cost Tal outright victory. A draw would have clinched the Soviet title, but Tal tried too hard to win and misjudged the ensuing complications. Belyavsky, who is 21, must have reminded Mischa of his own prime.

White: TAL Black: BELYAVSKY

Queen's Gambit Declined

1	P-QB4	P-QB4	21	P-N4	B-B1
2	N-KB3	N-KB3	22	N-R4	RxR+
3	N-B3	N-B3	23	RxR	N-K3(c)
4	P-K3	P-K3	24	R-Q1(d)	P-QR4
5	P-Q4	P-Q4	25	PxP	PxP
6	P-QR3	P-QR3	26	N-K2?	Q-R4
7	P-QN3	B-Q3	27	N-KB3	BxN
8	B-Q3	0-0	28	PxB	N-N4
9	0-0	P-QN3	29	N-N3(d)	NxP
10	B-N2	PxQP	30	K-N2	N-R5
11	KPxP	B-N2	31	K-R3	Q-R3
12	R-KI	R-B1	32	Q-K4	N-N3
13	PxP	PxP	33	K-N2	P-Q6
14	N-K5!?	NxP	34	B-Q4	R-B5
15	BxP+	NxB	35	BxP!?	Q-B5
16	QxN	B-B4	36	Q-R8	Q-N5!
17	Q-Q3	P-Q5	37	P-R3	QxR
18	N-K2(a)	R-K1	38	BxB	NxB(f)
19	N-N3(b)	Q-Q4	39	Q-Q5	R-B8
20	N-B3	N-N4		White Resigns	

(a) Prudent is 18 N-K4 N-N4 19 NxN QxN 20 N-B3 BxN 21 QxB.
(b) Better is 19 NxQP Q-Q4 20 N5-B3 N-N4 21 P-KR4.
(c) Less effective is 23...QxP24 NxQ N-R625 K-B1 BxN26 K-K2 N-B527 K-Q2 NxQ 28 KxN.
(d) Necessary is 24 N-B3.
(e) Or 29 NxP N-R630 K-B1 N-B5
(f) Time-pressure. Stronger is 38...N-R539 K-R2 Q-B6!

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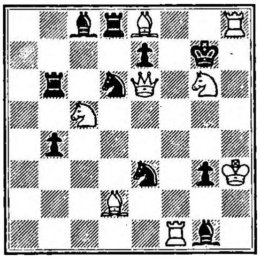

White mates in 2 moves

Prime Time

Mikhail Tal is alive and well, judging by his tie for first in the 42nd USSR Championship at Leningrad. People seem to forget that his meteoric rise to the title in 1960 took place at age 23.

Born in Riga, the son of a doctor, Mischa at 7 already was playing chess with patients in his father's waiting room. The youthful firebrand once caught a plane to Moscow just to play in a speed tournament, only to discover that it was closed to outsiders.

Lean, pale, intense, Tal is considered the greatest attacking genius of modern times. His fiery style has been tempered by cool positional judgment since he rarely gets a chance for fireworks against vigilant opponents.

After holding the title only a year, Tal lost a return match with the indestructible Botvinnik (who had just turned 50). Poor health prevented Tal from making a comeback, but he is always ready to delight his countless fans by engaging in combat.

White's grip often extends well into mid-game; many major variations have been deeply analyzed beyond 20 moves. White can attack on either wing and Black must be poised to neutralize these threats. Often the reward for prolonged, patient defense is only a draw.

Defending the Lopez requires a special skill; even an authority like Svetozar Gligoric succumbs to the Spanish torture. Against Lubomir Kavalek he drifts into a cramped position without making any serious errors. Pressed for space, Gligoric vainly tries to break free by sacrificing a piece.

White: KAVALEK Black: GLIGORIC
(USA) Olympiad 1974 (Yugoslavia)

1	P-K4	P-K4	21	P-N4	K-R1
2	N.KB3	N-QB3	22	N-N3	R-N1
3	B--N5	P-QR3	23	K-N2	Q-KB1
4	B-R4	N-B3	24	R-R1	R-K1(a)
5	O-O	B-K2	25	B-K3	NxQP?!
6	R-K1	P-QN4	26	PxN	N-B3
7	B-N3	P-Q3	27	P-N5	NxP
8	P-B3	0-0	28	B-K4	NxB+
9	P-KR3	N-N1	29	PxN	P-Q4
10	P-Q4	QN-Q2	30	BxQP	P-K5
11	QN-Q2	B-N2	31	BxB	PxN+
12	B-B2	P-B4	32	BxP	R-K4
13	P-QN3	R-K1	33	P-R4	Q-K2
14	P-Q5	P-N3	34	QR-Q1	RxKP
15	P-QR4	R-N1	35	KR-K1	RxR
16	P-QN4	P-B5	36	RxR	Q-B2
17	N-B1	B-KB1	37	Q-K3	P-B4
18	B-N5	B-N2	38	N-K2	B-K4
19	Q-Q2	N-N3	39	N-Q4	B-B5
20	P-R5	QN-Q2	40	NxNP	Resigns (b)

(a) More tenacious is 24 . . . P-R3 25 B-K3 N-K1 26 P-R4 P-B3 forcing White to strive for P-KB4 to open lines—. . if 27 P-R5? P-N4! closes the game.
(b) Hopeless is 40 . . . PxN 41 Q-Q4+ Q-N2 (41 . . . R-N2? 42 R-K8 mate) 42 QxB.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B6! threatening N-N6. If 1...NxN5 2 R-K3. If 1...BxN5 2 R-K7. If 1...KxN 2 QxP7.
Eric Hassberg, USA.

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 R-Q5! threatening Q-N2. If 1 . . . KxR 2 Q-QB4. If 1 . . . N-K4 2 Q-B4. If 1 . . . R-B2 2 R-Q4. If 1 . . . BxP 2 N-B5. **David Brown, USA.**

SOLUTION: 1 B-B1! threatening B-N2. If 1...N-Q4 2 B-R6. If 1...N3-B5 2 R-B7. If 1...N6-B4 2 Q-K5.
Edgar Holladay, USA.

PROBLEM SOLUTION 1 Q-K6! threatening QxR. If 1 . . . RxQ 2 NxB. If 1 . . . O-O-O 2 RxB. **Edgar Holladay, USA.**

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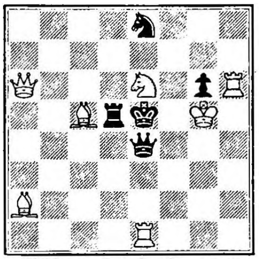

White mates in 2 moves

Off-Days

Sometimes world championship contenders are beaten with astonishing ease. They just have off-days.

Even as consistent a grandmaster as Hungary's Lajos Portisch can succumb to the strain of tournament chess. Prior to his match against Tigran Petrosian, he tuned up at an international tournament in Madrid. But he unwisely snatched a pawn in round 4 and was lost in only 13 moves.

White: HORT Black: PORTISCH
Queen's Gambit Declined

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	17	Q-N4ch	K-R1
2	P-QB4	P-K3	18	Q-R4	P-B4
3	N-KB3	P-Q4	19	Q-B6ch	K-N1
4	N-B3	B-K2	20	Q-N5ch	K-R1
5	B-N5	0-0	21	Q-B6ch	K-N1
6	P-K3	QN-Q2	22	PxB	B-B3
7	R-B1	P-QR3	23	Q-N5ch	K-R1
8	P-B5	P-B3	24	Q-B6ch	K-N1
9	B-Q3	P-QN3	25	R-N1	Q-B2
10	PxP (a)	QxP	26	R-N4	R-R2
11	0-0	QxNP	27	Q-N5ch	K-R1
12	N-QR4	Q-N2	28	Q-B6ch	K-N1
13	N-K5	P-B4 (b)	29	KR-N1	B-N4
14	NxN	BxN	30	R-N4ch	PxR
15	NxP	BxN	31	Q-N5ch	K-R1
16	BxN	PxB	32	Q-R6	Resigns

(a) Book is 10 P-QN4, P-QR4 11 P-QR3, PxNP 12 PxNP, PxP 13 NPxP, R-R6! 14 O-O, Q-R4 15 Q-B2, B-R3 with equality.

(b) Black's in grave trouble. If 13 . . . NxN 14 PxN, N-K1 15 R-N1! Q-B2 16 BxB, QxB 17 N-N6, R-N1 18 NxP! (18 . . . BPxN 19 RxR) is shattering.

Only a palooka loses rapidly with white. Yet in this same round that happened to Yugoslavia's new star Albin Planinc, fresh from his victory at the great IBM event in Amsterdam. How can you explain his incredible blunder? I can't.

White: PLANINC Black: CALVO
Reverse King's Indian

1	P-KN3	P-KN3	10	N-K1	Q-B2
2	B-N2	B-N2	11	N-Q2	QR-Q1
3	N-KB3	P-QB4	12	R-N1	B-B1
4	O-O	N-QB3	13	Q-K2	P-Q4
5	P-B3	P-K4	14	PxBP	NPxP
6	P-K4	KN-K2	15	N-N3	P-B5
7	P-QR3	O-O	16	PxBP	PxKP
8	P-QN4	P-N3	17	QxP??	B-B4
9	P-Q3	B-QR3		White Resigns	

PROBLEM SOLUTION: 1 Q-B1! waiting. If 1 . . . KxNch 2 Q-B5! If 1 . . . RxB 2 Q-B4. **Charles Gilberg, USA.**

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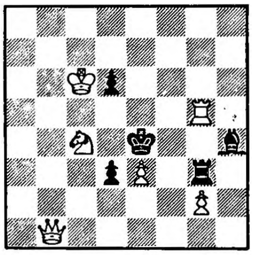

White mates in 2 moves

Changing Theory

Opening theory is a body of knowledge based on an assessment of recorded games, serving a similar function as precedent in law. It is a cold-blooded attempt to find the best moves for both sides, forever being tested and perfected. If White wins consistently with a certain line, it stands to reason Black must either strengthen that line or abandon it. Experience forges its own verdict.

When an innovation works for a grandmaster many players copy regardless of its merits. Thus openings go in and out of style the way hemlines go up or down.

No sooner is a book written, a game played, a move introduced, than is it discussed and analyzed in the leading chess centers of the world. Hungary's Lajos Portisch is a trend-setter who often spends his days subjecting master games to critical scrutiny. He rarely publishes his findings, preferring to reveal them in his games and score precious points.

Romania's Florin Gheorghiu also knows a lot of theory, and that is precisely what caused his downfall in the good old Smyslov Variation of the Gruenfeld Defense. Against Portisch's novel maneuver 14 R-KN1 he blindly follows a game cited by theory (Berg— Bozic, Belgrade 1949) where White played the plausible 16 P-QR4 instead of 16 PxP! A close inspection reveals that Black is lost by move 24, for if 24...P-KR3 25 N-K6 PxN 26 RxPch wins, while if 24... N-N3 25 Q-K5! (threatening RxB) nets a piece. In due course theory will determine whether Black can achieve equality by varying on move 14 or 15.

White:PORTISCH Black:GHEORGHIU
Manila 1974

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	18	R-Q6!	K-R1
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	19	R-QB6!	Q-B3
3	N-QB3	P-Q4	20	B-Q4	Q-R6
4	N-B3	B-N2	21	BxBch	KxB
5	Q-N3	PxP	22	Q-B3ch	K-N1
6	QxBP	0-0	23	N-B7	R-N1
7	P-K4	B-N5	24	R5-KN6	P-B3
8	B-K3	KN-Q2	25	N-K6	R-K1
9	Q-N3	N-N3	26	P-B4!	BxB
10	R-Q1	N-B3	27	R-R3	QxR4
11	P-Q5	N-K4	28	NxQ	PxN
12	B-K2	NxNch	29	KxB	PxP
13	PxN	B-R4	30	Q-B4ch	K-N2
14	R-KN1!	Q-Q2	31	RxPch!	KxR
15	R-N3	P-QB3?	32	Q-B7ch	K-R3
16	PxP!	QxP	33	QxR	Resigns
17	N-N5!	N-B1			

"In my opinion this game deserved the brilliancy prize even though it did not contain the traditional sacrifice essential to win such a prize. It is beautiful, but not 'brilliant'. Something is wrong here, " commented Bent Larsen.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-KR1! waiting. If 1...BxR 2 Q-R7. If 1...RxR 2 P-N4. If 1...P-Q7 2 Q-QN1. If 1...P-Q4 2 R-K5. *Bob Lincoln, USA.*

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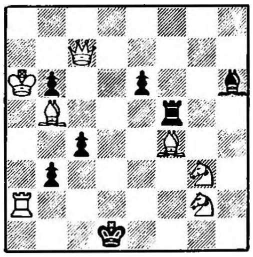

White mates in 2 moves

End Of The Line

It is no longer possible for a master just to sit down and play a tournament game. To achieve good results, preparation is half the battle.

Alekhine used to spend a lot of time kibitzing casual games by ordinary players, perhaps in search of inspiration. Strictly speaking he did not invent Alekhine's Defense (1 P-K4 N-KB3). But his adoption of an eccentric move in serious play made it respectable.

Experts often ransack obscure chess periodicals for opening novelties whose true worth has been overlooked. Fischer once snared Reshevsky's Queen in a dozen moves, then stated he had seen the same trap between two unknowns published several months earlier in a Russian magazine.

White: FISCHER Black: RESHEVSKY
USA Championship 1958-9

1	P-K4	P-QB4	7	B-QB4	0-0
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	B-N3	N-QR4?
3	P-Q4	PxP	9	P-K5	N-K1
4	NxP	P-KN3	10	BxPch!	KxB
5	N-QB3	B-N2	11	N-K6!	PxN(a)
6	B-K3	N-B3	12	QxQ wins	

(a) If 11...KxN 12 Q-Q5ch K-B4 13 P-N4ch KxP 14 R-N1ch K-R5 15 B-N5ch K-R4 16 Q-Q1 mates.

During his match with Petrosian in 1974, Portisch brooded over his failure to get any advantage in this well known line. Portisch got nothing after 11 B-Q3 0-0 12 0-0 P-QR4! 13 B-N1 B-Q2 14 P-B4 B-QB3 15 Q-K2 P-N3 16 P-KB5 N-B4 17 Q-KB2 N-Q2! Then Portisch noticed a 1967 postal game between two amateurs which continued 11 B-K2 B-Q2 12 0-0 B-QB3 13 Q-Q2 0-0 14 P-QN4! depriving Black's Knight of QB4. Recognizing this idea as the answer to his prayers, he improved with 11 P-QN4! immediately. Unless Black finds a vital improvement, this innovation may spell the end of the line.

White: PORTISCH Black: PFLEGER
Manila 1974 Sicilian Defense

1	N-KB3	N-KB3	18	B-N6	Q-Q2
2	P-B4	P-B4	19	P-B4	P-B4
3	N-B3	N-B3	20	PxP	PxP
4	P-Q4	PxP	21	B-B3	KR-R1
5	NxP	P-KN3	22	QR-K1	R-R6
6	P-K4	B-N2	23	P-N5	BxN
7	B-K3	N-KN5	24	QxB!	N-Q1
8	QxN	NxN	25	RxR	RxR
9	Q-Q1	N-K3!?	26	RxR	BxR
10	R-B1	P-Q3	27	P-B5!	P-K3
11	P-QN4!	0-0	28	P-B6	PxP
12	B-K2	P-QR4	29	PxP	PxQ
13	P-QR3	PxP	30	PxQ	B-B3
14	PxP	B-Q2	31	BxP	K-N2
15	0-0	B-QB3	32	B-B4	B-K2
16	Q-Q2	R-R6(a)	33	K-B2	Resigns
17	N-Q5	K-R1			

(a) Not 16...BxN? 17 QxB BxP 18 B-R6 R-K1 19 KR-K1! wins.

SOLUTION: 1 Q-KR7! waiting. If 1...PxR (or P-N7) 2 B-R4. If 1... RxB 2 Q-N1. If 1...BxB 2 Q-R1. If 1...P-K4 2 Q-Q7. *S. Penso, USA.*

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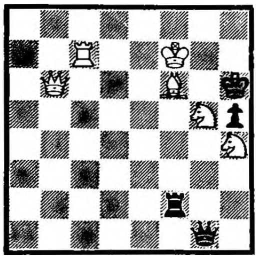

White mates in 2 moves

Double Trouble

An international tourney at Sombor, Yugoslavia, boasted the worst playing conditions of 1974. The organizers were long on enthusiasm, short on money.

One contestant failed to show up, but two intrepid Americans were not that lucky. Arthur Bisguier tied for 8th, sharing all of $30, while Edmar Mednis finished 11th, out of the money.

Electricity and heating were sporadic that winter. Lights flickered in the playing hall and the 15 players huddled for warmth in overcoats during their games.

"Diplomacy or no diplomacy, we were ready to explode!" fumed Mednis. "We were told in no uncertain terms that we would have to share a room for 3 weeks...After much further discussion it was explained that there was a misunderstanding, and we lived happily ever after in cold, drab — but single — rooms."

The winner, 22-year-old Jan Timman of Holland, may have owed his success to sharing a room with his countryman Rob Hartoch, 28. They worked together and pooled their secret analysis. Two heads can be better than one, and they hatched a surprise for Bisguier in his pet line of the Two Knights' Defense.

White: TIMMAN Black: BISGUIER

1	P-K4	P-K4	23	BxN	BxB
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	24	K-N1	N-Q5
3	B-B4	N-B3	25	B-N4	B-N3
4	N-N5	P-Q4	26	KR-K1	B-N4
5	PxP	N-QR4	27	N-K2	P-KR4
6	B-N5	P-B3	28	NxN	RxN
7	PxP	PxP	29	B-B3	R-QB1
8	B-K2	P-KR3	30	R-K5	P-B3
9	N-KB3	P-K5	31	R-Q5	RxR
10	N-K5	B-Q3	32	BxR	K-R2
11	P-KB4	PxPep	33	P-QN4	B-K6
12	NxP3	0-0	34	P-B4	K-R3
13	P-Q4	P-B4	35	K-N2	P-B4
14	PxP	BxBP	36	N-K5	P-B5
15	QxQ	RxQ	37	P-B5	B-B4
16	B-Q2	N-B3	38	N-B7	K-N3
17	N-B3	N-QN5?	39	N-Q6	R-B2
18	0-0-0	B-B4	40	NxB	KxN
19	N-K1	N-N5	41	B-B3	P-N3
20	P-QR3	N-QB3	42	R-Q5	K-B3
21	N-Q3	B-QN3	43	K-B3	R-K2
22	P-R3	N-K6	44	P-QR4	Resigns

Timman's 16 B-Q2 was a vital improvement over 16 P-B3 R-K1 17 K-B1 RxB! 18 KxR B-R3 19 K-Q1 N-N5 with advantage (Mednis-Bisguier, New York 1958). Two rounds later Hartoch ventured the same move, to his regret. Bisguier, working alone, did his homework and got revenge.

White: HARTOCH Black: BISQUIER
(first 16 moves as above!)

17	N-B3	N-KN5!	28	K-Q2	N-Q4
18	N-K4	B-N3	29	N-Q1	BxR
19	P-KR3	N-K6	30	NxB	N-B5
20	BxN	BxB	31	P-N3	NxB
21	B-Q3	R-QN1	32	PxN	R-K3
22	P-QN3	N-N5	33	N-QB3	R-Q1
23	K-K2	B-N3	34	N3-K2	B-R3
24	KR-Q1?	B-N2	35	P-Q4	QR-K1
25	N-B2	N-Q4!	36	N-B4	R-K6
26	R-K1	N-K6	37	P-KN4	R6-K5
27	R-KN1	R-K1		White	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 K-N8! threatening R-KR7. If 1...QxN B-N7. If 1... Q-N8 2 N-B7. *Leonard Balbus, USA.*

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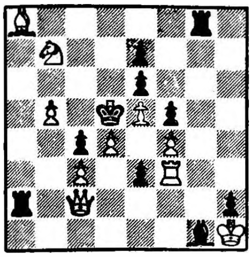

White mates in 2 moves

The British Are Coming

Hastings, England, is the first major tournament each year and the 50th edition of this classic was won by Vlastimil Hort, 31. The Czech grandmaster was a half point ahead of Russia's Rafael Vaganian, 23, and Iceland's Gudmundur Sigurjonsson, 27, in a youthful field of 16 players.

Never before has world chess been dominated by players barely out of their teens. Alexander Belyavsky, 21, the new Soviet co-champion, shared 4th with Sweden's Ulf Anderssen, 24.

Spurred by a reward of 5,000 pounds by financier James Slater, Britain is racing to produce its first grandmaster. A prime candidate is world junior champ Anthony Miles who finished miles ahead of his 5 compatriots and defeated both Russians. In 13 games with Soviet masters he has compiled a remarkable record of 6 wins and 7 draws.

The current British champ George Botterill was the only one to beat Hort, yet he tied for 9th with U.S. grandmaster Pal Benko, 47, the oldest competitor. The other American Mark Diesen, 17, found the going rough and finished next to last. His only victory was against Botterill.

White: VAGANIAN (USSR)
Black: BOTTERILL (England)

1P-Q4	N-KB3	10 N-B3	B-KR3?
2 B-N5	P-KN3	11 BxP!	KxB
3 BxN	PxB	12 Q-N3	K-K1
4 P-K3	B-N2	13 NxNP	Q-Q2
5 N-K2	P-N3	14 NxR	Q-N2
6 N-B4	P-Q4	15 Q-K6	K-B1
7 P-KR4	P-KR4	16 N-Q5	N-Q2
8 P-B4	PxP	17 N-K7	Resigns
9 BxP	B-N2		

White: VAGANIAN Black: PLANINC

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	13 Q-B3	Q-QN3
2 P-QB4	P-B4	14 R-Q1	RxR
3 N-KB3	PxP	15 NxR	N-B3
4 NxP	P-K3	16 Q-K3?	N-Q5
5 N-QB3	B-N5	17 Q-K8!	K-R2
6 N-N5	0-0	18 P-K3	N-B7!
7 P-QR3	BxN	19 K-Q2	B-B4!
8 NxB	P-Q4	20 QxR	Q-Q3!
9 B-N5	P-KR3	21 K-B1	N-R8
10 BxN	QxB	22 QxNP	Q-B2!
11 PxP	PxP	23 QxQ	N-N6
12 QxP	R-Q1	White	Resigns

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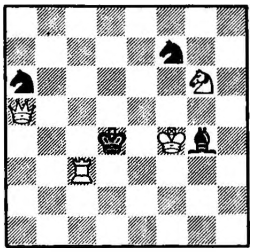

White mates in 2 moves

Who Killed Round Robin?

The 5th annual Statham Masters' Tournament in Lone Pine, California, was the strongest open in chess history. Half of the 44 contestants were grandmasters, the largest gathering for a single event outside of the Olympiad.

The winner was Vladimir Liberzon, 38, who recently emigrated from Russia to Israel. This writer trailed by a half point. A cluster of six shared third: Walter Browne and Norman Weinstein (USA), Florin Gheorghiu (Romania), Svetozar Gligoric (Yugoslavia), Oscar Panno and Miguel Quinteros (Argentina).

Unfortunately the crucial last round was marred by an illegal pairing which top officials of the U.S. Chess Federation were powerless to prevent. Instead of pairing the six leaders together, as required by the rules, the tournament director arbitrarily matched two of them with opponents in a lower group.

Unlike a round robin where everyone plays everyone else, winners meet winners and losers meet losers in a Swiss tournament. Players with the same scores must be matched, unless they have already met. Theoretically a victor will emerge after 10 rounds by a process of elimination.

At present, incredibly, no mechanism exists for overruling a willful pairing by the director. The only way a player can protest is to forfeit the game and withdraw from the event.

This appears to be part of a larger struggle between chess masters and chess beaurocrats. What can be done to prevent similar incidents in the future and how can a player's rights be safeguarded?

White: EVANS Black: BENKO
Queen's Gambit Declined

1P-Q4	P-Q4	19RxQ	B-K3
2P-QB4	P-K3	20N-R4	K-Q2
3N-QB3	B-K2	21KR-K1	K-Q3
4PxP	PxP	22N-QB5	R-R3
5B-B4	P-QB3	23P-B4!	R-B3
6P-K3	B-KB4	24P-B5!	NxP
7P-KN4	B-K3	25RxBch	PxR
8B-Q3	B-Q3	26RxPch	RxR
9Q-B3!	BxB	27NxNch	K-B2
10PxB	P-KR4	28NxRch	K-Q2
11P-B5	B-Q2	29N/6xP	R-QB1
12PxP	Q-B3	30P-R6	P-R4
130-0-0	N-K2	31K-Q2	P-R5
14R-K1	N-R3	32P-R4	P-R4
15BxN	PxB	33K-K3	R-QN1
16KN-K2	BxP?	34K-B4	RxP
17N-N3	Q-R3ch	35P-R7	R-N1
18Q-K3	QxQch	36K-N5	Resigns

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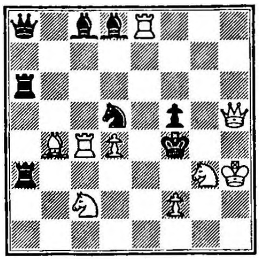

White mates in 2 moves

Breaks

Safe, solid, sound chess is no guarantee of victory or success. With all the skill in the world, you need breaks to win a tournament.

Quality is not always measured by results. Lajos Portisch did poorly at Manila 1974, yet his colleagues conceded he played the best chess there. Sometimes a good showing just means that a player got away with some desperate risks.

Vladimir Liberzon's victory at Lone Pine 1975 was fully deserved. He was never in trouble and played steady, smooth chess. Still, he didn't obtain a clear lead until the penultimate round.

My path to second place was rockier. After making a reluctant contribution to women's lib by losing to Alla Kushnir of Israel in the first round, I rallied with 7 points from the next 9 games.

My wins against Suttles, Benko and Browne were especially sweet because they all beat me the last time around. What really started the streak, however, was a break in round 3. After goading Herman Pilnik of Argentina into sacrificing a piece, I suddenly was on the brink of defeat. On move 20, confronted with two ways to prosecute his attack, Pilnik went astray. The move he chose looked terrific; luckily for me it contained a tiny but fatal flaw.

White: EVANS Black: PILNIK
Nimzo-Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	19 Q-B5	R-R8ch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 N-Q1	B-N5(b)
3 N-QB3	B-N5	21 B-K2	QxQ(c)
4 P-K3	P-B4	22 BxQ	BxB
5 N-K2	P-Q4	23 KxB	R-B1
6 P-QR3	PxQP	24 B-Q6!	P-R4
7 KPxP	B-K2	25 BxP	R-B7ch
8 P-B5	0-0	26 K-Q3	R/8-R7
9 P-QN4	P-QN3	27 B-N2	R-B3
10 P-N3	P-QR4	28 N-B3	N-N5
11 R-QN1	RPxP	29 NxR	NxPch
12 RPxP	PxP	30 K-Q2	NxR
13 QPxP	N-R3	31 B-Q4	R-QR3
14 N-Q4?!	NxNP!	32 N-B3	R-R8
15 RxN	BxP	33 R-N1	RxR
16 R-N5	Q-B2	34 NxR	P-N4
17 B-K3	BxN(a)	35 K-K2	P-B4
18 QxB	P-K4	36 K-B3	Resigns

(a) Also strong is 17...P-K4 18 N-K6 BxN 19 RxB Q-K2. But not 17...B-N5? 18 RxB QxNch 19 B-Q2 holding by a thread.

(b) Correct is 20...Q-Q2! 21 B-N2 Q-N5! 22 P-B3 Q-QR5 with a powerful attack.

(c) Now the attack is over. Black intended 21...Q-Q2 but saw the saving clause: 22 QxRch! KxQ 23 B-B5ch K-N1 24 R-N8ch N-K1 25 BxB with too much material for the Queen.

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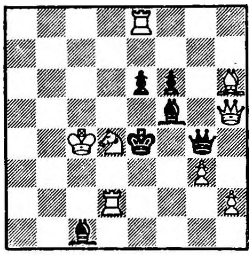

White mates in 2 moves

Art Of Waiting

Some players seem to just sit back and wait for mistakes. They take few risks and find good moves. World champion Anatoly Karpov typifies the breed. "Style? I have no style," he once said.

Position play is the art of accumulating small advantages until they add up to a big bang. Since the modern master makes almost no attempt to win rapidly against a strong opponent, quiet moves are a vital part of his arsenal.

Lasker and Petrosian both excelled in subtle tactics to tempt their opponents to overreach themselves. Lasker preached that "the threat is stronger than its execution," and Petrosian refrained from making threats at all. Like Karpov, he is a boa-constrictor.

This game sheds light on the problem of when to do nothing. Black selects a variation fashionable 25 years ago, stumbles early (14... KN-Q2 is correct) and suffers forever after. 15 B-B4! leaves him horribly cramped.

White completes his buildup but finds no weak points to invade. Instead of the obvious 22 P-B4, a threat which is easy to answer, he strengthens his position with a quiet waiting move (22 K-R2!). This gives Black plenty of rope and eliminates a back rank check.

Losing patience, Black seeks counterplay by plunging his Queen into a bog: if 24...N/K4-Q2 25 N-R2! Q-K8 26 B-B2 Q-R8 27 R-Q1 seals the tomb. Extricating the Queen costs a piece and, ultimately, the game. Of no avail is 33...PxP 34 NxB! PxN 35 N-Q6! R-K3 36 NxP! PxB 37 NxB and wins.

White: EVANS Black: BROWNE
King's Indian Defense

1 N-KB3	N-KB3	23 RxR	QxR
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	24 P-B4	Q-R6
3 B-N2	B-N2	25 PxN	PxP
4 0-0	0-0	26 N-B3	NxNP
5 P-B4	P-Q3	27 R-Q3	N-B4
6 P-Q4	QN-Q2	28 BxN	QxB
7 N-B3	P-K4	29 N-QR4	Q-N5
8 P-KR3	R-K1	30 Q-N3	P-B4
9 P-K4	PxP	31 QxQ	BxQ
10 NxP	N-B4	32 R-N3	B-R4
11 R-K1	P-QR4	33 N-N6!	BxN
12 Q-B2	P-B3	34 RxB	K-N2
13 B-K3	P-R5	35 P-B5	R-K2
14 QR-Q1	Q-R4?	36 K-N1	K-B3
15 B-B4!	B-B1	37 K-B2	B-K3
16 R-Q2	KN-Q2	38 K-K3	R-Q2
17 R/1-Q1	N-K4	39 R-N1	P-R3
18 P-N3	PxP	40 B-B1	B-R7
19 PxP	Q-N3	41 R-N2	B-K3
20 B-K3	R-R6	42 R-Q2	R-KB2
21 R-N1	Q-R3	43 R-Q6	R-K2
22 K-R2!	R-R8?	Black	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-KN2! waiting. If 1...R1xQ 2 N-R5. If 1...R7xQ 2 N-Q8. If 1...P-K7 2 R-N3. If 1...K-K5 2 N-B5. *Bob Lincoln, USA.*

SOLUTION: 1 N-R4! *A.E. Wester, Sweden.* N-K5 cook.

SOLUTION: 1 N-K1! threatening N-N2. If 1...N-K6 2 N-K2. If 1... N-B3 2 Q-R6. If 1...NxB 2 P-Q5. If 1...N-N3 2 B-Q6. If 1...N-B6 2 N-Q3. If 1...N-K2 2 Q-R4. *Vincent Eaton, USA.*

SOLUTION: 1 NxP! threatening N-N5. If 1...BxNch 2 Q-Q5. If 1...K-B6ch 2 N-Q4. *E. Holladay, USA.*

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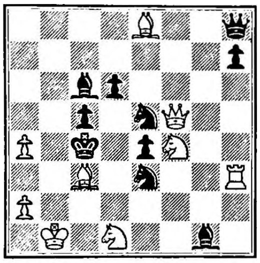

White mates in 2 moves

1975 USA Championship

Walter Browne, 26, won the title for the second year in a row in a field of 14 at Oberlin College, Ohio. The youngest competitor, Ken Rogoff, 22, led most of the way until he was defeated in round 11 by Bill Lombardy.

Several surprises were in store for the veteran grandmasters. Arthur Bisguier could muster no better than an even score, drawing all his 13 games. Pal Benko, who tied for second last time, wound up in the cellar; but he bounced back to win the 3rd World Open over the Fourth of July weekend.

One of the favorites, Lubomir Kavalek, the 1973 co-champion, posted a dismal minus score. Although he was victorious in 7 of his last 13 international tournaments, he failed to win a game here.

Since this was also one of 10 zonal events held around the world, the first two places were hotly contested. Both Browne and Rogoff qualified for the Interzonal, the next stage in eliminating contenders for the title. They will join Robert Byrne, seeded from the last cycle, and 33 others in playoffs leading to an eventual challenger for Anatoly Karpov in 1978.

White: BYRNE Black: BROWNE
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 PxP	N-K5
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	17 Q-Q4?	QxQ
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 NxQ	P-N4!
4 NxP	N-KB3	19 B-QB1	B-KN2
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	20 N-B6	N-N6
6 B-K3	P-K3	21 R-KN1	NxB
7 B-K2	QN-Q2	22 RxP	N-Q5!
8 P-KN4	P-R3	23 RxB	NxPch
9 P-B4	P-QN4	24 K-Q1	NxR
10 P-N5	PxP	25 R-N8ch	K-Q2
11 PxP	R-R6!	26 R-B8	R-Q6ch
12 B-KB4	P-N5	27 B-Q2	RxP
13 N-Q5	PxN	28 NxP	R-KB4
14 PxN	NxP	29 B-B3	P-R4
15 N-B6	Q-N3	**White**	**Resigns**

FINAL STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Browne	4	0	9	8½
Rogoff	4	1	8	8
Vukcevich	4	2	7	7½
Byrne	2	1	10	7
Reshevsky	2	1	10	7
Commons	3	3	7	6½
Bisquier	0	0	13	6½
Lombardy	3	3	7	6½
Tarjan	3	3	7	6½
Kavalek	0	2	11	5½
Grefe	3	5	5	5½
Mednis	2	4	7	5½
Peters	3	5	5	5½
Benko	0	3	10	5

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q5! threatening QxKP. If 1...BxN 2 B-N5. If 1... KxN 2 B-B7. If 1...NxN/4 2 N-N2. *Eric Hassberg, USA.*

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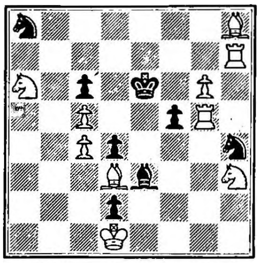

White mates in 2 moves

What's New?

We often forget that "the book" is merely accumulated wisdom from master games of the last two centuries. Many players are so busy studying new wrinkles that they neglect ancient openings. Early in his career Bobby Fischer demonstrated the potency of forgotten lines.

Yugoslavia's Lubomir Luboyevic, the winner of the 1975 IBM tourney in Amsterdam, was the victim of an innovation by his runner-up, Russia's hot young prospect Serge Makarichev. White was in dire straits after only 11 moves!

White: LUBOYEVIC
Black: makarichev
Petrov Defense

1 P-K4	**P-K4**	**16 K-N1**	**PxPch**
2 N-KB3	**N-KB3**	**17 KxP**	**Q-Q3ch**
3 NxP	**P-Q3**	**18 K-R1**	**BxR**
4 N-KB3	**NxP**	**19 QxPch**	**QxQ**
5 P-Q4	**P-Q4**	**20 BxQch**	**K-R1**
6 B-Q3	**B-K2**	**21 N-B3**	**B-N6**
7 0-0	**N-QB3**	**22 N-N1**	**B-B8**
8 R-K1	**B-KN5**	**23 N-Q2**	**QR-K1**
9 P-B3	**P-B4**	**24 N-K4**	**RxN!**
10 Q-N3	**0-0**	**25 BxR**	**R-B7**
11 KN-Q2	**NxKBP!**	**26 N-B3**	**B-N7ch**
12 KxN	**B-R5ch**	**27 K-N1**	**BxN**
13 P-N3	**P-B5**	**28 BxB**	**RxB**
14 K-N2	**PxP**		
15 B-K4	**B-R6ch!**	**Resigns**	

An interesting fact about this "new" variation is that it was all analyzed by Vienna's Carl Schlechter in 1902! He showed then that Black also wins after *15 PxP Q-Q3! 16 PxB R-B7ch! 17 KxR Q-R7ch 18 K-K3 Q-N6ch 19 N-B3 R-K1ch 20 K-Q2 RxR! 21 QxPch B-K3 22 NxR BxQ.* In the game Luboyevic could not save himself with 16 KxB Q-Q2ch 17 K-N2 *(or 17 KxB R-B5ch mates)* R-B7ch 18 K-N1 Q-R6 19 QxPch K-R1 20 N-B1 RxNch! 21 RxR QxP mate.

The first ten moves were identical to Karpov-Korchnoi, 6th match game 1974, which continued: 11 QN-Q2 K-R1 12 P-KR3! *(Improving on 12 N-B1? BxN 13 PxB NxKBP! 14 KxN B-R5ch 15 N-N3 P-B5 with a strong attack, as in Capablanca-Kostich, match 1919. Also dangerous is 12 QxNP R-B3 13 Q-N3 R-N3 with initiative for Black)* B-R4? 13 QxNP R-B3 14 Q-N3 R-N3 15 B-K2! B-R5?! 16 R-B1! and Black, unable to reinforce his attack, succumbed in 31 moves.

Incidentally, the first master game with this line also ended in disaster for White. Lasker-Pillsbury, St. Petersburg 1895, went: 11 B-B4? BxN 12 PxB N-N4 13 K-N2 Q-Q2 14 Q-B2 N-K3 15 B-QB1 B-Q3 16 N-Q2 QR-K1 17 N-B1? N/KxP snaring a Pawn.

What's new under the sun?

SOLUTION: 1 P-N7! threatening P-N8/Q. *Wm. Shinkman, USA.*

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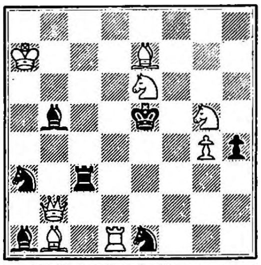

White mates in 2 moves

A New Move

It's no accident that White wins the majority of master games. The first move in chess is like the serve in tennis. Black's obligation is to blunt this initiative, break the serve.

In theory Black should be satisfied to draw. It's even a moral victory if that can be achieved quickly. Then the onus is on White to find an improvement or abandon the variation.

In 1973 Lubomir Kavalek realized his ambition by sacrificing a Pawn in the rarely used Schliemann Defense. By drawing with Black, he inched closer to the title of USA champion.

White: BROWNE Black: KAVALEK
Ruy Lopez

1 P-K4	**P-K4**	**11 N-K5(b)**	**P-B3**
2 N-KB3	**N-QB3**	**12 B-B4(c)**	**B-QB4**
3 B-N5	**P-B4!?**	**13 P-B3**	**B-B4**
4 N-B3	**PxP**	**14 P-Q4**	**PxPep**
5 QNxP	**P-Q4**	**15 NxQPch**	**B-K2**
6 NxP!	**PxN**	**16 N-B2**	**Q-N7**
7 NxN	**Q-N4**	**17 Q-B1**	**Q-B6**
8 Q-K2	**N-B3**	**18 Q-K2**	**Q-N7**
9 P-KB4	**Q-R5(a)**	**19 Q-B1**	**Draw**
10 P-N3	**Q-R6**		

(a) 9...QxBP was discarded because of 10 NxPch! B-Q2 *(if 10... K-Q1 11 NxB KxN 12 P-Q4 is also in White's favor)* 11 BxBch KxB 12 N-N5 with advantage.

(b) 11 NxPch B-Q2 12 BxBch QxB 13 N-N5 P-B3 14 N-B3 0-0-0 gives Black good counterplay.

(c) 12 NxP? P-QR3 13 B-R4 B-Q2

Thus matters stood for several years until Japanese analysts "unscrewed the inscrutable Schliemann" by demolishing this main line with 13 P-Q3! followed by the new 14 N-B7!! in place of the known 14 P-Q4 NxN! or 14 QxP N-B7 with unclear complications. Black can try 12...B-K3.

Unfortunately for Luboyevic, the winner of the 1975 IBM tournament in Amsterdam, he was unfamiliar with this fresh breeze from the Orient. Kavalek, this time on the other side of the board, demonstrated the refutation Browne failed to find against him.

White: KAVALEK Black: LUBOYEVIC
(first 12 moves as above)

13 P-Q3!	**N-N5?!**	**21 BxB**	**QxBch**
14 N-B7!	**B-B7ch**	**22 K-B3**	**P-KN3**
15 K-Q1	**P-K6**	**23 RxN**	**QxR**
16 Q-B3!	**NxP(a)**	**24 Q-Q4!**	**K-K2**
17 Q-K4ch	**K-B1**	**25 NxB**	**Q-K7**
18 BxP	**B-N5ch**	**26 N-K5**	**KR-B1**
19 K-Q2	**R-K1**	**27 Q-Q7ch**	**K-B3**
20 N-K5	**QxP**	**28 N-N4ch**	**Resigns**

(a) Also hopeless is 16...R-B1 17 Q-K4ch K-Q2 18 Q-Q4ch K-B2 19 Q-Q6ch K-N3 20 Q-N4ch K-B2 21 QxR P-QN4 22 Q-Q8ch K-N2 23 N-Q6ch K-R3 24 NxP!

SOLUTION: 1 B-R2! threatening R-Q5. If 1...B-B5 (or B-B3) 2 Q-N8. If 1...N-B5 2 QxQB. If 1...B-Q6 2 Q-R2. If 1... N-Q6 2 Q-K2. *Sandor Hertmann.*

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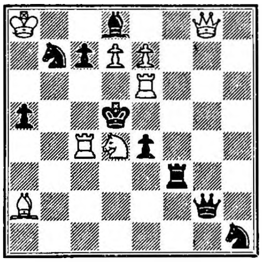

White mates in 2 moves

Talent Isn't All

What's more important — natural talent or constant study?

"I want to teach my pupil how to become primarily a natural player who burdens his memory very little; for the natural player is a better type of man than the book player," affirmed Emanuel Lasker.

Nowadays preparing for a tournament is like cramming for an exam and those addicts who live, breathe, and eat chess are usually rewarded by victory. How can gifted amateurs cope with dedicated professionals who steep themselves in study?

I can't think of anyone with more raw talent than the late Nicolas Rossolimo, but he never rose to the top. He was more interested in beauty than results. "I will not become a hunter of points at any price. I will not become a monster," he once said.

Sour grapes? At the 1975 IBM tourney in Amsterdam, Lubomir Kavalek demonstrated that talent alone is no match for talent plus knowledge. He won this game easily with a well-known trap.

White: KAVALEK Black: RAJCEVIC
Catalan Opening

1 N-KB3	**P-Q4**	**9 P-K4**	**QN-Q2??**
2 P-B4	**P-K3**	**10 NxQBP!**	**BxN**
3 P-KN3	**N-KB3**	**11 KPxP**	**PxP**
4 B-N2	**B-K2**	**12 PxP**	**B-N2**
5 0-0	**0-0**	**13 P-Q6**	**BxB**
6 P-Q4	**P-QN3**	**14 PxB**	**QxP**
7 N-B3	**B-N2**	**15 KxP**	**KR-K1**
8 N-K5	**P-B3**	**16 Q-B3**	**....**

White's extra Pawn is decisive.

Careful preparation netted Kavalek another point against Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman, who beat Walter Browne several months earlier with this identical line. Timman published analysis citing 19...Q-B4 20 P-QN4! as a win for White; but he was burned by home cooking.

Discouraged, Timman later varied against Hamann 12 P-B5 P-K4 13 N-N3 B-Q2 14 B-K3.

"The life of a chessmaster does not stop when he signs his score-sheet; it continues in sleepless nights and wonderful daydreams. The magnetic game owns us all," said Kavalek.

White: TIMANN Black: KAVALEK
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	**P-QB4**	**18 N/7-Q5**	**NxN**
2 N-KB3	**P-Q3**	**19 NxN**	**Q-R4!**
3 P-Q4	**PxP**	**20 BxBch**	**KxB**
4 NxP	**N-KB3**	**21 P-QR4**	**Q-B4**
5 N-QB3	**P-QR3**	**22 P-QN4**	**Q-B3**
6 B-N5	**P-K3**	**23 P-R5**	**PxP!**
7 P-B4	**B-K2**	**24 PxP**	**R-KN1**
8 Q-B3	**Q-B2**	**25 N-N6ch**	**K-K1!**
9 0-0-0	**QN-Q2**	**26 P-N3**	**R-N5!**
10 B-Q3	**P-R3**	**27 KR-K1**	**R-Qn1**
11 Q-R3	**N-N3**	**28 BxP**	**PxB**
12 B-R4	**P-K4**	**29 RxPch**	**K-B1**
13 N-B5	**P-N3!**	**30 N-Q7ch**	**K-N2**
14 NxB	**BxQ**	**31 P-B6ch**	**K-R2**
15 BxN	**B-K3**	**32 NxR**	**Q-QB6!**
16 P-B5	**R-KB1!**	**33 R/1-Q5**	**R-Q5!**
17 B-N5ch	**B-Q2**	**White**	**Resigns**

On 27 NxR R-QB5 28 KR-K1 RxPch 29 K-N1 Q-B5! 30 RxPch K-B1 wins. At the end if 34 RxR Q-R8ch 35 K-Q2 QxRch mops up.

SOLUTION: 1 N-B6! waiting. If 1...QxQ 2 R-B3. If 1...P-K6 2 R-B2 If 1...R-QN6 2 R-N6. *A.F. Mackenzie.* These are just a few lines.

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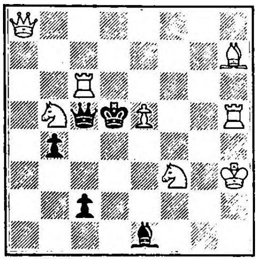

White mates in 2 moves

Gladiators

To some players a draw is gaining a half point. To others it is losing a half point.

No matter how you look at it about ■ third of all masters games split the point. Indeed, the logical outcome of a well-played game is a draw.

Yet amateurs and tournament organizers bemoan this state of affairs, especially short draws where both players are unwilling to take risks. The rise of professionalism has created the frequent strategy of drawing with one's peers while trying to gain by slaughtering the also-rans.

"There are creative masters but the organization of the chess world does not produce competition between them. The master is discouraged by the prevailing system" noted Emanuel Lasker.

What can be done about it? "If two players don't want to do battle with each other, a brigade of flame-throwers won't help," said Tal. World champion Tigran Petrosian was yanked out of the lineup rather than risk meeting Fischer on board 1 at the Havana olympiad. Spassky was substituted and held Bobby to a draw.

In the early sixties FIDE tried to enforce a peculiar rule requiring players to seek the approval of the tournament director if they wished to draw in less than 30 moves. Fischer promptly broke it. "That rule was made for the Communist cheaters!" he barked.

Grandmaster draws reflect mutual respect, fear, and frustration. The trouble at the upper echelons Is that draws are all but inevitable unless someone makes mistakes or tries too hard to win.

Various remedies have been suggested, such as altering the scoring system so that draws count only 1/3 instead of 1/2. It is feared that this will produce great distortions, a cure proving worse than the disease. Offering monetary incentives for wins also wouldn't hurt.

In this game two young, ambitious rivals meet to decide first prize at Las Palmas 1975. Mecking rejects a draw by repetition with his brave 18th move. Going all out to win costs him even the precious half point.

White: LUBOYEVIC Black: MECKING
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	18	N-Q2	Q-Q3?
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	19	Q-B3	Q-B3
3	P-Q4	PxP	20	N/2-K4	P-N5
4	NxP	N-KB3	21	Q-B2	R-Q2
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	22	RxR	NxR
6	B-N5	P-K3	23	QxPch	K-Q1
7	P-B4	P-N4	24	N-KN5	K-B2
8	P-K5	PxP	25	B-B3	Q-Q3
9	PxP	Q-B2	26	NxPch	K-N3
10	PxN	Q-K4ch	27	R-Q1	PxN
11	B-K2	QxB	28	RxQch	BxR
12	Q-Q3	QxBP	29	QxP	B-K4
13	R-KB1	Q-K4	30	Q-K7	PxPch
14	0-0-0	R-R2	31	K-N1	P-QR4
15	N-B3	Q-B5ch	32	N-B5	NxN
16	N-Q2	Q-K4	33	QxB	Resigns
17	N-B3	Q-B5ch			

SOLUTION: 1 N/3-Q4! threatening Q-KN8. If 1...QxN/4 2 Q-Q8. If 1...Q-Q3 2 PxQ. If 1...QxN/5 2 N-B7. *Wm. Rice, USA.*

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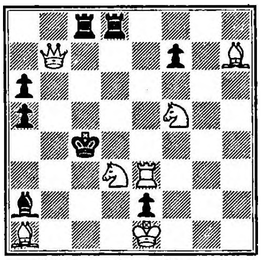

White mates in 2 moves

The Short End

The only thing more painful than a loss is a short loss. In international play a loss in less than 20 moves is rare.

Alas, that appalling fate befell U.S. grandmaster Pal Benko against Iceland's Gudmundur Sigurjonsson in the second round of Costa Brava, Spain 1975. Shedding his normal caution, Benko snatched a dangerous central Pawn with his Queen on move 11.

After Benko's risky 9th move, his best chance was 11...KN-Q2 although White stays on top with 12 B-B3 (if 12 BxP 0-0! holds) B-N2 13 BxB QxB 14 Q-N4 P-N3 15 NxKP! PxN 16 QxKP. Benko never recovered from his fatal error of judgment.

Benko could not save himself with 13...R-R2 14 BxN R-Q2 because of the jarring pin 15 B-B6! Nor could he back out with 15...Q-N3 16 BxP B-N2 due to the surprising riposte 17 BxPch! KxB 18 B-B7ch snaring a Queen.

Benko managed to extricate his Queen by returning a Pawn, but his King remained hostage in the center. He resigned because 19...N-B3 20 Q-K3! B-B3 21 NxN BxN 22 Q-B5ch! mops up.

White:SIGURJONSSON Black:BENKO
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	11	PxP	QxP?
2	N-KB3	P-K3	12	B-KB4	Q-QB4
3	P-Q4	PxP	13	B-B3	N-Q4
4	NxP	N-KB3	14	NxN	PxN
5	N-QB3	P-Q3	15	P-QN4!	Q-B5
6	B-K2	P-QR3	16	R-K1	K-B1
7	P-B4	Q-B2	17	P-B3!	B-Q2
8	0-0	B-K2	18	Q-Q2	Q-B1
9	B-K3	P-QN4	19	BxP	Resigns
10	P-K5!	PxP			

In round five, eager to demonstrate he is just as adept on the other side of the board, Sigurjonsson slaughtered Spain's Jose Pares exactly on move 19! White resigned since he could not parry the savage attack. If 20 KxR Q-R5ch 21 K-N1 QxRch 22 K-R2 Q-R5ch 23 K-N1 B-B4ch! 24 QxB Q-K8ch 25 K-R2 R-R1 mate.

White: PARES Black: SIGURJONSSON

Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	11	K-R1	P-KR4!
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	12	P-K5?	N-N5
3	P-Q4	PxP	13	BxN	PxB
4	NxP	N-KB3	14	QxP	Pxp
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	15	NxKP?!	PxN
6	B-K2	P-K3	16	QxPch	Q-K2
7	0-0	QN-Q2	17	Q-N6ch	K-Q2
8	P-B4	P-QN4	18	QxN	RxPch!
9	B-B3	B-N2	19	K-N1	R-R8ch!
10	R-K1	N-N3		White	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 R-K8! threatening N-K3. If 1...KxN 2 Q-K4. If 1...RxN 2 RxR. If 1...RxR 2 N-Q6. *B.G. Laws, England.*

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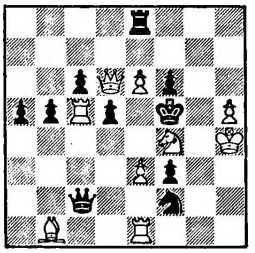

White mates in 2 moves

Fair Warning

Grandmasters stand accused of being less than candid when annotating games. Even if they have no secrets, they are invariably suspected of the worst.

One editor, referring to notes by an inactive master, wrote:"We are extremely fortunate that he should give us his honest analysis—and he can do this because he is no longer a professional." The craft has its hazards.

The nature of competitive play does discourage candor. It's a good idea to keep our eyes upon the moves masters make, not the ones they recommend.

Svetozar Gligoric disdains to hide his weapons. The first 15 moves of his game with Norman Weinstein at Los Angeles 1974 were identical to this. In his notes Gligoric pointed out 15...BxB 16 QxB QxB 17 N-B4 PxP would be met by 18 R-Q3!

Sure enough, Czech grandmaster Jan Smejkal plunged into that footnote against Gligoric at Milan 1975. By accident or design? Quite possibly he overlooked the stunning 21 N-K6ch! in his pregame analysis. He probably tried to improve on Weinstein's 15...QxB 16 BxB KxB, after which 17 P-Q5 gave a clear advantage.

Meanwhile, at Vilna, Vladimir Tukmakov stumbled into this variation and lost even faster after 18...Q-R6 19 N-R5! The only defensive stab is 18...K-R1 to meet 19 R-Q3 with R-KN1 20 R-R3 R-N2; but this whole line looks unhealthy for Black.

No one can accuse Gligoric of not giving his opponents fair warning. Perhaps they will believe him next time.

White: GLIGORIC Black: SMEJKAL
Gruenfeld Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3			
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	14	B-KR6	B-R3
3	N-QB3	P-Q4	15	BxQB	BxB?
4	PxP	NxP	16	QxB	QxB
5	P-K4	NxN	17	N-B4	PxP?
6	PxN	B-N2	18	R-Q3!	Q-N4
7	B-QB4	P-QB4	19	R-R3	Q-K4
8	N-K2	0-0	20	QxRPch	K-B1
9	0-0	N-B3	21	N-K6ch!	PxN
10	B-K3	Q-B2	22	QxNP	Q-B3
11	R-B1	R-Q1	23	R-B3	QxR
12	Q-Q2	Q-R4	24	PxR	P-Q6
13	KR-Q1!	P-N3	25	K-R1	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 NxP! threatening N-B3. If 1...PxN 2 QxP. If 1...RxP 2 Q-B4. If 1...N-K5 2 N-K7. If 1...N-N5 2 BxQ. If 1...N-Q6 2 P-K4. If 1...Q-K5ch 2 N-B4. *M. Mihalek.*

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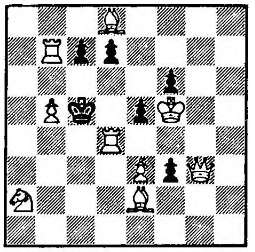

White mates in 2 moves

Portugal

Apart from ■ map, it's hard to trust what we read. Lurid press reports made it seem as if people were dodging bullets in the streets of Portugal. Despite the specter of civil war the atmosphere was serene and the steets far safer than America.

Along the fabled Algarve coast luxury hotels were fully staffed but tourists stayed away in droves. Vacationers could still tan or swim in the ocean, yet mile upon mile of gleaming white beaches lay deserted in the November sun.

What better way to persuade tourists Portugal is safe than an international tournament in a plush spot like Portimao? The $25,000 event was sponsored by the local gaming casino, which must support cultural activities each year.

Never was a revolution more civilized. It was being fought with words—sweet reason—posters and political slogans scrawled on whitewashed walls. True, banks closed and newspapers were suspended briefly. The government itself even went on strike. But the crisis always passed in a day or two and the army seemed to consist of chocolate soldiers in a comic opera.

There was almost no bloodshed. They don't even kill the bull in Portugese bullfights.

The absence of spectators was eerie but silence has never harmed chess. The field of 12 included grandmasters—Yuri Averbach, head of the Soviet Chess Federation, Jaim Donner (Holland) and me. Valery Checkhov, 20, a new Russian star who holds the '75 world junior crown, made his debut. He bears an uncanny resemblance to Bobby Fischer.

The event was ■ FIDE category 8, meaning an average Elo rating of 2425 to 2450. To make the grandmaster norm a player had to score 7.5 points. Only one did, and I'm glad to say it was me.

FINAL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Evans	4	0	7	7½
Weinstein	5	2	4	7
Keene	3	1	7	6½
Chekhov	3	1	7	6½
Dorner	3	1	7	6½
Calvo	4	2	5	6½
Garcia	2	1	8	6
Silva	3	3	5	5½
Averbach	1	2	8	5
Rodriquez	2	3	6	5
Durao	0	6	5	2½
Santos	0	8	3	1½

SOLUTION: P-K4! threatening R-Q5. *D. Gutman, USA.*

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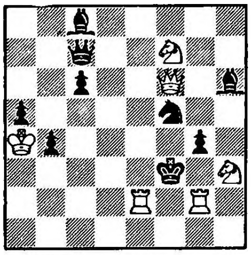

White mates in 2 moves

American Sweep

For the first time in memory two Americans swept the top prizes in an international tournament. At Portimao, Portugal, I emerged the only undefeated player with 7.5 points in a field of 12. My stalwart runner-up with 7 was Norman Weinstein of Boston.

A massive tie for third developed among Ricardo Calvo (Spain), Jaim Donner (Holland), Raymond Keene (England) and Valery Chekhov (USSR). Veteran Soviet grandmaster Yuri Averbach, fresh from a victory in Poland, mustered a minus score after refusing a draw in the last round against Weinstein only to lose on time in an even position.

I started slowly, gaining my first win in round 5 at the expense of Portugal's Luis Santos. Beating Weinstein in round 7 gave me the lead, but Calvo kept the pace. The tie was broken round 10 when he lost to Fernando Silva of Portugal while I defeated Orestes Rodriguez of Peru. In the final round I clinched first by conceding a draw to Silva, who became a national hero by beating both Russians.

Weinstein and I hardly treated each other like old friends. Our clash followed an obscure theoretical line until White varied with 13 B-B4 (instead of K-N1). The idea is to provoke 13...Q-R4 14 K-N1 R-QB1 15 B-N3 after which White threatens P-K5 without having to fear...P-QR4. A mistake is the hasty 13 P-K5? Q-R4 14 K-N1 N-K5! 15 NxN Q-R7ch and mate next.

After a long think Weinstein came up with 13...Q-B1 but was surprised by my reply. He had expected 14 B-N3 PQR4 with a savage counterattack.

Weinstein made the mistake of trying to attack before safeguarding his own King. He should have tried 14...B-B3 15 KR-K1 0-0.

Perhaps Weinstein had relied on 15...Q-R4. But to his horror he saw, too late, that White's King dances to safety after 16 K-N2! (not 16 PxN? Q-R8ch 17 N-N1 N-R7 mate) N-K5 17 NxN Q-R7ch 18 K-B3.

White: EVANS Black: WEINSTEIN
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-Q B4	14	P-QN3!	Q-B4?
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	15	P-K5	P-Q4
3	P-Q4	PxP	16	PxN	PxP
4	NxP	N-K B3	17	N-K4!	Q-R4
5	N-Q B3	N-B3	18	NxPch	K-Q1
6	B-KN5	P-K3	19	Q-Q4	N-B3
7	Q-Q2	P-QR3	20	Q-K3	K-B1
8	0-0-0	B-Q2	21	NxB	B-N5
9	P-B4	P-N4	22	N-N6ch	K-B2
10	P-QR3	B-K2	23	B-B6	P-Q5
11	N-B3	P-N5	24	NxRch	RxN
12	PxP	NxNP	25	BxQP	NxB
13	B-B4	Q-B1	26	QxN	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-N6! threatening QxNP. *Bob Lincoln, USA.*

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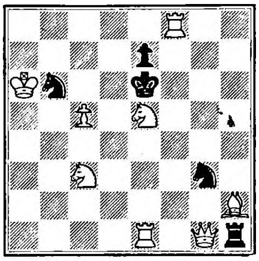

White mates in 2 moves

Fair Trade

Each piece has a price on its head, and a fundamental principle is never to fall behind in material. The first duty of a good player is to conserve manpower and look after the general well- being of his forces.

Always try to get your money's worth. Avoid making sacrifices unless you have a clearcut goal in mind. "The winning of a Pawn among good players of even strength often means the winning of the game" (Capablanca).

The Pawn is the basic unit for establishing the market price of the other men. Obviously a Pawn which cannot be stopped from queening is worth infinitely more than a lowly Pawn at the starting gate, but this table of relative values is a reliable guide most of the time.

Pawn is 1 unit, Bishop or Knight 3 units, Rook 5 units, Queen 9 units. Roughly 3 Pawns are worth a minor piece (Bishop or Knight), 2 Rooks are ample compensation for a Queen, etc. Gaining a Rook for a minor piece is known as "winning the Exchange."

Certain positions are difficult to evaluate. On the face of it a Rook plus two Pawns (7 units) is worth more than two pieces (6). But in practice the two pieces are preferable, especially in the fiery mid-game where they can create tactical threats. In the halcyon endgame, however, the Rook often becomes a voracious forager roaming open lines at will.

This duel was well illustrated at Portimao 1975 when world junior champ Valery Chekhov (USSR) rushed into a variation condemned by theory. But his opponent missed 12...B-Q3! Arulaid-Heuer, Tartu 1970, continued: 13 0-0 (if 13 B-N5 B-N2) B-N2 14 N/8-B7 BxN 15 NxB QxN with advantage for Black.

Perhaps Chekhov had some improvement in mind, possibly 13 P-QR4. Unfortunately Portugal's Joaquim Durao failed to put him to the test. Instead Durao walked into a lost ending no matter how he twisted and turned. He saw that 15...B-N2 fails against 16 0-0-0 R-B1 17 RxB! RxR 18 N-B7, but it was imperative that he trap White's wayward Knight. This maneuver cost Durao precious time, and by then Chekhov was storming the other wing with his extra Pawns.

White: CHEKHOV Black: DURAO
Philidor Defense

1	P-K4	P-K4	19	P-KN3	B-KB3
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	20	P-KR4!	BxN
3	P-Q4	N-KB3	21	P-KN4	P-N4
4	N-B3	QN-Q2	22	B-K3	B-K2
5	B-QB4	B-K2	23	R-Q7	NxP
6	PxP	PxP	24	PxN	PxP
7	N-KN5	0-0	25	RxP	BxP
8	BxPch	RxB	26	R-R2	R-B8ch
9	N-K6	Q-K1	27	K-Q2	B-N5ch
10	NxBP	Q-Q1	28	K-K2	R-K8ch
11	NxR	P-QN4	29	K-B2	BxP
12	N-Q5	NxN?	30	P-R3	B-Q6
13	QxN	N-B3	31	PxB	R-K7ch
14	QxQch	BxQ	32	K-N1	RxB
15	B-K3	N-N5	33	RxP4	R-K7
16	0-0-0	B-R5	34	R-KR3	B-N3
17	B-B5	B-N2	35	R-QB3	R-QB7
18	P-B3	N-R3	36	P-N5	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-K2! threatening N-B4. *Joe Youngs, USA.*

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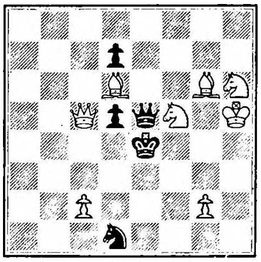

White mates in 2 moves

Giant Killer

Former world champion Tigran Petrosian may not win many tourneys anymore, but he is still one of the hardest players in the world to beat. The canny Armenian, 47, is always dangerous.

Petrosian added to his laurels by capturing the 43rd USSR Championship, the strongest national tournament anywhere. In a field of 16, including 9 grandmasters, he scored 10-5 consisting of 6 wins, 8 draws and a loss.

Trailing by a mere half point were Mikhail Tal, Rafael Vaganian, Boris Gulyko and Oleg Rominishin. Further down the list with 8.5 points were such illustrious names as Yuri Balashov, Efim Geller and Lev Polugaievsky. Alexander Belyavsky (last year's co-champ) and David Bronstein made even scores.

Romanishin's victory over Petrosian featured a sharp innovation on move 5 and a startling Knight 'sac' on move 16. Truly, fortune favors the brave.

After 15 R-B3 Petrosian knew he was in for trouble; his cramped pieces on the other wing could not aid in the defense of his King. Although not his style to go for broke, he could have tried smashing open the center with 15...P-Q4. Then if 16 BPxP PxP 17 PxP N-QN5! holds.

Even 17...N-QN5 was a better defense. White's attack soon grew irresistible with Queen sacrifices in the air. For example 20...N-R4 is zonked by 21 QxN! PxQ 22 R-N3.

White: ROMANISHIN
Black: PETROSIAN
Queen's Indian Defense

1	P-QB4	N-KB3	16	N-Q5!?	PxN
2	N-QB3	P-K3	17	KPxP	NxN?
3	N-B3	P-QN3	18	QxN	QR-K1
4	P-K4	B-N2	19	P-KB5	B-Q1
5	B-Q3!	P-Q3	20	Q-R4	R-K4
6	B-B2	P-B4	21	Q-R6	Q-B2
7	P-Q4	PxP	22	R-N3	B-B1
8	NxP	B-K2	23	BxR	PxB
9	0-0	0-0	24	PxP	BPxP
10	P-QN3	N-B3	25	BxP	N-N5
11	B-N2	P-QR3	26	B-R5	R-B3
12	K-R1	Q-B2	27	Q-Q2	R-B5
13	P-B4	QR-Q1	28	P-Q6	Q-KN2
14	R-B1	Q-N1	29	P-Q7	B-N2
15	R-B3!	P-N3	30	QxR	Resigns

Romanishin also threw caution to the winds against Geller. The game followed Yates-Rubinstein, Hastings 1922, until Black varied from 15...R-B1. Romanishin simply gave up his QP rather than stop for 16 B-N3. White's compensation is dubious

White: ROMANISHIN Black: GELLER
Ruy Lopez

1	P-K4	P-K4	21	B-K3	N-N4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	22	B-B2	R-B1
3	B-N5	P-QR3	23	RxP	RxP
4	B-R4	N-B3	24	R-R8	Q-B2
5	0-0	B-K2	25	Q-Q5	N-B3
6	R-K1	P-QN4	26	RxRch	BxR
7	B-N3	0-0	27	BxPch	KxB
8	P-Q4	P-Q3	28	QxN	K-N1?
9	P-B3	B-N5	29	R-R1	P-Q4
10	P-Q5	N-QR4	30	R-R7	Q-B5
11	B-B2	P-B3	31	Q-N8	P-Q5
12	P-KR3	BxN	32	B-N5	N-R2
13	QxB	PxP	33	B-K7	P-Q6
14	PxP	N-B5	34	BxB	NxB
15	N-Q2	N-N3	35	R-R8	P-Q7
16	N-B1	QNxP	36	QxNch	K-R2
17	N-N3	N-B2	37	Q-R8ch	K-N3
18	P-QR4	PxP	38	Q-R5ch	K-B3
19	BxQRP	R-N1	39	Q-B5ch	
20	P-N4	KN-K1			Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-B7! waiting. *Gilbert Dobbs, USA.*

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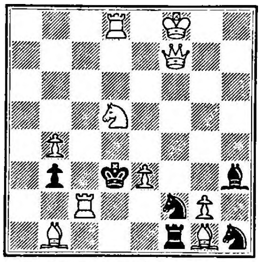

White mates in 2 moves

Staying Power

Unlike athletes, who burn out fast, chessmasters enjoy long careers. Fifty years in the arena is not unusual.

All world champions started young and reached their prime around 30. Morphy, Capablanca and Fischer were child prodigies. Steinitz, Lasker and Botvinnik were still going strong in their sixties.

You're not finished until you think you are. Nobody knows this better than Efim Geller, 51, the victor and oldest competitor at the third Alekhine Memorial in Moscow—dropping his chief rivals Tal, Spassky, Korchnoi and Belyavsky. For an encore he won the Alexander Memorial in England where his runner-up was former world champion Vassily Smyslov (55!) followed by David Bronstein (52!).

Geller's future looks bright. He even has an outside chance to be the challenger when Karpov makes his first title defense in 1978.

After helping others for the last few years, Geller decided to help himself. He was Spassky's second against Fischer in 1972 then switched over to Karpov's team in 1974. This did not endear Geller to Spassky, who was eliminated by Karpov in the Candidates' matches.

Although Karpov is only 25 and youngsters are making headlines, 1975 was a vintage year for the old guard. Miguel Najdorf, 65— *El Viejo*— shared the Argentine Championship. Hungary's Laszlo Szabo, 59, tied for first at Costa Brava. Yuri Averbach, 54, was the hero of Polanica Zdroj and, at 43, senile by modern standards, I won Portimao. **Paul Keres took two tourneys before his death at 59.**

Before the start of Manila 1974 Lubomir Kavalek predicted that neither of the two Russian entries would win. But Yevgeny Vasiukov, 41, and Tigran Petrosian, 45, blitzed the top prizes. When a reporter from **Pravda** asked Kavalek to explain his prediction, Petrosian interrupted: "It's very simple. I'm too old and Vasiukov's too young."

White: BELYAVSKY Black: GELLER
English Opening

1	P-QB4	P-QB4	16	PxP	PxP
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	17	BxPch	K-R1
3	N-B3	N-B3	18	Q-K3	QxQ
4	P-Q4	PxP	19	BxQ	B-N5
5	NxP	P-K3	20	QR-B1	P-R5
6	P-KN3	Q-N3	21	N-R1	P-R6
7	N-N3	N-K4	22	B-N3	N-QR4
8	P-K4	B-N5	23	N-B2?	NxBch
9	Q-K2	0-0	24	PxN	P-R7
10	P-B4	N-B3	25	N-R1	QR-B1
11	P-K5	N-K1	26	B-Q4	KR-Q1
12	B-Q2?!	P-B3	27	BxN	PxB
13	PxP	NxP	28	P-R3	RxNch!
14	B-N2	P-Q4	White Resigns		
15	0-0-0	P-QR4!			

If 29 PxR B-R6ch 30 K-B2 B-KB4

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B7! threatening Q-B4. *Alexander Kish, USA.*

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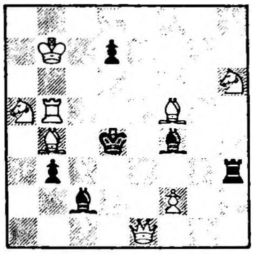

White mates in 2 moves

Hubner Hits Houston

Grandmasters almost swept the top prizes at Houston. Robert Hubner, 26, of West Germany coasted to victory followed by Alexander Matanovic (Yugoslavia) Edmar Mednis (USA) and Vlastimil Jansa (Czech) in a field of 12 in Texas.

The avowed purpose of this elite event was to give young American masters a chance for international titles. John Grefe and William Martz both obtained the coveted IM title while Edmar Mednis made the grandmaster norm and needs one more similar result to enter that exclusive club.

This was Hubner's debut in America. He refused an invitation to San Antonio in 1972 on the grounds that a tournament with both Browne and Mecking would be an intolerable strain on his nerves. Hubner achieved fame by tying for 2nd behind Fischer at the Palma Interzonal in 1970. With over an hour on the clock, Bobby blundered on move 32 but held a draw.

White: FISCHER Black: HUBNER
Caro-Kann Defense

1 P-K4	P-QB3	23 Q-Q2	NxQR
2 P-Q3	P-Q4	24 RxN	K-N2
3 N-Q2	P-KN3	25 R-K1	N-N1
4 KN-B3	B-N2	26 B-Q5	QxP
5 P-KN3	P-K4	27 QxP	R-K1
6 B-N2	N-K2	28 RxR	QxR
7 0-0	0-0	29 BxP	N-B3
8 R-K1	P-Q5	30 Q-Q6	Q-Q2
9 P-QR4	P-QB4	31 Q-R6	Q-KB2
10 N-B4	QN-B3	32 QxP?	N-K5!
11 P-B3	B-K3	33 P-B3	N-Q3
12 PxP	BxN	34 QxP	NxB
13 PxB	KPxP!	35 Q-Q4+	K-N1
14 P-K5	Q-Q2	36 K-B2	Q-K2
15 P-KR4	P-Q6	37 Q-Q5+	K-B1
16 B-Q2	QR-Q1	38 P-R5	PxP
17 B-B3	N-N5	39 QxP	N-B4
18 N-Q4	KR-K1	40 Q-Q5	K-N2
19 P-K6	PxP	41 Q-Q4+	K-B2
20 NxP	BxB	42 Q-Q5+	K-N2
21 PxB	N-B7	43 Q-Q4+	K-B2
22 NxR	RxN	44 Q-Q5+	Draw

Former world junior champ Julio Kaplan, 24, upset Jansa when Black omitted P-QR3.

White: KAPLAN Black: JANSA
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	P-QB4	21 BxP	N-K4
2 N-KB3	P-K3	22 N-Q4	NxB+
3 P-Q4	PxP	23 QxN	P-KN3
4 NxP	N-KB3	24 P-R4	R-B4
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	25 R-B2	R-K4
6 B-K2	N-B3	26 P-N3	Q-R6
7 B-K3	B-K2	27 P-B4	B-Q1
8 O-O	O-O	28 BxR	PxB
9 P-B4	B-Q2	29 N-N5	Q-K2
10 N-N3	Q-B2	30 N-B3	B-B3
11 B-B3	KR-Q1	31 P-N4	P-B4
12 P-N4	B-K1	32 PxPep	QxNP
13 P-N5	N-Q2	33 P-B7+	K-B1
14 Q-K2	N-N3?	34 Q-K3	P-KN4
15 N-N5	Q-N1	35 R-N1	QxP
16 NxRP!	QxN	36 PxP	B-K2
17 Q-B2	KR-B1	37 P-N6	K-N2
18 BxN	Q-R5	38 PxP	B-B4
19 B-K3	P-K4	39 Q-N5+	KxP
20 P-B3	PxP	40 Q-R5+	Resigns

On 40 . . . K-N2 41 Q-N4+ K-R2 42 K-N2! BxR 43 R-KR1

PROBLEM SOLUTION 1 B-Q3! threatening Q-B3. If 1 . . . RxB 2 N-B5. If 1 . . . KxB 2 R-Q5. If 1 . . . B-Q7 2 Q-K4. E. Nekrasov

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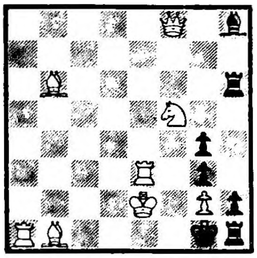

White mates in 2 moves

Out Of Dutch

Hungary's Lajos Portisch, 38, rarely has a bad result. Then he dropped a match to Petrosian and made an atrocious minus score at Manila. But he redeemed himself by winning the 37th Wijk Aan Zee tournament in Holland, a half point ahead of Czech grandmaster Vlastimil Hort, in a field of 16.

Sponsored by a furnace factory, this annual event was hard fought and abounded in theoretical novelties. Portisch's smooth victory against Hans Ree is typical of his quiet style. He improved on 13 0-0 B-K2 14 P-QR3 B-R3 15 R-K1 B-N4 which gave Black easy equality in Benko-Olafsson, Portoroz 1958. Ree sought refuge in an early trade of Queens but should have tried 17...RxN or 19...P-K4! instead of getting squeezed

White:PORTISCH Black:REE
Slav Defense

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 P-QN3	K-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 K-K2	R-QB1
3 N-QB3	N-B3	23 KR-R1	R1-B2
4 P-K3	P-K3	24 K-Q3	N-B1
5 N-B3	QN-Q2	25 B-N4	P-B4
6 B-Q3	PxP	26 P-B3	R-B3
7 BxBP	P-QN4	27 B-B5	P-K4
8 B-Q3	P-N5	28 R3-R2	R2-B2
9 N-K4	NxN	29 R-R5	R-KN3
10 BxN	B-N2	30 R1-R2	PxP
11 Q-R4	Q-N3	31 PxP	R-K3
12 N-Q2	R-B1	32 RxNP	R-K8
13 P-QR3!	PxP	33 R5-R5	R-Q8
14 N-B4	Q-R3	34 K-K2	R-QN8
15 Q-N3	Q-N4	35 P-QN4	R-B3
16 QxQ	PxQ	36 P-Q5	R-KN3
17 BxB	R-B2	37 K-K3	R-Q8
18 NxP	RxB	38 BxP	N-K2
19 B-Q2	BxN?	39 B-Q4	N-B1
20 RxB	N-N3	40 P-B4	Resigns

On down the line U.S. grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek took 4th while Walter Browne tied for 8-10 with Holland's Jan Timman and Russia's Ewfim Geller. In this exciting slugfest Browne didn't like the looks of 17 PxR Q-K1! 18 PxB P-R5 and he rejected 18 PxB N-K5! 19 PxR NxQ20 RxN RxB which nets Black two pieces for a Rook. The final position is intriguing and may favor Black even though he is a Queen down. A possible continuation is 21 Q-B1

White:BROWNE Black: SOSONKO
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 B-N3	P-QR4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	12 P-QR4	R-B1
3 P-Q4	PxP	13 N4-N5	N-QN5
4 NxP	N-KB3	14 K-N1	P-Q4!?
5 N-QB3	P-KN3	15 PxP	BxN
6 B-K3	B-N2	16 B-KB4	RxN
7 P-B3	N-B3	17 BxQ	RxKB
8 Q-Q2	0-0	18 B-K5	B-Q6!
9 B-QB4	B-Q2	19 PxB	KNxP
10 0-0-0	Q-N1	20 BxB	KxB
			Draw!

SOLUTION: 1 N-R4! threatening Q-B1. If 1...R-KB3 2 B-B5. If 1... B-B3 2 R-K5. *Leonard Balbus, USA.*

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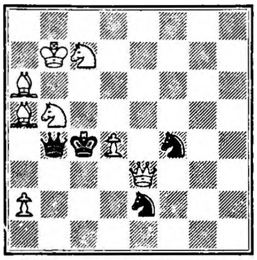

White mates in 2 moves

Nona Vs. Nona

Bobby Fischer probably regrets ever saying: "They're all weak, all women. They're stupid compared to men. They shouldn't play chess, you know. They're like beginners. They lose every single game against a man. There isn't a woman player in the world I can't give Knight-odds to and still beat...To Nona even, a Knight!"

He was referring to Nona Gaprindashvili, 34, who just won the women's world title for the fifth time by the lopsided score of 8.5 to 3.5 against Nana Aleksandria, 26. Their 12-game struggle in the USSR contained only one draw!

I was delighted that Nona rehabilitated the Center Counter 4 times during the match. This is the unfashionable defense for Black recommended in my latest book **The Chess Opening For You.** Perhaps players are now ready to take it seriously.

I don't think White should try to hold the Pawn. Probably the strongest line is simply 3 P-Q4 aiming for a positional edge.

Nona's 7...P-B3 improves on 7...P-QR3 8 P-N5! P-N4 9 B-N3 KN-Q2 10 PQ4 as in their 8th match game. White should have tried 13 B-K3 N-R4 14 B-N3 intending to castle long.

Black missed a quicker win with 25...R-Q6! 26 RxB RxP! 27 QxQ R-B8mate. White misseu the last defensive stab 26 P-N4 and succumbed rapidly to Black's invasion on the Queen-file.

White: NANA Black: NONA
12th match game 1975
Center Counter Defense

1 P-K4	P-Q4	18 Q-B2	K-R1
2 PxP	N-KB3	19 R-Q1	RxRch
3 B-N5ch	B-Q2	20 KxR	Q-Q2ch
4 B-B4	B-N5	21 K-B1	Q-B4
5 P-KB3	B-B4	22 N-Q2	B-R6ch
6 P-KN4	B-B1	23 K-N1	R-Q1
7 N-B3	P-B3	24 N-N3	NxN
8 PxP	NxBP	25 RxN	P-QN3
9 P-Q3	P-K4	26 R-N1?	B-B4!
10 P-N5	N-KR4	27 BxB	RxN
11 N-K4	B-K2	28 QxQ	BxQch
12 N-K2	O-O	29 K-B1	R-B7ch
13 P-B3?	N-R4	30 K-Q1	PxB
14 B-K3	NxB	31 R-K1	P-B3
15 PxN	Q-B2	32 P-B4	RxQRP
16 P-N3	B-KR6	33 PxBP	NPxP
17 R-KN1	QR-Q1	White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 N-R8! threatening N-N6. *Gilbert Dobbs, USA.*

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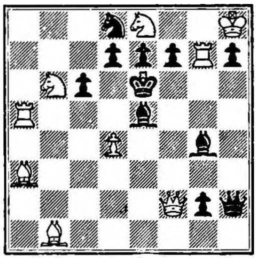

White mates in 2 moves

Catch-22

"Catch-22 of chess: international titles are won by playing in major international tournaments, which are almost exclusively restricted to players with international titles." **Sports Illustrated.**

Of the roughly 100 grandmasters in the world, 11 are Americans (8 active). We haven't produced one since Walter Browne in 1970, but the drought may be ending.

America's next grandmaster should be James Tarjan, 24, of Berkeley who won a gold medal as our high-scorer at the Nice Olympiad in 1974. Returning to America, Jim went through the mill of trashy hotels in an endless stream of Swiss tourneys that lead nowhere and mean nothing.

"With a tenth of the energy I could make ten times the money doing something else," said Jim. "Why don't I? Well, I'm crazy." In 1975 he settled in Yugoslavia hoping for invitations to elite events, and his persistence bore fruit. At the end of the year he scored a sensational victory at Subotica, ahead of 3 grandmasters in a field of 12.

It's the old story of the American who had to conquer Europe before receiving recognition. "Our grandmasters are not disposed to help a promising young player because they feel he'll steal the bread out of their mouths," said Ed Edmondson of the USCF. A young master added,"They like to teach you, all right, but only by beating you."

Bob Long in his magazine **The Chess Arts** ($1, 1506 Harrison St.,Davenport, Ia 52803) argues: "You won't get a Russian grandmaster at age 15 like you might an American because they have too many grandmasters to play against who are more than willing to drill a young man to show him who is boss. I am more impressed with the results of a young Karpov or Spassky than with Fischer. ...Russian grandmasters have more draws because they so often play each other, whereas Fischer won many games against much weaker opposition throughout."

White: TARJAN Black: MASIC
King's Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	22 B-K3	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	23 R/1-Q1	K-B2
3 N-QB3	B-N2	24 P-B4	P-N3
4 P-K4	P-Q3	25 B-B3	P-K4
5 B-K2	O-O	26 P-N3	QR-N1
6 B-N5	P-B4	27 P-KR4	R-N2
7 PxP	Q-R4	28 B-N4	R/1-N1
8 B-Q2!	QxBP	29 P-R5	P-QR3
9 N-B3	B-N5	30 N-B3	N-N2
10 B-K3	Q-B1	31 PxPch	PxP
11 R-QB1	N-B3	32 N-Q5	B-B1
12 P-KR3	BxN	33 R-KB1!	B-K2
13 BxB	Q-K3?	34 R-R2	P-QN4
14 P-QN3	Q-K4	35 PxNP	RPxP
15 O-O	KR-Q1	36 R-R7	B-Q1
16 Q-Q2	P-K3?!	37 P-B5	PxP
17 KR-Q1	N-K1	38 BxP	N-K2?
18 B-K2	Q-QR4	39 B-K6ch!	KxB
19 N-N5	QxQ	40 RxPch	K-Q2
20 RxQ	B-B1?	41 RxN	K-K1
21 B-N5	P-B3	42 R-K6	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R4! threatening QxKP. If 1...QxQ 2 RxB. *Wm. Rice, USA.*

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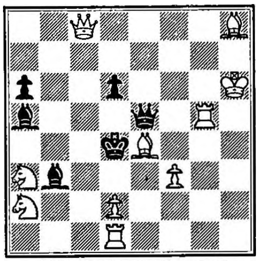

White mates in 2 moves

Who Goes To Hoogoven?

Wijk-aan-Zee is a small Dutch town reached from Amsterdam in an hour by train. People go there to swim in the summer, but nothing special happens until January when the Hoogoven steel factory hosts the largest chess festival in the world.

This 38th edition was weaker than usual. To save money the grandmaster section was cut from 16 players to 12. Personally I prefer a shorter tournament, and most professionals feel the same

Yugoslavia's fiery Lubomir Luboyevic got off to a whirlwind start with 3 straight wins, but he ran out of steam and was caught by the cool Icelander Fridrik Olafsson, the only undefeated competitor. Former world champion Mikhail Tal placed third, proving that Soviet representatives no longer routinely win international events.

Luboyevic is rapidly establishing himself as a contender for the title. Last year he contested 122 games in eight major tourneys, winning three and finishing second twice. The average grandmaster plays fewer than 50 games a year (I played 21 in '75).

What distinguishes Lubomir is his fighting spirit and tactical skill. He demonstrated his doggedness by squeezing a win out of a marathon ending against U.S. Champion Walter Browne, who finished with an indifferent even score. After the first adjournment nobody suspected that Luboyevic's tiny edge was sufficient to win. Finally Browne, in time-pressure all six playing sessions, erred and resigned on move 133. Browne refused to play a new opponent next day, claiming exhaustion, but Luboyevic was ready to go. Victory is always refreshing.

White: OLAFFSON Black: SOSONKO
Wijk-aan-Zee 1976
Nimzo-Indian Defense

1 N-KB3	P-Q4	14 Q-B2	B-N5
2 P-Q4	N-KB3	15 KR-K1	B-R4
3 P-B4	P-K3	16 P-K4	PxP
4 N-B3	B-N5	17 NxP	N-Q4?
5 P-K3	0-0	18 Q-B!	N-B5
6 P-QR3	BxNch	19 B-B4	P-QN3
7 PxB	P-B4	20 Q-KN5	B-N3
8 B-N2	Q-R4?	21 P-Q5	N-Q5
9 N-Q2	Q-B2	22 BxN	QxB
10 BPxP	BPxP	23 N-B6ch!	PxN
11 BPxP	PxP	24 QxN	P-B4
12 B-Q3	R-K1	25 Q-R4	Resigns
13 0-0	N-B3		

FINAL STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Ljubojevic	5	1	5	7½
Olafsson	4	0	7	7½
Tal	3	1	7	6½
Kurajica	4	2	5	6½
Smejkal	3	3	5	5½
Browne	3	3	5	5½
Andersson	1	2	8	5
Ree	1	2	8	5
Dvoretsky	2	3	6	5
Langeweg	2	4	5	4½
Sosonko	1	3	7	4½
Bohm	1	6	4	3

SOLUTION: 1 Q-N4! threatening Q-N1. *John Barry, USA.*

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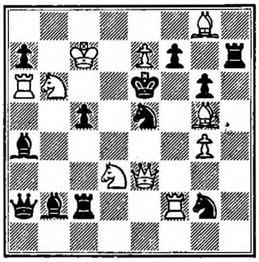

White mates in 2 moves

Getting Younger

America is surfeited with spectator sports. To enjoy chess keenly requires participation; youngsters are flocking to the game because its fun.

Old movies fostered the myth of an intellectual game for greybeards. But anyone can excel—even five-year-olds. Chess develops logical thinking whether one is black or white, rich or poor, and there is a push to teach it in public school.

In 1957 Bobby Fischer won the U.S. Championship at 14. If Joel Benjamin , 11, retains his current interest, he might break that record. At 8 he entered his first Greater New York Elementary School Championship, achieving a rating of 706. Today at 2100 Joel is 100 points below master strength, probably the only player under 12 who has defeated masters since Fischer.

In the famed Manhattan Chess Club Championship Joel trounced Arthur Feuerstein, a senior master rated 2395! During their game Feuerstein, strolling between moves, was warned by a club member "Watch out for that little kid, he's pretty strong." Feuerstein's position already was hopeless. "It's too late," he said.

White: BENJAMIN New York 1976
Black: FEUERSTEIN Dutch Defense

1 N-KB3	P-KB4	14 N-Q4	B-Q2
2 P-KN3	N-KB3	15 NxN	PxN
3 B-N2	P-KN3	16 Q-Q4ch	K-N1
4 P-N3	B-N2	17 P-K4	Q-N4
5 B-N2	0-0	18 P-KB4	Q-QR4
6 0-0	P-Q3	19 KR-K1	R-K1
7 P-Q3	P-K4	20 B-B1	R/2-K2
8 QN-Q2	P-K5?	21 P-K5	PxP?
9 PxP	PxP	22 B-B4ch	K-B1
10 NxP!	NxN	23 RxP	RxR
11 Q-Q5ch	R-B2	24 PxR	Q-N3
12 BxB	KxB	25 R-B1ch	
13 QxN	N-B3	Black Resigns	

At the Atlantic Open U.S. Champion Walter Browne was slaughtered in round 2 by Ken Regan, 15. Here's the upset that sent Browne, 26, reeling back to California.

Browne's undoing was his failure to launch a rapid attack with 11 P-QN4. When the center collapsed Regan crashed through on the Kingside.

White: BROWNE Black: REGAN
New York 1975
Queen's Fianchetto Defense

1 P-Q4	P-QN3	19 Q-K2	PxKP
2 P-K4	B-N2	20 BPxP	N-N5!
3 B-Q3	P-K3	21 K-R1	NxB
4 N-KB3	P-QB4	22 QxN	KR-N1
5 P-B3	N-KB3	23 Q-R3?!	K-N1
6 QN-Q2	N-B3	24 PxBP?	BxBP
7 P-QR3	P-Q3	25 N-N3	B-B7
8 0-0	B-K2	26 R-KB	QR-KB1
9 R-K1	Q-B2	27 B-K2	PxP
10 N-B1	0-0-0	28 BPxP	B-B1
11 P-Q5?!	N-K4	29 Q-R6	Q-Q2
12 NxN	PxN	30 QR-B1	Q-R6
13 P-QB4	N-K1	31 RxBch	QxR
14 B-K3	P-B4!	32 R-B1	Q-Q2
15 P-B3	P-KN4!	33 P-QR4	R-B1
16 N-Q2	P-N5!	34 R-B1	R-N3
17 P-N4	PxBP	35 Q-R8	Q-KN2
18 KNPxP	N-B3	White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 QxP! threatening R-B6. *Vincent Eaton, USA*

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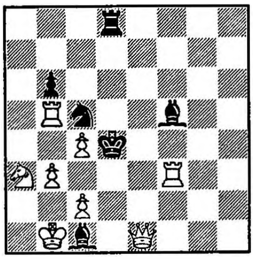

White mates in 2 moves

Junior Division

Music, math and chess are the only fields that produce prodigies. After 1957, when Bobby Fischer captured the USA Championship at 14, the floodgates were open.

In the good old days anyone under 21 was considered a junior. A junior was a junior was a junior.

Now there is such a profusion of junior events that you need a scorecard to tell them apart. There's a student team olympiad under 27, a world junior under 20, a world cadet under 16, and various national schoolboy titles under 13.

The '76 USA Junior title was shared by Mark Diesen and Michael Rohde. A measure of the tournament's strength was that Nick DeFirmian, who finished last, rebounded to tie for the Canadian Open title. Juniors often improve so fast their ratings are obsolete in a matter of weeks.

Teenage competition is so fierce the USCF publishes ratings for the top 50 under 21, under 16 and under 13.

Michael Rohde was invited to Schilde, Belgium for the annual under-17 tourney where he topped the field of 20. His gamble of a pawn in the opening paid off against the Soviet entry Boris Taborov, who succumbed after a nip and tuck struggle.

White: TABOROV Black: ROHDE
Catalan Opening

1 N-KB3	N-KB3	25 Q-B3	Q-N4
2 P-KN3	P-Q4	26 R-B4	P-K4
3 B-N2	P-K3	27 R-B3	B-N5
4 0-0	B-K2	28 N-K4	NxN
5 P-B4	PxP	29 QxN	BxR
6 Q-R4ch	QN-Q2	30 BxB	N-B4
7 QxBP	P-B4	31 Q-B3	P-K5
8 P-Q3	0-0	32 B-K2	R-Q1
9 N-B3	P-QR3	33 R-Q1	N-Q6!
10 Q-N3	R-R2	34 Q-Q2	P-KR4
11 R-Q1	P-QN4	35 K-N2	N-B5ch
12 P-QR4	P-B5?	36 KPxN	RxQ
13 PxBP	P-N5	37 PxQ	RxBch
14 B-K3	Q-B2	38 K-R3	RxNP
15 BxR	QxB	39 R-K1	R-QB7
16 N-N1	N-B4	40 RxP	P-N7
17 Q-B2	P-N6	41 R-K8ch	K-R2
18 Q-B1	QN-K5	42 R-QN8	K-N3
19 P-K3	N-N5	43 P-B5	KxP
20 N-Q4	KNxBP	44 P-B6	P-B3
21 N-B6	Q-B4	45 P-B7	RxP
22 NxBch	QxN	46 RxP	R-B5
23 N-Q2?	N-B4!	47 R-R2	K-B4
24 R-B1	KN-Q6	Black won	

SOLUTION: 1 R-R5! threatening N-N5. *R. Lincoln, USA.*

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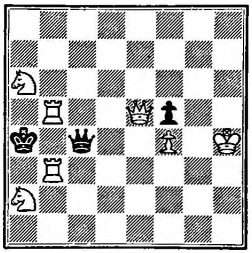

White mates in 2 moves

Miles Ahead

Britain's current reputation as the country with the most promising young players in Europe was enhanced by Tony Miles, 20, their first grandmaster. He is in line for a $10,000 prize offered by industrialist Jim Slater, the man who doubled the Fischer-Spassky purse in 1972.

His father taught him to play at 5, but he was 10 before the chess bug really bit. In 1974 Miles won the world junior championship in Manila, then entered Sheffield University to major in math. "I've no idea whether there's any connection between math and chess, and I'm not prepared to speculate on things like that," he said.

Exasperated by the media razzmatazz, Miles declined to be photographed with a chess set at home. "It would be phony,"he said. "I only have a small, tatty pocket magnetic board which I occasionally use. I really do it all in my head."

Miles objects to the popular image of the chessmaster as "academic, weedy and intense" and doesn't much like the implication that chess is an intellectual pursuit. A British expert said that Miles is "determined and not afraid of opponents and has the kind of arrogance that some players have to have. But it's the next couple of years that will count. That will show whether he can stay at the top."

Miles tied for first in the National Open at Las Vegas before going to Lone Pine where he tied for second, knocking American grandmaster Arthur Bisguier out of the running both times. At Lone Pine Bisguier had a decent position but went downhill after missing 30...Q-K5.

White: MILES Black: BISGUIER
Q's Gambit Declined

1 P-QB4	N-KB3	23 N-K2	R-KR3
2 N-QB3	P-K3	24 N-B4	R-KN1
3 N-B3	P-Q4	25 K-R2	N-B3
4 P-Q4	P-B3	26 B-B3	N/Q-K5
5 PxP	KPxP	27 R-QN1	N-N4
6 B-N5	B-K2	28 B-Q1	N-N5ch
7 P-K3	B-KB4	29 BxN	PxB
8 B-K2	QN-Q2	30 R-K2	N-K3?
9 0-0	N-K5	31 P-N4	PxP
10 BxB	QxB	32 PxP	N-B2?
11 R-B1	0-0	33 P-K4	PxP
12 P-QR3	P-QR4	34 RxP	Q-B2
13 Q-N3	N-Q3	35 QR-K1	N-Q4?
14 N-QR4	B-N5	36 R-K6!	RxR
15 KR-K1	BxN	37 RxR	R-N4
16 BxB	P-KB4	38 Q-K4	R-B4
17 P-N3	K-R1	39 R-K8ch	K-N2
18 Q-B2	P-KN4	40 N-K6ch	K-R3
19 B-K2	P-N5	41 R-R8ch	K-N3
20 N-B3	P-R4	42 R-KB8	N-B3
21 P-KR4	PxPep	43 N-B4ch	K-R3
22 BxP	R-B3	44 QxR	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K3! waiting. *A.J. Fink, USA.*

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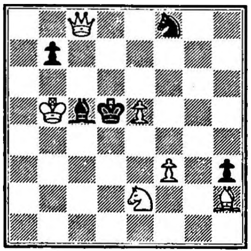

White mates in 2 moves

The Russians Came

For the first time since 1972 Soviet grandmasters visited these shores. Former world champions Tigran Petrosian and Vassily Smyslov were attracted to the 6th Lone Pine Open and its record $22,700 prize fund offered by retired inventor Louis Statham. In a field of 56 Petrosian scored 4 wins and 3 draws and went home $8,000 richer for a week's work.

At the closing ceremony Petrosion modesty conceded the Swiss is a faulty system and that he had faced only 2 out of the top 10. Nine players tied for second, trailing by a half point: Smyslov, Browne (USA), Quinteros, Panno, Najdorf (Argentina), Miles (England), Rogoff, Christiansen (USA), Forintos (Hungary) each rewarded with $1511.

Most of the games were hard-fought, only 20% were drawn. As usual, upsets abounded. Mark Diesen, 18, smashed Walter Browne in round 2, but Browne rallied with 4.5 out of his next 5. England's first official grandmaster Anthony Miles succumbed to William Martz of Milwaukee in round 4. Miles played too aggressively in the opening then missed a chance to hold with 22...BxN 23 PxB RxP.

White: MARTZ Black: MILES
English Opening

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	18	B-K3	Q-Q3
2	P-QB4	P-B4	19	B-B4	Q-Q1
3	N-KB3	PxP	20	Q-Q4	R-K1
4	NxP	P-QR3	21	0-0	B-B3
5	P-KN3	P-Q4	22	Q-B5	B-R6?
6	B-N2	P-K4	23	B-B7	Q-Q2
7	N-KB3	P-K5	24	RxB!	PxR
8	KN Q2	P-K6?!	25	P-Q6	R-K4
9	PxP	N-N5?	26	Q-Q4	R-QB1
10	PxP	NxKP	27	R-Q1	B-K3
11	Q-R4ch	N-Q2	28	Q-KR4	R-KB4
12	Q-K4ch	Q-K2	29	R-Q4	RxB
13	N-N3	NxBch	30	R-N4ch	R N4
14	QxN	N-B4	31	RxRch	PxR
15	NxN	QxN	32	QxNPch	K-B1
16	Q-K4ch	B-K2	33	Q-R6ch	K-K1
17	N-B3	0-0	34	N-K4!	Resigns

White: DIESEN Black: BROWNE
King's Indian Defense

1	N-KB3	N-KB3	24	R-Q4	B-B4
2	P-B4	P-KN3	25	Q-B1	N-K5
3	P-KN3	B-N2	26	P-KN4	P-B4
4	B-N2	0-0	27	R/4-Q3	B-K3
5	0-0	P-Q3	28	Q-B4	N-B3
6	P-Q4	QN-Q2	29	N-N5	R-R3
7	N-B3	P-K4	30	R-KB3	B-B1
8	P-K4	PxP	31	R-Q6	RxR
9	NxP	R-K1	32	QxR	Q-Q1
10	R-K1	N-B4	33	QxP	R-K8
11	P-KR3	P-QR4	34	R-K3	R-R8
12	Q-B2	P-B3	35	Q-K7!	QxQ
13	B-K3	P-R5	36	RxQ	RxP
14	QR-Q1	KN-Q2	37	RxPch	K-R3
15	R-K2	Q-R4	38	N-B3	R-R8
16	KR-Q2	N-K4	39	P-N5ch	K-R4
17	B-B1	P-R6	40	PxN	RxBch
18	P-N3	N-B6ch	41	KxR	BxPch
19	NxN	BxN	42	K-K2	P-R7
20	RxP	NxP	43	RxPch	K-N5
21	R/6 Q3	B-N2	44	R-R4ch	K-B4
22	B-Q4	N-B4	45	N-Q4ch	KxP
23	BxB	KxB	46	N-B2	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B5! threatening P-K6. *C. Promislo, USA.*

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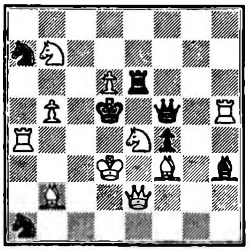

White mates in 2 moves

Long Distance

A cherished fantasy of chess promoters is that the game will be recognized as a major sport here, as it is in Russia. This fantasy includes a league of chessmasters who travel on teams representing leading cities.

The National Telephone Chess League sponsored by the USCF is a step in this direction. Nine teams, each with six players, competed for a $4800 prize fund. The games were unrated and played at a fast clip of 40 moves an hour per side.

An opening match between New York and Miami illustrated some of the growing pains of the new league. Plagued by delays and transmission errors, a dispute arose on the top board where Robert Byrne was pitted against Miami's Arnold Denker. Byrne's flag fell as he made his 38th move even though 20 seconds remained on his clock. The referee ruled that the clock was defective and that the game be continued.

Someone posted a win for Denker on the scoreboard in Miami and he went home. All games were stopped while Miami insisted on a forfeit and appealed to USCF headquarters. When New York finally got through again on the phone, a janitor said that everyone had left, including 130 spectators.

Ironically this walkout was just what the league needed to get publicity! An AP dispatch made front page news in several cities. Weeks later Byrne's game was declared drawn and the match adjudicated 5-1 in favor of New York.

Such disputes could be avoided by the simple expedient of giving each player two minutes extra at the start of each game, a standard precaution in most tournaments. Then if a flag falls prematurely, the player is forfeited anyway.

Talent-laden New York, a heavy favorite, was almost always rated higher than its opposition on each board. Yet unheralded Washington D.C., led by grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek, pulled off a stunning upset.

In 1977 more cities may form another league with the two winners meeting in a World Series of chess. Up to now the interest has not been sufficient for the expenses to be met by admission fees or TV coverage.

SOLUTION: 1 K-B3 threatening N-B6. *H. Bettmann, USA.*

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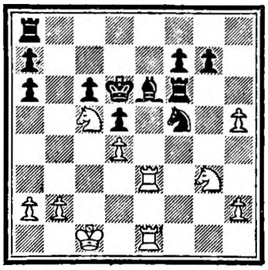

White to play and win

Born Again

At the ripe old age of 42 Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen is reckless as ever. He scorns fashionable openings and revives museum variations in important games. "It bores me to play the same defense all the time," he says.

Although Larsen was eliminated as a contender in a preliminary match against Hungary's Lajos Portisch, he bounced back to win the 1st Geneva International Tourney in a field of 14. In addition to $3,000 Larsen won a Swiss watch for the best-played-game.

The defense Larsen employed was introduced in the mid 19th century by a Britisher, John Owen, who used it to defeat the great Paul Morphy. By the turn of the century, however, this defense languished. The verdict that it gave White too much leeway in the center has not been challenged until very recently.

White: WESTERINEN Black: LARSEN

1	P-K4	P-QN3	18	R-Q3	P-B4!
2	P-Q4	B-N2	19	R-N1	QR-B1
3	B-Q3	P-K3	20	P-QR3	Q-N1
4	N-KB3	P-QB4	21	QxQBP	BxP
5	0-0	PxP	22	Q-K7	B-B3
6	NxP	N-QB3	23	R-K1	Q-B5
7	NxN	BxN	24	R-N3	Q-R3
8	N-B3	B-B4	25	P-N4	P-B5
9	Q-K2	N-K2	26	R-N4	R-B3
10	B-K3	0-0	27	R-K5	R-N3
11	QR-Q1	Q-B2	28	RxR	QxRch
12	BxB	PxB	29	R-KN5	Q-R3
13	Q-K3	Q-R4	30	P-KR4	B-B6!
14	P-K5	N-N3	31	R-QB5	RxR
15	B-K4	NxP	32	PxR	Q-N3ch
16	BxPch	KxB	33	Q-N5	QxP
17	QxN	Q-N5	White	Resigns	

In a later round Filipino grandmaster Eugenio Torre showed the right plan. His 3 N-Q2 looks passive but is superior to 3 N-QB3 P-K3 4 N-B3 B-N5 5 B-Q3 N-KB3 6 Q-K2 P-Q4 which equalizes easily. Unable to assail the center or find counterplay Larsen was squeezed into a corner. It's now a question of whether he or anyone else will try the Owen Defense again.

White: TORRE Black: LARSEN
Owen Defense

1	P-K4	P-QN3	26	QR-K1	KR-B1
2	P-Q4	B-N2	27	B-N4	N-K3
3	N-Q2	P-K3	28	N-B5	R-Q1
4	KN-B3	P-QB4	29	N-Q6	N-N4
5	P-B3	N-KB3	30	P-KR4	RxN
6	B-Q3	N-B3	31	PxR	N-K5
7	0-0	B-K2	32	B-K6!	P-B3
8	R-K1	Q-B2	33	P-Q7	R-Q1
9	P-QR3	P-Q4	34	R-K3	K-B2
10	P-K5	N-Q2	35	B-B5	B-B3
11	P-QN4	P-B5	36	P-N5!	BxNP
12	B-B2	0-0-0	37	BxN	PxB
13	N-B1	QR-N1	38	RxKP	RxP
14	N-N5	BxN	39	R/1-K1	B-R5
15	BxB	N-B1	40	K-B2	P-QR4
16	P-B4	P-KR3	41	R-K7	P-R4
17	B-KR4	K-N1	42	R/1-K6	P-KN4
18	N-K3	N-K2	43	PxP	PxP
19	BxN	QxB	44	RxRch	BxR
20	P-B5	Q-N4	45	R-K5	P-KR5
21	Q-N4	QxQ	46	RxNP	P-R6
22	NxQ	PxP	47	P-N4	B-B3
23	BxP	N-K3	48	K-N3	B-N7
24	R-KB1	N-Q1	49	R-K5	Resigns
25	N-K3	R-K1			

SOLUTION: From Evans-Benko, Lone Pine 1975. 1 RxBch! PxR 2 RxPch! RxR 3 NxNch K-B2 4 NxBch K-Q2 5 N/6xP and wins.

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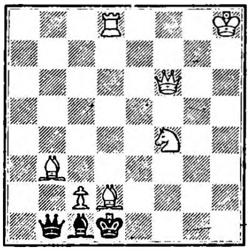

White mates in 2 moves

Last Round

The last round at the fifth annual Las Palmas tourney in the Canary Islands provided the kind of drama that is often absent in chess. It also demonstrated that what separates the top players is not only knowledge and ability, but nerves and stamina.

Bent Larsen of Denmark, leading by a half point, needed only a draw to assure at least a tie for first. Yet he seemed bent on destruction when a hasty move in the opening caused his downfall against Robert Hubner of W. Germany. Meanwhile Efim Geller of the USSR landed in first.

Larsen moved into second while Hubner tied for third with Robert Byrne of the USA, the only undefeated competitor. Earlier in '76 Byrne blazed to victory at Torremolinas, Spain while his compatriot Larry Christiansen, 19, the runner-up, earned his first leg on the GM title. Christiansen, who doesn't even hold an IM title, needs one more similar result to become a grandmaster directly.

Larsen must still be kicking himself for not playing 9...P-Q3. In the game he overlooked that 11 Q-B4 forces him to weaken his pawn structure by ...P-Q4. To avoid an isolated QBP Larsen might have tried 15...BxB 16 KxB NxP.

White: HUBNER Black: LARSEN
Q's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	32	Q-N7	Q-N3
2	P-QB4	P-K3	33	QxQ	PxQ
3	N-KB3	P-QN3	34	P-B4!	P-B4
4	P-KN3	B-N5ch	35	K-B2	K-B3
5	B-Q2	Q-K2	36	N-K5	N-B4
6	B-N2	B-N2	37	K-K1	P-KN4
7	0-0	BxB	38	P-QN4	N-R5
8	QxB	0-0	39	K-Q2	PxP
9	N-B3	N-K5?	40	PxP	K-K2
10	NxN	BxN	41	K-Q3	N-B6
11	Q-B4!	P-Q4	42	N-B6ch	K-B3
12	QR-B1	N-R3	43	NxP	N-Q4
13	PxP	BxP	44	P-K3	K-K2
14	N-K5	P-QB4	45	N-N5	N-B3
15	PxP	Pxp	46	N-B3	K-Q2
16	Q-QR4	BxB	47	P-R3	K-Q3
17	KxB	Q-N2ch	48	K-Q4	N-Q2
18	K-N1	KR-Q1	49	P-QR4	N-B1
19	N-Q3	R-Q5	50	N-N5ch	K-Q2
20	R-B4	RxR	51	P-R5	PxP
21	QxR	P-N3	52	PxP	K-B3
22	R-B1	R-Q1	53	K-B4	N-Q2
23	Q-QR4	P-R4	54	N-Q4ch	K-Q3
24	R-B4	R-Q4	55	K-N5	N-B4
25	P-B3	Q-N3	56	N-K2	N-Q2
26	K-N2	N-B2	57	P-R6	K-B2
27	Q-B2	N-R3	58	N-Q4	P-K4
28	Q-B3	R-Q5	59	NxP	PxP
29	P-QR3	Q-Q3	60	PxP	N-B3
30	RxR	PxR	61	N-K3	N-K5
31	Q-B8ch	K-N2	62	N-Q5	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R1! waiting. If 1...QxQch 2 P-B3. If 1...Q-N7ch 2 B-B6. If 1...QxP (or QxB) 2 QxB. *Alain White, USA.*

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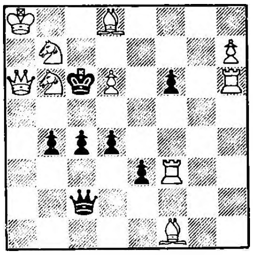

White mates in 2 moves

Male Stronghold

Although the '76 USA Championship was cancelled due to lack of funds, a women's event was held at Teton Village, Wyoming. Diane Savereide, 21, a student at UCLA, easily defended her title in a field of eleven.

Unlike other sports, chess is a game of brain and not brawn. There is no reason why women should not be the equal of men. Yet no female has ever attained the rank of grandmaster and few are capable of competing in master events.

A separate tournament for women is redundant since they are eligible for any event if their rating is high enough. Even women themselves are divided on the issue of separate women's trophies. But is it any more demeaning than a junior prize or a senior prize?

"Chess has long been a stronghold of the antiquated attitude of male domination. Incentives must be offered to encourage women," writes a man.

A woman master disagrees: "Women should not receive special trophies. We are able to compete on equal terms."

A female organizer states: "We are without doubt retarded in chess sophistication because there were too many barbi-dolls and plastic dishes at age 6 defining our roles, while our male counterparts learned that submissiveness is not a prime American virtue."

A budding female master writes: "To give a person a trophy because she is a woman is wrong. However, I do think people realize that chess is not popular among women. Few parents permit their daughters to travel long distances to compete. Many woman do not begin tournment play until they are well into their teens or older, and their best learning years are behind them."

White: SIMMONS Black: SAVEREIDE
King's Indian Defense

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	18 B-B3	Q-K2
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	19 R-K1	B-N1
3 B-B4	B-N2	20 Q-B2	R-K1
4 P-K3	P-B4	21 PxP	Q-K4
5 P-B3	P-N3	22 P-QN4	Q-R7ch
6 P-KR3	B-N2	23 K-B1	N-N6ch
7 QN-Q2	0-0	24 PxN	BxB
8 B-K2	P-Q3	25 Q-B2	Q-R8ch
9 0-0	QN-Q2	26 Q-N1	BxPch
10 B-R2	Q-K1	27 K-K2	QxP
11 N-B4	R-B1	28 PxP	PxP
12 NxQP?	PxN	29 KR-Q1	BxP
13 BxP	N-K5	30 K-Q2	B-B6
14 BxR	BxB	31 R-KB1	R-Q1ch
15 N-Q2	QN-B3	32 K-B1	B-K7
16 NxN	NxN	33 Q-R1	QxRch
17 P-QR4	B-Q3	White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 B-N2! waiting. *M. Vukcevich, USA.*

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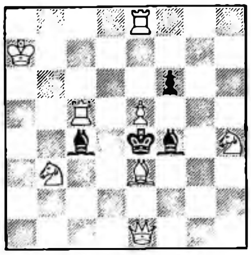

White mates in 2 moves

Rules Of The Game

"Law should be clear, concise, consistent. To interpret it is to corrupt it," said Napoleon, who was an avid chessplayer.

Checkmate has been defined as a self-inflicted torture by novices who don't know the word "resigns." The law, in its ultimate wisdom, states: "The game is won by the player whose opponent declares he resigns." Could anything be more plain?

Another article states: "The game is drawn when the King of the player whose turn it is to move is not in check and the player cannot make any legal move. The King is then stalemated."

Suppose a player is so overwhelmed by his opponent's last move that he fails to notice he is stalemated and resigns? What takes priority —the position on the board or a declaration of resignation?

David Levy of England writes: "It seems to me that once a player has been stalemated the game is over. The fact that the stalemated player then tenders his resignation cannot affect the result."

This sounds fine, except it violates another clause which prohibits the advice or opinion of a third party whether solicited or not. If a player resigns without noticing that he's stalemated this can only be called to his attention when the game is over **after** he has resigned.

A simple solution is to play each and every game to the bitter end. Another case of premature resignation occurred in the Manhattan Chess Club Championship. Andrew Soltis, international master and chess columnist for the *New York Post*, mistakenly thought he faced checkmate and threw in the towel!

White: SOLTIS Black: TAMARGO
Ruy Lopez New York 1976

1 P-K4	P-K4	26 Q-R4	N-B3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	27 RxP	Q-Q2
3 B-N5	P-QR3	28 P-R3	N-R4
4 B-R4	N-B3	29 R-K6	QR-K1
5 0-0	B-K2	30 RxP	PxR
6 R-K1	P-QN4	31 BxP	R-K8ch
7 B-N3	0-0	32 K-N2	B-Q5
8 P-Q4	P-Q3	33 B-R7ch	QxB
9 P-B3	B-N5	34 NxQ	RxPch
10 P-QR4	PxQP	35 QxR	BxQ
11 BPxP	BxN	36 KxB	R-Q8
12 PxB	N-QR4	37 N-N5	N-B3
13 B-B2	P-B4	38 N-K6	P-B5
14 N-B3	P-N5	39 N-B7	P-R4
15 N-K2	Q-N3	40 K-K2	R-R8
16 N-N3	P-N3	41 K-K3	K-B2
17 P-Q5	N-Q2	42 K-Q4	N-Q2
18 P-B4	B-B3	43 N-N5	R-Q8ch
19 Q-N4	Q-B2	44 K-K3	N-B4ch
20 P-K5	PxP	45 K-K2	R-R8
21 N-K4	B-N2	46 R-N1	N-K4
22 P-B5	P-N6	47 N-R3	R-R7ch
23 B-N1	N-B5	48 K-Q1	N-B6
24 PxP	RPxP	49 B-B4	R-KB7
25 N-N5	N-Q3	White Resigns?!	

White misses 50 NxP! N4-Q5 51 N-Q2! staving off mate.

SOLUTION: 1 R-Q5! threatening R-Q4. *V. Baja, USA.*

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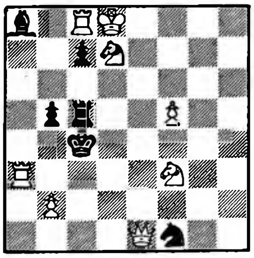

White mates in 2 moves

Once Is Enough

It's dangerous to repeat a risky line twice. If at first you succeed, don't try again.

U.S. grandmaster Walter Browne often displays a stubborn courage. But he tempted fate once too often at the Interzonal in Manila by adopting the same line which worked so well for him against Robert Byrne in the '75 USA Championship.

Byrne as White lost after 12 B-KB4? P-N5. Browne's 11th move was heralded around the world and the variation was considered good for Black.

It was only to be expected that Tseshkovsky would seek an improvement. But Browne felt supremely confident in Black's position and did not fear any sudden surprise.

Browne was duped. Had he looked a little deeper, he might have avoided this line altogether (with 8...N-B4) and saved himself a precious point against his well-armed Soviet antagonist.

TSESHKOVSKY Black: BROWNE
Sicilian Defense
Manila 1976

1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 PxP	BxP
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	17 QxP	R-R3
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 R-KN1	B-B1
4 NxP	N-KB3	19 R-N8	Q-Q1
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	20 0-0-0	Q-K2
6 B-K3	P-K3	21 Q-B6	R-N1
7 B-K2	QN-Q2	22 B-R7!	K-B2
8 P-KN4	P-R3	23 R-N2	R-N2
9 P-B4	P-QN4	24 QxB	RxB
10 P-N5	PxP	25 R-B1ch	N-B3
11 PxP	R-R6!?	26 P-K5	Q-N2
12 B-B2!	RxN	27 RxNch	RxR
13 PxN	R-KR6	28 B-R5ch	R-N3
14 NxKP!	Q-R4ch	29 BxRch	K-K2
15 P-B3	PxN	30 Q-B5	Resigns

In **Chess Life** a reader of my column suggested 12 B-B2! as an improvement and I agreed. Browne took issue with this conclusion and wrote that "12 B-B2? RxN! 13 PxN R-KR6! 14 NxKP Q-R4ch wins since the Q1 square is vacated for the Black King."

Browne took into account only 16 B-R5ch? K-Q1 which wins for Black. But he underestimated 16 PxP! The plausible defensive try 19...K-B2 is smashed by 20 RxBch! NxR 21 Q-B4ch R-B3 22 B-R5ch N-N3 23 Q-R-6! threatening Q-R7ch and BxN.

Perhaps Browne can be faulted for bad judgment. But who can say that he lacks the courage of his convictions?

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K7! threatening QxR. *Bob Lincoln, USA.*

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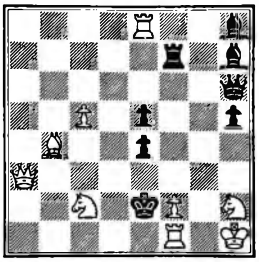

White mates In 2 moves

Test Of Time

The French Defense (1 P-K4 P-K3) which got its name from a postal game between Paris and London in 1834 has fallen upon hard times lately. Wolfgang Uhlmann of E. Germany, its leading exponent, lost three critical games with his beloved defense at the '76 Manila Interzonal. His disaster produced shock waves.

In the very first round Boris Spassky unveiled a new idea against the Winawer Variation: 5 Q-N4 instead of the time-honored 5 P-QR3. Gligoric writes: "The early excursion of the White Queen was combined with other developing moves so that White maintained his threats on the Kingside and even gained a tempo, for he did not spend time on the advance of the QRP to protect the exposed pawn center—the 'indispensable' method almost regularly practiced before."

Had White, at long last, refuted the Winawer? The answer came a month later at Budapest when Edmar Mednis of the USA found a counter to Spassky's novelty.

Although Spassky won in fine style, I think the French Defense will continue to stand the test of time. Perhaps the chief value of this game is to remind the puzzled chess world who Boris really was.

White: SPASSKY Black: UHLMANN
French Defense

1 P-K4	P-K3	26 N-B4ch	Q-Q6
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 NxQ	PxN
3 N-QB3	B-N5	28 RxPch	K-K2
4 P-K5	N-K2	29 R-QN3	KR-R1
5 Q-N4	P-QB4	30 QR-N1	RxR
6 N-B3	PxP(a)	31 RxR	R-QB1
7 NxP	Q-B2	32 R-N7ch	K-B3
8 B-N5ch!	QN-B3	33 P-N3	P-R4
9 0-0	BxN	34 R-N5	P-R5
10 PxB	B-Q2	35 R-N4	P-R6
11 BxN	PxB	36 R-N3	R-QR1
12 B-R3!	QxP	37 K-N2	K-K4
13 KR-K1	P-KR4	38 R-K3ch!	K-Q5
14 Q-B3	Q-B2	39 P-R4	P-K4
15 P-B4	R-QN1	40 P-N4	K-Q4
16 PxP	BPxP	41 K-N3	P-B3
17 BxN	KxB	42 P-R5	R-R5
18 N-B5ch	K-Q1	43 R-KB3	K-K3
19 NxP	K-K2	44 P-R6	K-B2
20 NxRP	R-R3	45 P-N5	K-N3
21 N-B4	B-B3	46 PxP	R-R1
22 Q-KN3	K-Q2	47 P-B7	R-KB1
23 P-B4	PxP	48 K-N4	KxP
24 KR-Q1ch	B-Q4	49 R-B6ch	K-N2
25 NxB	QxQ	50 K-B5	Resigns

(a) A short postal game continued: 6...0-0? 7 B-Q3 N-B4 8 B-N5 Q-R4 9 B-B6 P-KN3 10 BxN PxP 11 Q-R4! R-K1 12 N-N5 P-KR4 13 B-N4 N-Q2 14 BxRP NxB 15 BxP BxNch 16 K-Q1 Black Resigns.

Correct is 6...QN-B3 7 B-Q2 0-0 8 B-Q3 P-B4! 9 PxPep RxP 10 Q-R5 P-KR3 with equal chances (Sax-Mednis).

SOLUTION: 1 P-B4! threatening Q-K3. C. *Sheppard, USA.*

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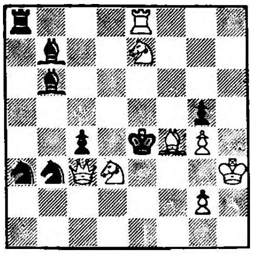

White mates in 2 moves

A Check In Time

Novices are taught the maxim: "Always check — it might be mate!" But experienced players never check unless it's effective.

This reluctance to give meaningless checks may explain why West Germany's Robert Huebner made the costliest mistake of his career against Armenia's Tigran Petrosian at the Swiss Interzonal. A momentary lapse, after outplaying Petrosian all the way, eliminated Huebner as a contender.

With the luxury of five minutes left on his clock, Huebner froze and overlooked an obvious series of checks leading to mate. Bad nerves or bad luck?

Petrosian's position was so atrocious it is reasonable to assume that he saw the mate but gambled Huebner would miss it with the clock ticking. Huebner never dreamed that a former world champion would permit anything so simple.

Huebner saw the right check a move too late. This gave Petrosian time to surprise him with a Knight sacrifice on move 37.

By some miracle Huebner missed 37 Q-K8ch K-N2 38 R-K7ch K-R3 (QxR only prolongs the agony) 39 Q-B8ch K-R4 40 RxP mate. A move later he could have tried 38 PxN QxPch 39 N-N3.

Huebner's last chance to draw was 39 Q-K7ch QxQ 40 RxQch K-B3 41 R-B7ch K-K4 42 PxNch KxB 43 RxP. The sad part is that he needed only a draw to qualify.

White: HUEBNER Black: PETROSIAN

Pirc Defense

1	N-KB3	P-KN3	22	BxBP	NxB
2	P-K4	B-N2	23	RxN	Q-K2
3	P-Q4	P-Q3	24	Q-B1	QR-B1
4	B-QB4	P-K3?!	25	N-B6ch	K-R1
5	B-N3	N-K2	26	NxQP	Q-B1
6	0-0	0-0	27	Q-K3	NxP
7	P-B3	P-N3	28	RxR	RxR
8	QN-Q2	QN-B3	29	QxP	BxN
9	R-K1	N-R4	30	BxB	Q-N5
10	B-B2	P-QB4	31	R-K2	P-B4
11	N-B1	N/4-B3	32	Q-N7	R-B8ch
12	B-K3	Q-B2	33	K-R2	Q-B1
13	R-B1	P-K4	34	P-B4	N-Q6
14	P-KR3	N-Q1	35	Q-N5	B-Q5
15	N/3-R2	B-N2	36	N-R1	Q-Q3
16	N-N3	KPxP	37	P-KN3?	NxBP!
17	PxP	N-K3	38	Q-K8ch	K-N2
18	B-N3	P-Q4?!	39	R-K7ch?	K-R3
19	P-K5	N-B3	40	N-B2	BxN
20	N-N4	KR-Q1?	41	RxPch	K-N4
21	PxP	PxP		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 N-N4! threatening Q-K5 (or Q-KB3) *D. Brown, USA*

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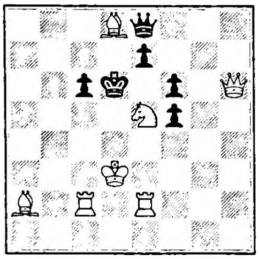

White mates in 2 moves

Rising Sun

Despite a last-minute bid by Libya to sponsor the chess olympiad, and an expected Arab boycott, the event is set for Haifa, Israel, in October. As a prospective member of the U.S. squad, I received a warning from the USCF that terrorism is possible in that hot spot where Russia will probably defend its world title.

Tight security will not be the only first. China may also enter the lists, joining Japan which first sent a team in 1970.

In 1958 touring Soviet grandmasters were asked how long it would take China to become a leading chess nation. The answer was at least twenty years.

Forget it. When China split with Russia, chess was one of the first things to be denounced as a bourgeois pastime. The Red Guards, on a cultural rampage, burned chessboards as symbols of foreign influence.

The hardy game which was born in Asia is thriving there once more. It's hard to explain this sudden upsurge, but the reason may be as simple as Walter Browne's quote in *Sports Illustrated:* "I feel sorry for people who don't play chess. They're missing something."

Lenin called chess "the gymnasium of the mind," and Russia promoted the game vigorously. Despite the fact that this effort was sneered at by a New Deal American as "the biggest waste of human intelligence you can find outside of an advertising agency," chess is an ideal recreation for the masses.

China recently hosted a 60-game warmup match on 10 boards with the Philippines, the strongest chess power in the Far East. Although China lost, as expected, the margin was only 35-25.

China's national champion Chih Ching-Hsuang was the high-scorer with 5 out of 6 points.

Chih Ching lost in round one to Eugenio Torre but rebounded to scalp his first grandmaster.

Chih played the opening modestly but obtained a grip on the open Queen-file. His smashing offer of a Knight on move 32 should have been refused by 32...Q-N6! 33 QxQ BxQ 34 R-Q3 B-B7 35 R-Q2 PxN 36 RxB R-Q1

White: CHIH Black: TORRE

Pirc Defense

1	P-K4	P-Q3	26	Q-Q3	P-B3
2	P-Q4	N-KB3	27	P-B5	QR-N1
3	N-QB3	P-KN3	28	Q-B3	Q-QB2
4	B-K2	B-N2	29	N-R2	QR-Q1
5	N-B3	0-0	30	N-N4	RxR
6	0-0	P-B3	31	PxR	Q-N3
7	P-QR4	P-QR4	32	NxKP	PxN?
8	P-R3	N-R3	33	P-Q7	R-Q1
9	B-K3	N-QN5	34	QxPch	K-B2
10	Q-Q2	Q-B2	35	R-Q6	Q-N6
11	B-KR6	P-K4	36	Q-B4ch	K-N2
12	BxB	KxB	37	P-K5	B-B4
13	QR-B1	N-R4	38	Q-N5	RxP
14	KR-K1	Q-K2	39	Q-B6ch	K-R3
15	B-B1	Q-B3	40	Q-B8ch	K-R4
16	R-K3	N-B5	41	P-N4ch	K-N4
17	N-K2	R-K1	42	Q-B6ch	K-R3
18	P-B3	N-R3	43	Q-B8ch	K-N4
19	NxN	QxN	44	Q-B6ch	K-R3
20	R-Q1	Q-B3	45	Q-R4ch	K-N2
21	PxP	PxP	46	PxB	RxR
22	BxN	RxB	47	Q-K7ch	K-N1
23	R-Q3	R-R1	48	PxR	QxKRP
24	R-Q6	Q-K2	49	Q-K8ch	K-N2
25	P-B4	B-K3	50	P-B6ch	Resigns

SOLUTION: Q-Q2! waiting. *Wm. Rice, USA.*

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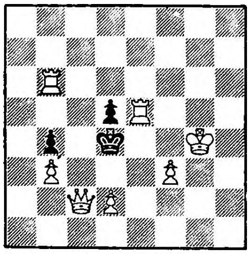

White mates in 2 moves

Best In The West

For the first time since 1937 a six-man USA squad wrested the world chess olympiad in a field of 48 nations. Unfortunately this lost some of its luster due to a boycott from Russsia and the Communist bloc because Israel was the host.

Although Russia won the last twelve of these biennial events, their victory was not a foregone conclusion. The Soviet juggernaut has been weakened by the defection of Korchnoi and the absence of Spassky who is residing in France. A number of their top players have also emigrated to the west.

Nevertheless their boycott was a blow to the spirit of the olympics and a throwback to the Cold War. If harmony cannot prevail at the chessboard, what chance is there elsewhere?

Never before has chess been so engulfed by politics. Libya staged an unofficial olympiad for Third World nations. To guard against terrorism at the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa pink-shirted police armed with carbines and metal detectors enforced the tightest security.

Holland led all the way and seemed to be coasting to victory until the last round when the USA scrambled to the top by the narrow margin of a half point.

Each match consisted of four boards while two players rested. In 13 matches the USA scored 37 out of a possible 52 points.

1. Robert Byrne	**7 from 10**
2. Lubomir Kavalek	**4.5 from 8**
3. Larry Evans	**7 from 9**
4. James Tarjan	**4 from 7**
5. William Lombardy	**7 from 9**
6. Kim Commons	**7.5 from 9**

Evans and Commons were the only undefeated members of the team. In addition, Commons was the overall olympic high-scorer with better than 83%.

My most exciting game was against Max Fuller of Australia when I submitted to a strong attack to gain a piece. The main point is that 23 BxN N-B6ch! snares the Queen; or if 23 Q-N5 NxB 24 PxPch K-R1 25 QxN N-K7ch wins a full Rook. Finally on 31 Q-K5ch K-Q1 32 QxPch K-B1 33 R-Q1 N-N6ch! 34 PxN R-R1 mate.

White: FULLER Black: EVANS

King's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	18	B-N4	P-K3
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	19	P-N4	Q-R2
3	N-QB3	B-N2	20	Q-Q2?	P-B4!
4	P-K4	P-Q3	21	PxP	PxN
5	B-K2	0-0	22	PxNP	N-K4!
6	B-N5	P-B4	23	Q-R6	R-B2
7	PxP	Q-R4	24	PxPch	RxP
8	B-Q2	QxBP	25	QxP	NxB
9	N-B3	B-N5	26	Q-N6ch	K-B1
10	0-0	BxN	27	QxR	N-K7ch
11	BxB	N-B3	28	K-R1	NxPch
12	B-K2	N-Q2	29	RxNch	QxR
13	R-B1	P-QR3	30	Q-R8ch	K-K2
14	P-QN3	QR-B1	31	Q-N7ch	K-Q1
15	B-K3	B-Q6	32	R-Q1	N-B5
16	BxB	NxB	33	Q-N3	QxQ
17	N-Q5	KR-K1	34	PxQ	N-K7!
				White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-Q1! waiting. If 1...KxR 2 P-Q4. *V. Baja, USA.*

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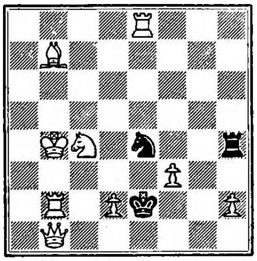

White mates in 2 moves

Color Blind

The advantage of the first move is a fixed article of faith and, indeed, White wins the majority of master games. Yet shed no tears for Black.

At the 22nd Olympiad in Israel the luck of the draw gave me Black in no less than 6 of my 9 games—I won 5, drew 4—and would willingly settle for Black every time if I could maintain that 77.8%!

White can virtually force a draw against an equal opponent, if desired, but it's incumbent on him to "do something." There's the rub. If White can't exploit his initiative, if he stumbles or is merely listless, then Black springs to life.

The second player must have patience and tenacity, adhere to a policy of alert containment. This cheerless prospect of long defense contains a kernel of hope that White will get rambunctious and overreach himself.

Bobby Fischer once told me that he sought to win with Black from the start. The revelation that Black has dynamic chances and need not be satisfied with mere equality was the turning point in his career, he said. Indeed, his victory *with Black* against Spassky in their third match game psychologically turned the tide in his favor.

My game with Argentine grandmaster Oscar Panno shows how White can get demoralized when he is frustrated and held at bay. If White is going to play P-K5 he should do it right away on move 5 before Black's Knight has access to Q4. Next Panno lost time by moving his Rook to K1 and again to Q1 two moves later.

Panno's indecision manifested itself when he rejected 17 P-R5 P-N4 18 N-N3 or simply 17 B-K3 with positional pressure against QB5. Short of time, Panno lost the thread and succumbed to a relentless counterattack against his weak KP after he missed his last chance with 31 PxP.

White: PANNO Black: EVANS

Pirc Defense

1	N-KB3	P-KN3	22	BxBP	P-R5
2	P-Q4	B-N2	23	N-K4	Q-N3
3	P-K4	P-Q3	24	Q-K2	B-QB3
4	B-QB4	N-KB3	25	R-N1	Q-N2!
5	Q-K2	0-0	26	N-B3	N-Q5!
6	0-0	P-B3	27	KNxN	PxN
7	P-K5	N-Q4	28	NxN	BxN
8	P-KR3	P-QR4	29	BxB	QxB
9	R-K1	PxP	30	P-B4	P-B3
10	PxP	N-R3	31	R-K1?	PxP
11	R-Q1	N/3-B2	32	PxP	QR-B1
12	P-QR3	P-QN4	33	Q-Q3	R-B3
13	B-R2	B-R3	34	QR-B1	R-K3
14	QN-Q2	N-K3	35	R-B4	Q-N4
15	N-K4	P-R3	36	B-N4	P-R4
16	P-KR4	K-R1	37	P-QN3	PxP
17	Q-K1?	Q-B2	38	QxQNP	RxP
18	B-Q2	B-N2	39	R-Q1	R-K5
19	N-N3	KR-Q1	40	R-B7	Q-K7
20	QR-B1	P-QB4	41	R-KN5?	P-Q6
21	P-B4	PxP	42	B-K1	QxBch
				White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 N-K3! threatening Q-KB1. *F. Kuskop, Germany.*

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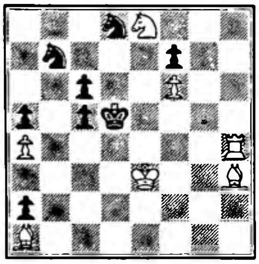

White mates in 2 moves

Pawn Snatchers

To be a Pawn ahead is good. To be two Pawns ahead is better.

Practical players are frequently confronted with the question of whether it's worth the risk to snatch a Pawn. It all depends on how badly one needs to win.

Safety first. If you see a forcing line that gives your opponent clear advantage, it's foolhardy to gobble material.

But if his positional compensation for the Pawn is nebulous, accept the challenge. As a charter member of Pawn Snatchers Anonymous my advice is to always grab Pawns—if you can do it and live!

Taking the Pawn puts pressure on your opponent. He must either get it back or crash through with an attack before you trade down and nurse your lowly Pawn to victory in the endgame.

My game with A. Williams of Wales in the last round of the 22nd Olympiad illustrates some of these problems. America was in a photo finish with Holland and I had to win at any cost. But how? My position was comfortable but equal.

As I was pondering my drawish prospects Williams handed me a Pawn on a silver platter. I didn't leap at the opportunity. Snatching it meant surrendering to hair-raising complications that endangered my very survival. But refusing it meant an almost certain draw. Hobson's choice.

Defending Black's position after 31 Q-Q2 (threatening Q-R6 and Q-N7mate) was like walking through a minefield. There was only one way out. White abstained from 33 R-Q6 QxP 34 Q-R6 Q-N8ch and he gets mated on his back rank. In time pressure, faced with the loss of a third Pawn, Williams blundered away a piece.

White: WILLIAMS Black: EVANS
Pirc Defense

1	N-KB3	P-KN3	18	NxN	P-B3
2	P-K4	B-N2	19	P-QN3	B-B2
3	P-Q4	P-Q3	20	R-Q1	B-Q3
4	N-B3	N-KB3	21	Q-N2?	BxN
5	B-K2	P-B3	22	BxB	QxP!
6	P-QR4	Q-B2	23	B-K7	RxRch
7	0-0	P-K4	24	RxR	K-N2
8	PxP	PxP	25	P-KB4?!	R-K1
9	B-K3	0-0	26	P-QN4	Q-N4
10	N-Q2	R-Q1	27	PxP	PxP
11	Q-B1	N-N5	28	R-Q7	K-N1
12	BxN	BxB	29	P-B4?!	BxP
13	P-R5	N-Q2	30	B-B6	B-B2
14	N-N3	B-B1	31	Q-Q2	Q-N3ch!
15	N-R4	B-K7	32	K-R1	P-B4!
16	R-K1	B-B5	33	Q-KB2	Q-B3
17	N/3-B5	NxN	34	Q-Q2?	QxB
				White Resigns	

SOLUTION: R-N4! waiting F Tauber, Hungary.

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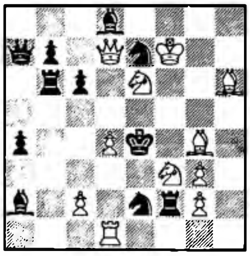

White mates in 2 moves

Tarjan's Trance

"There are many time-pressure specialists in the USA, but apparently there is no one who knows a cure," observed Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen.

Everyone gets short of time occasionally. But what about habitual offenders? Are they daring fate or engaging in a form of self-destruction? Whatever the reason, they all have one thing in common: perfectionism!

Whereas practical players are satisfied with finding a good move when short of time, perfectionists always seek the best move. Suddenly they glance at the clock and find seconds remain for a gaggle of moves to reach the time control. Move fast or forfeit!

Each side is allotted 150 minutes for 40 moves in international play. Time pressure usually is in the fifth hour . Speed obviously affects the quality of play.

Two prominent "specialists" are Pal Benko and Walter Browne whose contortions are a sight to behold. America's newest grandmaster JamesTarjan is joining their ranks. Jim plays extremely well when pressed, and even seems to be stimulated by the clock. Curiously his opponents — who usually have more time — often blunder first. But then good players are always lucky.

Jim's luck failed him against Colombia's Garcia in the penultimate round of the 22nd Olympiad. His disaster almost cost the USA the world team title.

By move 30 Jim had a clear win, an extra pawn, and 15 minutes left on his clock. His position was so good all he had to do was move his King back and forth! But he thought, and thought, and thought. His agonized teammates watched his precious minutes slip away. The captain wanted to tell him to offer a draw, but he dared not interfere and Jim never looked up.

"I simply went into a trance," Jim shrugged. "I still don't know how it was possible for me to flush that position down the drain!"

White: TARJAN Black: GAHCIA
Sicilian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	22	B-N1	Q-Q1
2	P-QB4	P-B4	23	R-R3	P-QR3
3	N-KB3	PxP	24	R-Q1	R-K3
4	NxP	P-KN3	25	N-K4	R-N3
5	N-QB3	B-N2	26	B-B2	B-R3
6	P-K4	0-0	27	Q-B3	N-K2
7	B-K2	N-B3	28	R-R4	Q-B2
8	B-K3	P-Q3	29	Q-R3	B-N2
9	0-0	N-K1?!	30	Q-B3	N-B4
10	K-R1	P-B4	31	R-R8	Q-K2
11	PxP	PxP	32	N-N5	P-R3
12	P-B4	N-B3	33	R-K1	Q-Q2
13	B-B3	N-N5	34	N-K4	B-Q5
14	B-N1	B-Q2?	35	RxN	QxR
15	NxP!	NxP	36	BxB	R-K3
16	NxPch	NxN	37	K-R2?	QxPch
17	BxN	B-QB3	38	QxQ?	RxQ
18	BxB	PxB	39	N-B6ch	R/5xN
19	Q-Q3	N-B4	40	R-Q1	R-N3
20	R-B3	Q-N3	41	K-R3	K-R2
21	P-QN3	QR-K1		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 R-Q3! threatening R-K3. L. Loshinsky, USSR.

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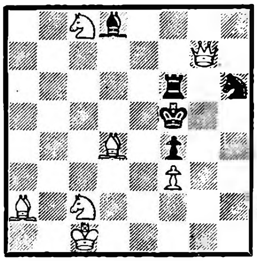

White mates in 2 moves

Double Jeopardy

A fork—or double attack—is an old but potent tactic. When two units are attacked at once, only one can be saved. The execution of the remaining threat wins material.

A simple example is **1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 N-B3 N-QB3 4 P-Q4 B-K3? 5 P-Q5!** skewering the Bishop and Knight, which are both worth more than a lowly pawn. This is called a pawn fork.

Soviet star Oleg Romanishin, who won Hastings 1977, used some subtle aspects of this maneuver to outplay America's Jim Tarjan, who came in third. Tarjan's game was healthy until he failed to activate his Bishop with 22...B-R3 to solve his problems with B-QN4.

After 24 N-Q6! which set up a double attack against the Bishop and the KBP Tarjan was forced to capture the pesky intruder with 24...BxN but the recapture 25 PxB gave White a dangerous passed pawn. Black's overburdened Queen had to retreat since 25...QxP? 26 QxB wins a piece.

As usual, one bad move led to another. Tarjan dearly would have loved to play 27...B-N4 but he saw an elegant refutation—a Knight fork—28 N-Q7! QxP (not 28...NxN? 29 Q-R7ch K-B1 30 Q-R8 mate) 29 N-N6! snaring an Exchange. Even so this or even 28...B-N4 was by far the lesser evil.

Tarjan's defense contained a fatal flaw. Perhaps, short of time, he overlooked that his intended 30...NxP runs smack into 31 B-R7ch! KxB 32 RxR. He resigned because 36...K-K2 37 NxBP KxN 38 RxNch leads to a hopeless endgame.

White: ROMANISHIN Black: TARJAN
Queen's Gambit Declined

1	N-KB3	P-Q4	19	RPxP	PxP
2	P-Q4	N-KB3	20	NPxP	KR-R1
3	P-B4	P-K3	21	N-K4	B-K2
4	B-N5	B-K2	22	N-K5	R-R6
5	N-B3	0-0	23	Q-N2	R/6-R5
6	Q-B2	P-KR3	24	N-Q6!	BxN
7	BxN	BxB	25	PxB	Q-N1
8	R-Q1	P-B3	26	R-K3	B-R3
9	P-K4	P-QN3	27	Q-B2	R-R8
10	B-Q3	PxKP	28	P-Q7	Q-B2
11	BxP	B-N2	29	QxP	QxQ
12	0-0	N-Q2	30	NxQ	RxB
13	P-QN4	Q-B2	31	RxR	NxP
14	KR-K1	KR-Q1	32	R-QR3	B-N2
15	P-QR3	P-QR4	33	RxRch	BxR
16	Q-N3	R-R2	34	N-Q8	B-Q4
17	B-N1	N-B1	35	R-QB1	K-B1
18	P-B5	RPxP	36	R-B7	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 B-B3! waiting. Marty Lubell, USA.

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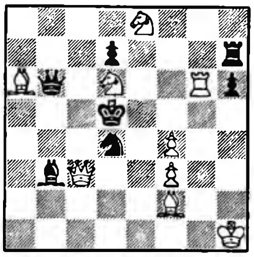

White mates in 2 moves

College Chess

Football players aren't the only ones getting a free ride nowadays. Some colleges offer chess scholarships.

The University of South Florida in Tampa, which never before entered a team, captured the Pan American Championship in a field of 108 colleges from America and Canada. Their secret was two hired guns—Larry Christiansen of California and Ron Henley of Texas who headed the four-man squad. They both receive full chess scholarships.

An enthusiastic college organizer writes: "America has never had such a large group of strong young players. The Fischer boom, although short-lived, has left its mark. We may now expect to see bidding wars and high-priced 2200-rated freshmen: the age of recruitment in collegiate chess appears to be at hand."

Christiansen, 20, is America's newest grandmaster. He earned his spurs in two international tournaments at Torremolinas, Spain. In '76 he was second behind his compatriot Robert Byrne. In '77 they reversed roles and Larry took first with 9 out of 13 points.

A daring Knight sacrifice against Rumanian grandmaster Florin Gheorghiu was largely responsible for Christiansen's triumph. Black should have tried to repulse the attack with 19...P-B3. His last chance to defend was 24...Q-KR1. But not 24...KxN? 25 N-N4ch K-B4 (if 25...K-N4 25 P-B4ch; or 25...K-N2 26 Q-R6ch K-N1 27 N-B6 RxRch 28 RxR QxN 29 R-K8 mate) 26 R-K5ch! RxR 27 NxRch K-B3 28 Q-R4ch P-N4 29 Q-R6ch K-K2 30 R-K1 Q-KN1 31 NxPch! KxN 32 Q-K6ch K-N2 33 Q-K5ch followed by QxR

White: CHRISTIANSEN
Black: GHEORGHIU
Semi-Tarrasch Defense

1	P-QB4	P-QB4	21	BxB	KRxB
2	N-KB3	N-KB3	22	BxN	PxB
3	N-B3	P-K3	23	N-B6ch	K-N2
4	P-K3	P-Q4	24	Q-R3!	P-R4?
5	PxP	NxP	25	NxPch!	PxN
6	P-Q4	PxP	26	R-Q3	Q-KR1
7	PxP	N-QB3	27	R-N3ch	K-B1
8	B-Q3	B-K2	28	R-N8	R-K3
9	0-0	0-0	29	QxR!	PxQ
10	R-K1	N-B3	30	N-N6ch	K-N2
11	P-QR3	P-QN3	31	NxQch	KxN
12	B-B2	B-N2	32	RxPch	K-N2
13	Q-Q3	P-N3	33	P-KR4	N-B3
14	B-R6	R-K1	34	RxKP	NxP
15	QR-Q1	R-QB1	35	R-Q6	R-B2
16	B-N3	N-QR4	36	R-N6ch	K-R2
17	B-R2	N-Q4	37	P-B3	N-B4?
18	N-K4	R-B2	38	RxN!	RxR
19	N-K5	B-KB1	39	R-Q7ch	K-N3
20	B-N5	B-K2	40	RxB	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-B5! threatening N-K3. If 1...NxN 2 Q-K5. If 1...QxR 2 N-B7. Bob Lincoln, USA.

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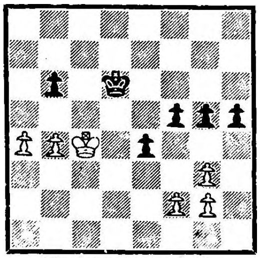

Black to play and win

Dashed Hopes

Lone Pine is now the most prestigious annual tournament in the USA. Founded in 1971 by chess patron Louis Statham, whose steadfast support has made it possible, it pits rising youngsters against the old guard.

The seventh edition offered a record prize fund of $30,000. It also featured the best performance ever by a woman: Nona Gaprindashvili of the USSR tied for first with her countryman Yuri Balashov, along with Panno of Argentina and Sahovic of Yugoslavia in a star-studded field of 48.

Although American hopes for a piece of the top prize were dashed, the youngsters bared their fangs. Teenagers mangled veterans with alarming regularity and established ratings toppled.

Early on Nona showed her mettle with a fine victory against Jim Tarjan who had experimented with this same opening at Hastings. Tarjan's pre-game analysis indicated that Black was okay, but Nona found a stunning riposte on move 20.

Nona's deep pawn sacrifice led to an opposite colored Bishop ending, usually considered drawish, but she forced a lethal penetration with her Rook in enemy terrain. To ease the pressure Tarjan returned the pawn, yet Nona nursed her advantage with unerring accuracy in a beautiful Rook and pawn finale.

White: NONA Black: TARJAN
Ruy Lopez

1	P-K4	P-K4	34	RxPch	K-R4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	35	K-B1	P-R4
3	B-N5	P-QR3	36	R-B6	K-N5
4	B-R4	N-B3	37	RxRP	R-Q4
5	P-Q4	PxP	38	K-K2	R-K4ch
6	0-0	B-K2	39	K-Q2	R-Q4ch
7	R-K1	0-0	40	K-B2	R-K4
8	P-K5	N-K1	41	R-N6ch	KxP
9	B-B4	P-B3	42	K-Q2	P-N5
10	BxN	QPxB	43	R-QB6	PxPch
11	QxP	QxQ	44	PxP	R-QN4
12	NxQ	P-KB4	45	RxP	R-N7ch
13	N-KB3	P-KR3	46	K-K1	K-N4
14	P-KR4	B-K3	47	P-R4	K-B4
15	N-B3	P-B4	48	K-B1	R-R7
16	QR-Q1	P-B3	49	P-B3	R-R8ch
17	N-R4	P-QN4	50	K-B2	K-N4
18	N-N6	R-Q1	51	R-Q4	R-QB8
19	RxR	BxR	52	R-B4	R-QR8
20	N-Q7!	BxN	53	K-K2	R-KN8
21	P-K6	B-B1	54	K-Q3	R-Q8ch
22	P-K7	BxP	55	K-B2	R-KN8
23	RxB	N-B3	56	R-B5ch	K-R5
24	R-R7	R-K1	57	K-Q3	K-N6
25	B-K3	P-QB5	58	R-N5ch	K-B7
26	B-Q4	P-B5	59	K-K4	R-QB8
27	P-B3	K-B1	60	KxP	RxP
28	R-B7	N-N5	61	R-N4!	R-B1
29	BxPch	K-N1	62	K-K4	R-K1ch
30	N-K5	NxN	63	K-Q4	R-Q1ch
31	BxN	RxB	64	K-B5	R-KB1
32	RxBch	K-N2	65	K-N6	R-B4
33	R-B7ch	K-N3	66	P-B4	K-K6
			67	P-N3	Resigns

SOLUTION: From Weinstein-Rohde, Lone Pine 1977. Rohde, 17, pondered for 20 minutes and missed a win: **1....P-B5! 2 PxP (no better is 2 K-Q4 P-K6! 3 PxP P-B6! 4 PxP P-R5) PxP 3 K-Q4 P-K6! 4 PxP P-B6! 5 PxP P-R5 and queens.**

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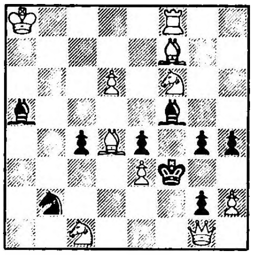

White mates in 2 moves

Different Rules

International rules and national rules are almost identical, but this small difference can cause havoc.

The outcome of Lone Pine 1977 was affected by a conflict of rules in an exciting game between America's up-and-coming John Peters and Soviet grandmaster Yuri Balashov. Under FIDE (international) rules Balashov was entitled to a time-forfeit which might have given him clear first prize instead of a four-way tie.

The time control called for each player to make 45 moves in 2 hours and 30 minutes. Peters used up all his time and his flag fell on move 41. The Russian duly claimed a forfeit but the tournament director disallowed his claim because Balashov, in extreme time pressure himself, had stopped writing down the last half dozen moves.

Under FIDE rules that doesn't matter; but under American rules a player must present a complete scoresheet to claim a forfeit. So the game continued and the players agreed to a draw.

This event was FIDE-rated even though it was played under American rules. Peters obtained his international master norm despite violating an international rule.

Balashov invited complications by rejecting 14 NxN PxN 15 NxP. At first Peters intended 17...KxB 18 Q-Q3ch B-K5 19 N-N5ch QxN but at the last minute saw that 20 Q-R3ch wins for White. Safer for Black was 22...P-N3. White missed a clear win by 31 R-R3 R-K1 32 RxP R-K8ch 33 K-B2 R-K7ch 34 K-B3 R-R7 35 B-K6 B-B3ch 36 K-K3. He blundered again on move 32, overlooking 32 BxN BxB 33 N-Q5 K-N2 34 N-K7 R/1-KB1 with a likely draw. Peters missed his chance to turn the tables with 33...RxP 34 P-R3 R-B5. Finally either 38...B-N2 or R-N2 should win for Black.

White: BALASHOV Black: PETERS
Queen's Gambit Declined

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	22	Q-K3!	Q-R3?
2	N-KB3	P-K3	23	QxQch	PxQ
3	P-B4	P-QN3	24	B-B5	B-N4
4	N-B3	B-N2	25	N-K5	KR-K1
5	P-QR3	P-Q4	26	P-B4	R-K2
6	PxP	PxP	27	P-Q5	K-N1
7	B-N5	B-K2	28	R-B3	P-B3
8	R-B1	0-0	29	P-Q6	R-N2
9	P-K3	QN-Q2	30	N-N4	K-B1
10	B-Q3	N-K5	31	NxBP?	R-B2
11	B-KB4	P-QB4	32	N-R7ch	K-N2
12	0-0	R-B1	33	B-B2	K-R1
13	B-N1	PxP	34	P-QR4	B-R3
14	PxP?!	BxP!	35	P-N3	RxN
15	NxP	BxN	36	BxR	KxB
16	PxB	N-B6	37	R-K3	R-KN1
17	BxPch!	K-R1	38	K-B2	N-B3?
18	Q-Q3	B-B5	39	P-R3	P-R4
19	QxN	BxR	40	R-K7	R-N2
20	B-B7	Q-B3	41	B-N8!	P-N4
21	B-K4	B-R3		DRAWN	

SOLUTION: NxNP! threatening N-K5. If 1...N-Q6 2 Q-Q1. If 1...KxN 2 QxP. If 1...BxN 2 B-R5 *D. Shire, England.*

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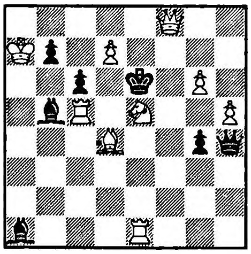

White mates in 2 moves

Wine Festival

Good chess mixes with fine wine. Each July, overlooking their spectacular vineyards in Saratoga, California, Paul Masson sponsors the largest all-class rated outdoor tournament in the world.

They can barely accommodate the crowd. In addition to the largest prize fund and smallest entry fee of any weekend open, Paul Masson also offers unlimited quantities of wine between rounds. Their hospitality does not seem to deter the quality of play.

The fifth annual American Class Championships attracted 714 participants who competed for a $15,000 prize fund in 8 divisions.

30 masters vied in the top section which ended in a four-way tie among Larry Christiansen, Dennis Fritzinger, John Grefe and James Tarjan, who are all in their twenties. The winners each drew a game and won three, and were awarded equal prizes of $937.50.

In such a short four-round event pairings are critical as grandmaster Walter Browne discovered in the last round while trailing by half point. Once again the issue surfaced about whether players need protection against arbitrary acts of officials.

Browne needed a win at all costs to overtake the leaders. He vainly protested his pairing to the directors who did not follow a binding rule in the book **Official Rules of Chess.**

After two whites and a black in three previous rounds, both Browne and his opponent Grefe were due for black. Swiss pairing rule 21 states: "If both players are due for the same color, the higher-ranked player has priority in getting his due color, whether white or black." Article 10 states: "Individual 'rank' is determined first by score, then by rating."

Although Browne was higher-rated, Grefe was higher-ranked because of his score, and therefore due for black. Nevertheless Browne got black, a severe blow to his winning chances, and had to settle for a draw which dropped him to a tie for fifth and $33.

White: BROWNE Black: PETERS
Queen's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	20	Q-Q1	QN-Q4
2	P-QB4	P-K3	21	NxN	BxN
3	N-KB3	P-QN3	22	B-R3	R-R1
4	P-KN3	B-R3	23	N-K5	B-R6
5	P-N3	P-Q4	24	R-R1	P-N5
6	B-N2	B-N5ch	25	Q-B2	P-N6
7	B-Q2	B-K2	26	PxP	PxP
8	PxP	PxP	27	Q-Q3	B-N5
9	0-0	0-0	28	KR-N1	P-QR4?
10	N-B3	P-B4	29	B-B5	P-R5
11	B-N5	B-N2	30	P-K4	B-K3
12	R-B1	N-R3	31	BxB	PxB
13	Q-Q3	R-B1	32	Q-B4	Q-N3
14	KR-Q1	P-R3	33	N-B6	KR-B1
15	B-B4	P-B5	34	RxRP!	RxN
16	PxP	PxP	35	RxRch	K-R2
17	Q-B2	N-QN5	36	QxNP	P-K4
18	Q-R4?	P-R3	37	BxKP	Resigns
19	R-K1	P-QN4			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B8! threatening P-Q8/Q. C. Mansfield, England.

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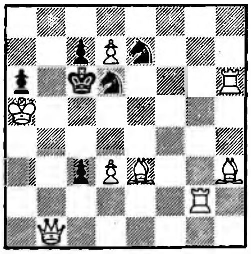

White mates in 2 moves

3-Time Winner

The day after Walter Browne turned 28 he captured the nation's highest title at Mentor, Ohio for the third time running. His score of 9-4 (6 wins, 6 draws, 1 loss) was only a half-point higher than Robert Byrne, chess columnist for the *New York Times*.

Browne smashed his chief rival in the very first round but he and Byrne were neck and neck going into the last round. Byrne drew quickly with Zuckerman while Browne brilliantly defeated Christiansen for his slim victory.

The event would have been stronger except for a boycott by several top players who have become dissatisfied with the U.S. Chess Federation, which sponsored it on very short notice.

25th USA Championship Final Standings

1. Browne	9	8. Christiansen	6
2. Byrne	8.5	9. Matera	6
3. Grefe	7.5	10. Ghizdavu	5.5
4. Reshevsky	7.5	11. Peters	5.5
5. Lein	7	12. Shamkovich	5.5
6. Zuckerman	7	13. Soltis	5
7. Tarjan	6.5	14. Fedorowicz	4.5

Walter owed his victory against John Grefe largely to prepared analysis. The first 19 moves were identical to Polugaevsky - Mecking, 9th match game 1977, which petered out into a draw after 20 R-K1 N-B2 21 Q-R6 B-B4 22 N-N5 Q-N2 23 QxQch KxQ 24 R-K7 P-KR3 25 N-K6ch NxN 26 PxN K-B3 and White couldn't squeeze anything out of his superior endgame.

Grefe's game was healthy if he could defend with 23...B-B7. But 24 QxQch KxQ 25 N-R7ch K-N2 26 NxR BxR 27 N-K6ch! PxN 28 PxP R-K1 29 RxB RxP 30 P-N5 PxP 31 PxP with the threat of B-R3 followed by RxP gives White a won ending.

White: BROWNE Black: GREFE
Queen's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	18	KPxP	B-B1
2	P-QB4	P-K3	19	P-QR3	N-R3
3	N-KB3	P-QN3	20	N-N5!	B-B4
4	P-KN3	B-N2	21	Q-B4	K-N2
5	B-N2	B-K2	22	P-KN4	P-R3
6	0-0	0-0	23	P-KR4	BxP
7	N-B3	N-K5	24	QxB	PxN
8	Q-B2	NxN	25	PxP	Q-B4
9	QxN	P-QB4	26	Q-N3	R-R1
10	R-Q1	P-Q3	27	R-K1	QR-K1
11	P-N3	B-KB3	28	Q-B3ch	R-K4
12	B-N2	Q-K2	29	R-K4	K-R2
13	Q-B2	N-B3	30	RxR	PxR
14	P-K4	P-N3	31	R-K1	R-K1
15	P-Q5	N-N5	32	Q-N3	K-N1
16	BxB	QxB	33	P-B4	Resigns
17	Q-Q2	PxP			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-KR1! waiting. If 1...N-Q4 2 P-Q8/N. If 1...K-N2 2 R-N2. If 1...N-B4 2 R-N7. *A. Frank, USA.*

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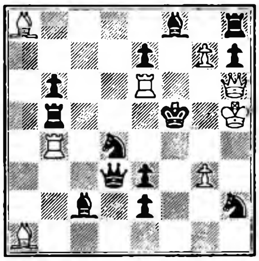

White mates in 2 moves

First And Last

Two exciting games in the first and last rounds contributed to Walter Browne's victory in the '77 USA Championship. His margin of victory, a mere half point, was due chiefly to the fact that both of his opponents tried too hard to beat him.

In a relatively even position Byrne suddenly plunged his Queen deep into enemy territory to snatch a pawn on move 10.

"I couldn't believe my eyes when Byrne played 10...QxNP. Instead 10...PxP 11 PxP B-B2 doesn't give White very much," said Browne.

Byrne expected 15 B-R6 BxN 16 Q-N3 N-K4! but overlooked the crushing sacrifice 15 RxB! Byrne could not defend with 23...Q-B3 24 RxNch K-B2 25 R-N7ch K-Q3 26 P-K5 mates. He resigned because if 25...QxR 26 QxNch K-N1 17 QxQ mate.

White: BROWNE Black: BYRNE
Dutch Defense

1	P-Q4	P-KB4	14	0-0	0-0-0
2	N-QB3	N-KB3	15	RxB	QxR
3	B-N5	P-Q4	16	B-R6ch	K-B2
4	BxN	KPxB	17	R-N1	Q-Q3
5	P-K3	B-K3	18	R-N7ch	K-B1
6	B-Q3	P-KN3	19	R-N3ch	K-B2
7	Q-B3	P-B3	20	R-N7ch	K-B1
8	KN-K2	N-Q2	21	P-K4	N-N1
9	P-KR3	Q-N3	22	N-N5	PxN
10	P-KN4	QxNP?	23	Q-B3ch	N-B3
11	R-QN1	Q-R6	24	P-K5	Q-B2
12	PxP	B-B2	25	P-K6	Resigns
13	RxP	B-N5			

Going into the 13th and last round Browne and Byrne were tied with 8-4. Byrne drew quickly in 15 moves hoping that Browne's opponent would at least hold a draw. But Larry Christiansen was not in a peaceful mood and refused a draw early on, only to fall prey to a brilliant sacrifice of Rook, Bishop, and Knight.

The turning point came when Christiansen missed 14...BxB 15 QxB N-KB3 16 N/2-N3 NxN 17 NxN N-B3 returning his extra pawn with a safe draw in hand. He was lost by move 20. His last hope was for 26 KxB? Q-Q3ch 27 K-R1 Q-Q6! He played on only to make certain that Browne was not going to overstep the time limit.

White: BROWNE Black: CHRISTIAN
Queen's Fianchetto Defense

1	P-Q4	P-K3	20	R-Q6!	BxR
2	P-QB4	P-QN3	21	NxNch	K-R1
3	P-Q5	B-R3	22	B-N7ch!	KxB
4	P-K4	PxP	23	N/3-R5ch!	PxN
5	KPxP	N-KB3	24	Q-N5ch	K-R1
6	N-QB3	B-N5	25	Q-R6	BxPch
7	Q-K2ch	B-K2	26	K-R1!	QxN
8	Q-B2	P-B3	27	QxQch	K-N1
9	B-Q3	P-QN4!?	28	Q-N5ch	K-R1
10	PxNP	PxNP	29	Q-B6ch	K-N1
11	KN-K2	P-N5	30	Q-N5ch	K-R1
12	N-K4	NxP	31	KxB	R-K3
13	0-0	0-0	32	R-Q1	R-KN1
14	R-Q1	Q-R4?	33	Q-B4	R/3-KN3
15	N/2-N3	P-N3	34	P-KN3	P-B3
16	B-R6	R-K1	35	RxP	N-B4
17	Q-Q2	N-KB3	36	R-Q6	P-R5
18	Q-B4	Q-N3	37	QxRP	P-QR4
19	BxB	NxB	38	Q-Q4	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 R-QB6! threatening Q-B4. If 1...K-K5ch 2 R-B5. F. Gamage, USA.

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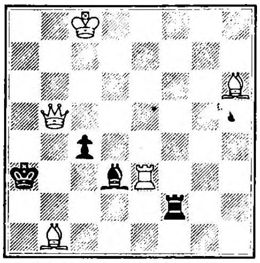

White mates in 2 moves

Marshall Club

The Marshall Chess Club at 23 West 10 Street in New York City is an institution that no chessplayer should fail to visit. The atmosphere is quiet and dignified, as much out of character with the rest of the city as its tree-lined street in Greenwich Village.

As a boy I cut my teeth in their Tuesday night speed event and won the club title three times before heading for greener pastures. Reuben Fine also developed there and practically every great player has passed through its portals. In 1965 it was the scene of Bobby Fischer's participation in the Havana International by radio when the State Department refused him permission to go.

Since men outnumber women players by about 200 to 1, a newspaper once interviewed someone who met her husband there. The next day the club was deluged with inquiries from women who wanted to join.

Chess is probably unopular with the distaff side because girls learn very early that boys have fragile egos and do not like to lose at anything, especially a game that reflects on their mental ability. Yet a dramatic change in this attitude should come about when America produces its first strong woman master

A likely candidate is Diane Savereide. 22, who defended her U.S. Women's title in a field of 28 at the Marshall Club, with 4 wins and a draw. Also noteworthy was the performance of Crystal Robinson, 9, who drew two difficult endgames and impressed every body with her natural talent.

White: SAVEREIDE Black: CONLON
Caro Kann Defense 1977

1	P-K4	P-QB3	25	QxRPch	KK2
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	26	Q-K3	R-R1
3	PxP	PxP	27	P-B4	BN4
4	B-Q3	N-QB3	28	P-N3	QR-KN1
5	P-QB3	N-B3	29	P-B5	B-Q2
6	B-KB4	P-K3	30	PxP	PxP
7	N-B3	B-Q3	31	R-K2	K-Q1
8	BxB	QxB	32	B-Q3	P-B4
9	0-0	P-KR3	33	R-KB1	R-R2
10	QN-Q2	PR3	34	R-QN2	KR-N2
11	R-K1	B-Q2	35	QB4	RxPch
12	N-K5	0-0	36	PxR	RxPch
13	QN-B3	P-QN4	37	K-R2	QxQ
14	B-B2	P-N5	38	RxQ	RxB
15	Q-Q3	N-K5	39	R-R4	K-B2
16	NxN	BxN	40	R-N2	B-N4
17	N-K5	PxP	41	R-R7ch	K-B3
18	PxP	B-N4?	42	R/2-N7	RQ7ch
19	P-QB4	B-B3	43	K-N1	R-Q8ch
20	P-B3	N-B3	44	K-B2	RQ7ch
21	P-B5	Q-B2	45	K-K1	R-K7ch
22	N-N4	KR-K1	46	K-Q1	BQ6
23	NxNch	PxN	47	R-N7	RxP
24	Q-R7ch	K-B1	48	R/R-QB7	mate

Diane missed a quicker win by 31 B-B5! Q-B1 32 QR-N1

SOLUTION: 1 R-K6! threatening R-R6. G. Mott-Smith, USA.

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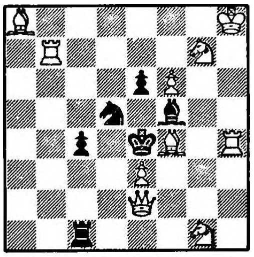

White mates in 2 moves

Slim Pickings

You have to love chess to stick with it in America. Because you can't make a living from the game.

A poll of 70 chessmasters indicated only a handful earning over $5,000 a year from competition. The rest have jobs.

The USCF regularly sponsors events designed to get Americans international titles. This policy gives strong players a chance to get stronger and it should be maintained. The development of young talent always requires an investment in the future.

But the USCF is losing money and might have to cutback on this ambitious program. Ed Edmondson, the outgoing director, warned his colleagues: "Only if the pro is adequately compensated will the young player see that the game amounts to something." He noted that some organizers begrudge the meager income that our few chess pros make today.

The USCF is controlled by amateurs. Not one grandmaster has ever sat on the policy board as spokesman for the pros. Yet, ironically, by virtue of its olympic victory, America has leaped to the fore of chess nations.

"For the first time in over 30 years it seems possible we may actually have better young talent than the Soviets!" writes Bill Goichberg, who organized the Manhattan Club International Tourney for $3400.

In a field of 15 Andy Soltis, 29, a columnist for the *New York Post* shared top honors with grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich, 53, a Soviet emigre. Three teenagers also made news.

Michael Rohde, 17, became the world's youngest international master and Ken Regan, 17 (he beat both leaders!) got his first leg on that title along with Mark Diesen, 19, who tied for 4th a point ahead of them.

White: REGAN Black: SHAMKOVICH
Caro Kann Defense N.Y. 1977

1	P-K4	P-QB3	26	P-K6	B-B3
2	N-QB3	P-Q4	27	NxBPch	K-B3
3	Q-B3	N-B3	28	NxR	KxN
4	P-K5	KN-Q2	29	R-K5	K-B3
5	P-Q4	P-K3	30	RxRP	R-KN1
6	Q-N3	P-QB4	31	NxPch	KxP
7	N-B3	N-QB3	32	N-B4ch	K-B3
8	B-K3	PxP	33	R-QB5	B-K5
9	BxP	NxB	34	P-N3	P-N3
10	NxN	P-QR3	35	R-B3	K-B4
11	0-0-0	P-KN3	36	K-Q2	K-K4
12	P-B4	B-N2?	37	N-K2	B-B4
13	P-KR4	P-KR4	38	R-B6	R-N1
14	B-Q3	N-B4?	39	P-B3	R-Q1ch
15	BxNP!	PxB	40	N-Q4	R-KN1
16	QxPch	K-B1	41	NxB	KxN
17	P-QN4	R-R3	42	RxP	RxP
18	Q-N5	Q-N3	43	RxP	K-K5
19	PxN	QxP	44	R-R4ch	K-Q4
20	R-R3	Q-K2	45	K-B2	R-R6
21	R-N3	R-KR2	46	K-N3	K-B4
22	R-K1	B-Q2	47	R-KN4	R-R7
23	QxQch	KxQ	48	R-N5ch	K-N3
24	P-B5	PxP	49	R-R5	R-KB7
25	RxBch	RxR	50	R-R8	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-K8! threatening N-Q6. If 1...NxB 2 R-N5. Bob Lincoln, USA.

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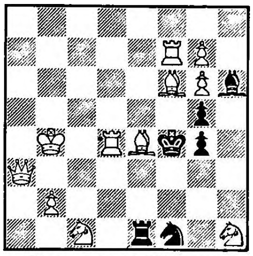

White mates In 2 moves

Young Lion

A player to watch is Mark Diesen, 19, of Potomac, Maryland. By winning the '77 World Junior in Holland he became the first American to accomplish this feat since Bill Lombardy in 1957. Others who went on to the world title include Boris Spassky and Anatoly Karpov.

Mark's victory is a good omen for American chess, and a blow to Soviet prestige. It proves once again that sheer talent can overcome the massive subsidies poured into the Russian chess machine.

The World Junior was initiated in 1951 and is open to players under 20. The winner is automatically awarded the title of International Master, one step below Grandmaster.

Mark's style is astonishingly mature; he is content to accumulate positional pressure without striving for a quick knockout, as demonstrated against veteran grandmaster Arthur Bisguier. When Bisguier forfeited on time—ending his misery—he said "Thank God."

Bisguier's fatal error in the opening was not preventing White's pawns from storming the center with 13...N-N3! 14 B-K3 B-B5! With both sides short of time Diesen overlooked 39 P-KN4 snaring a Rook, but his move was good enough to win.

White: DIESEN Black: BISGUIER
N.Y. 1977 Slav Defense

1	N-KB3	P-Q4	21	N-Q4	R-Q1
2	P-B4	P-K3	22	Q-K4	P-KB4
3	P-Q4	N-KB3	23	Q-B3	P-B4
4	N-B3	P-B3	24	N-B6	BxN
5	P-K3	QN-Q2	25	QxB	N-B3
6	B-Q3	B-N5	26	B-B4ch	K-R1
7	0-0	0-0	27	Q-K6	N-K1
8	Q-B2	B-Q3	28	QxQ	NxQ
9	P-K4	PxBP	29	N-N5	N-QB3
10	BxP	P-K4	30	RxR	BxR
11	P-KR3	PxP	31	R-Q1	B-R5
12	NxP	N-K4	32	K-R2	N-R4
13	B-K2	B-QB4?	33	B-K2	P-QR3
14	N-N3	B-N3	34	N-Q6	N-B2
15	N-R4	B-B2	35	P-KN3	B-K2
16	B-K3	P-QN3	36	NxP!	RxN
17	P-B4	N-N3	37	R-Q7	B-B1
18	N-B3	Q-K2	38	RxN	P-QN4
19	P-K5	B-Q2	39	R-B8	forfeit
20	QR-Q1	N-K1			

In the next game Mark uses his pawns to storm the Kingside. After missing 15...P-N3 Black drops a piece and then manages to get his Queen trapped on an open board.

White: DIESEN Black: MATERA
N.Y. 1977 Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	12	Q-B3	B-N2
2	N-KB3	P-K3	13	QR-Q1	Q-B2
3	P-Q4	PxP	14	Q-R3	B-KB1
4	NxP	P-QR3	15	P-N4	P-Q4?
5	B-Q3	N-KB3	16	BPxP	N-B4
6	0-0	P-Q3	17	P-Q6!	BxQP
7	P-QB4	B-K2	18	P-K5	NxB
8	N-QB3	0-0	19	RxN	BxP
9	B-K3	R-K1	20	PxB	QxP?
10	N-N3	QN-Q2	21	B-B4	Resigns
11	P-B4	P-QN3			

SOLUTION: 1 R-B4! waiting. A. Ambiehl, USA.

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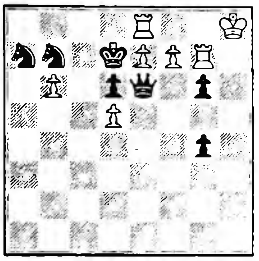

White mates in 2 moves

A Lein Win

There's nothing like a round robin tournament to really determine the best player. Chance plays a small role when every competitor faces all the others; but such events may last a month and are a time-consuming luxury in the modern age.

The largest round robin international tourney in America since 1889 was held at the end of 1977 in New York City. Unfortunately the prize fund was not up to snuff and failed to attract topnotch players. Yet it is obviously better to have some action than none at all, and full credit must go to organizer Bill Goichberg who is the only USCF official doing anything to promote master chess in America.

In a field of 18 Soviet expatriate Anatoly Lein, 42, who finished 5th in the U.S. Championship, took first with 12.5 points comprising 10 wins, 2 losses, 5 draws. His nearest rival Edmar Mednis posted 11.5, narrowly missing his grandmaster title by a half point.

All eyes were focused on Joel Benjamin, 13, who has frequently been compared to Fischer at his age. Benjamin started briskly with 2 wins and had a respectable even score after 9 rounds. But he faded in the stretch and tied for 15th with 6 points and the distinction of breaking even against all three grandmasters.

A critical position arose on move 23 of his game with Finnish grandmaster Heikki Westerinen, who was looking for the kill. The tempting 23 NxQP is refuted by N-R4. The simple retreat 23 N-QB3 would have strengthened White's grip. Instead he blundered two moves later and lost a pawn.

This is Joel's first victory over a grandmaster. We hope there will be many more to come.

White: WESTERIN Black: BENJAMIN

1	P-K4	P-QB4	39	BxB	QxB
2	N-KB3	P-K3	40	Q-B4	R-K5
3	P-QN3	P-QN3	41	QxRP	QxBP
4	B-Q3	N-QB3	42	Q-Q3	P-R4
5	0-0	B-N2	43	Q-KB3	QxQ
6	R-K1	P-Q3	44	RxQ	K-N2
7	B-N2	N-B3	45	R-B2	R-Q5
8	N-R3	B-K2	46	P-QR4	PxPep
9	P-B3	0-0	47	R-R2	RxP
10	R-QB1	R-K1	48	RxP	R-Q6
11	B-N1	Q-B2	49	R-R6	K-B3
12	P-Q4	QR-Q1	50	R-N6	R-Q5
13	P-Q5	PxP	51	K-N3	K-K4
14	PxP	N-N1	52	R-N7	K-K3
15	P-B4	QN-Q2	53	R-N8	K-B4
16	P-R3	B-KB1	54	R-N6	P-B3
17	Q-Q3	P-N3	55	K-B3	K-K4
18	N-KN5	B-N2	56	R-N8	R-QN5
19	N-N5	Q-N1	57	R-K8ch	K-B4
20	Q-N3	N-R4	58	R-K3	R-B5ch
21	Q-KB3	KN-B3	59	K-N3	P-R5ch
22	Q-B4	N-K4	60	K-R2	R-K5
23	Q-R4	P-KR3	61	R-Q3	K-K4
24	N-K4	NxN	62	K-N1	P-N4
25	QxN?	NxP!	63	K-B2	P-Q4
26	QxN	BxB	64	R-QB3	K-Q3
27	QR-Q1	P-R3	65	R-B1	P-Q5
28	N-B3	P-QN4	66	R-QR1	R-K6
29	Q-Q3	RxRch	67	R-R6ch	K-K4
30	RxR	BxN	68	R-R5	RxP
31	QxB	R-K1	69	RxPch	K-K5
32	B-K4	Q-Q1	70	R-B2	R-QB6
33	R-K3	P-N5	71	R-R2	R-B4
34	Q-Q3	Q-B3	72	R-N2	R-B4ch
35	R-N3	K-N2	73	K-K1	R-K4
36	K-R2	B-B1	74	K-Q2	P-B4
37	P-B4	K-R2	75	R-N3	R-R4
38	Q-B2	B-B4		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 R-QN8! threatening P-B8/N. *Ken Howard, USA.*

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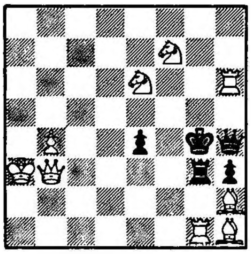

White mates in 2 moves

Crystal Ball

Now that the field has narrowed to 8, who will be Karpov's official challenger in 1978?

The favorite is Viktor Korchnoi, 45, who defected to Holland. Other Russians in the running are Petrosian, Polugaievsky and Tal. They will join Hort (Czech), Larsen (Denmark), Portisch (Hungary) and Mecking (Brazil) in a series of elimination matches.

Henrique Mecking at 25 is more than a dark horse. He swept the Manila Interzonal, losing only once to Boris Spassky, who did poorly. Perhaps a sojourn in Paris with his French bride will refresh Spassky's chess while he sits this cycle out.

The chemistry is right for a Mecking-Karpov match. They are the same age and Mecking is hungry to wrest the title from the Russians My fearless prediction is that either he or Korchnoi will be the next contender.

In '74 Korchnoi trounced Mecking by two points in their 13-game match, yet Korchnoi was on the ropes much of the time. "At difficult moments I saved bad positions by means of stubborn defense unforeseen by my opponent. I played quietly and confidently, as though all was well. As I later learned, this manner of play drove Mecking mad!" wrote Korchnoi.

At Manila Mecking displayed a firm grasp of the openings. This game was identical to a previous one by his opponent against Matulovic at Wijk aan Zee 1974. Mecking improved upon the inferior 20 RN-B1? B-N2 21 Q-N2 N-B5 which yielded Black the initiative. Quinteros should have braved the pawn snatch 23.. BxP 24 R-R1 B-N4 leading to the kind of position Korchnoi successfully defended against Mecking.

White: MECKING Black: QUINTEROS
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	21	BxP	R-K1
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	22	BxB	RxB
3	P-Q4	PxP	23	P-KR4	N-B5?
4	NxP	N-KB3	24	P-R5	BxN
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	25	RxB	PxP
6	B-N5	P-K3	26	QxP	R-KN1
7	P-B4	B-K2	27	R4-Q1	Q-K1
8	Q-B3	Q-B2	28	RxRch	QxR
9	0-0-0	QN-Q2	29	P-N3	N-R6ch
10	P-KN4	P-N4	30	K-N2	NxP
11	BxN	NxB	31	Q-R6	Q-N2ch
12	P-N5	N-Q2	32	QxQch	KxQ
13	P-B5	BxPch	33	R-QB1	P-KR4
14	K-N1	N-K4	34	RxN	RxRch
15	Q-R5	Q-Q1	35	KxR	P-R5
16	R-N1	B-B3	36	N-B4	K-B3
17	PxP	0-0	37	K-Q3	K-N4
18	B-R3	P-N3	38	K-K3	K-N5
19	Q-K2	K-R1	39	N-K2	P-R6
20	N-Q5	PxP	40	K-B2	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-N7! waiting. *E. Holladay, USA*

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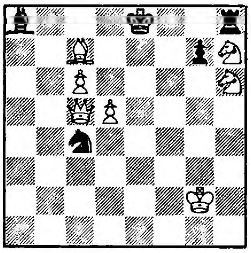

White mates in 2 moves

Marathon Man

The *Guiness Book of Records*, that compendium of human folly, lists both Jude Acers and Gideon Stahlberg as holders of simultaneous exhibition records. In 1976 Acers took on 179 opponents at once, winning 160 in 20 hours. In 1937 Stahlberg faced 460 on a rotation basis, winning 379 in 36 hours.

Both records were shattered by Czech grandmaster Vlastimil Hort in Iceland, which probably has the highest proportion of chessplayers to population. ¼ of 1% of the nation participated in this marathon!

Hort took on 201 youngsters in the first sitting, increased to a total of 550 in batches of 50. In just over 24 hours he won 477, drew 63, lost 10. Besides using a lot of shoe leather during his 20-mile trek, Hort set another record for the shortest time per game: 2 minutes and 14 seconds on the average.

Hort was in a mood to demonstrate what he could do after his narrow, heartbreaking defeat against Boris Spassky in a quarter-final match to determine a challenger for the world champion. Hort called his time-forfeit "the blackest day of my life."

With less than a minute on his clock for 5 moves, Hort stared at the board as though hypnotized. He saw a forced win and became so excited at the sudden change in his fortune that he completely forgot about his clock. When his flag fell he said to Spassky: "This is horrible, but what can I do? Of course I was winning with 35...Q-N5."

Indeed he was. On 35...Q-N5 36 P-N3 (or 36 R-B2 RxR 37 KxR BxB 38 QxB Q-B5ch and QxR next) Q-R6 37 R-B2 R-Q8ch is decisive. Who says there's no luck in chess?

White: SPASSKY Black: HORT
Iceland 1977 match game 15
Queen's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	19	N-K5	Q-B2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	20	P-B3	N-B3
3	N-KB3	P-QN3	21	N-Q3	P-B5
4	P-K3	B-N2	22	N/3-B5!	B-B3
5	B-Q3	P-Q4	23	B-Q4	B-N4
6	0-0	QN-Q2	24	Q-KB2	N-Q2
7	P-QN3	B-K2	25	NxN	BxN/2
8	B-N2	0-0	26	N-B3	B-KB4
9	N-B3	P-B4	27	P-K4?	QPxP
10	Q-K2	R-B1	28	NxP	BxN
11	KR-Q1	Q-B2	29	PxB	P-B6!
12	QR-B1	KR-K1	30	R-B1	B-N5
13	BPxP	KPxP	31	BxRP	R-Q7
14	B-B5	P-N3	32	Q-K3	R-R1
15	B-KR3	QR-Q1	33	B-N6	Q-Q2
16	N-QR4	N-K5	34	P-QR4	P-B7
17	PxP	PxP	35	B-B5	forfeit
18	BxN	QxB		Black forfeits	

SOLUTION: 1 P-Q6! threatening P-Q7. If 1 ... NxP 2 Q-K5. If 1...PxN 2 Q-KR5. *F. Mihalek, USA*

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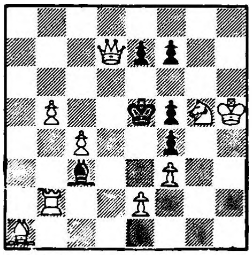

White mates in 2 moves

Sole Survivors

By a strange quirk of fate both survivors of the elimination series are Russian expatriates who are anathema in their own land. The winner of the match between Boris Spassky, 40, and Viktor Korchnoi, 46, will get a crack at the title held by Soviet superstar Anatoly Karpov, 26, who beat them both before.

Spassky was harassed after returning home from his match with Fischer. Soviet authorities never forgave him for losing.

Spassky cited the Helsinki agreement and mustered world opinion in his favor to marry a French girl. He was allowed to live in France for a year if he didn't play chess, but this restriction was promptly waived when Russia discovered his place in the candidates' matches would be taken instead by an American, Byrne.

Korchnoi defected in 1976 after winning the IBM tourney in Amsterdam. The Soviet chess federation failed in a bid to disqualify him, and Korchnoi rejoiced at their predicament when they are forced to report his results to millions of Soviet chess fans. Both he and Spassky have become symbols of dissent.

In preliminary matches Korchnoi narrowly defeated ex-world champ Tigran Petrosian, who was subsequently ousted as editor of the prestigious chess weekly "64." His next victim was an old friend of more than 20 years, Lev Polugaievsky, who had to phone Moscow for permission to shake hands.

Spassky had a tougher time in his two matches against Vlastimil Hort (Czech) and Lajos Portisch (Hungary). He was trailing by a point before this game, then went on to defeat Portisch by 2 points

White: SPASSKY Black: PORTISCH
Ruy Lopez
9th match game 1977

1	P-K4	P-K4	21	R-KB1	P-KR4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	22	P-B3	Q-K2
3	B-N5	P-QR3	23	B-N5	Q-B1
4	B-R4	N-B3	24	P-B4	PxBP
5	0-0	B-K2	25	RxP	KN-Q2
6	R-K1	P-QN4	26	QR-KB1	N-K4
7	B-N3	P-Q3	27	NxP!	PxN
8	P-B3	0-0	28	Q-K2	Q-R1
9	P-KR3	N-N1	29	R-R4	K-N3
10	P-Q4	QN-Q2	30	B-Q1!	P-B4
11	QN-Q2	B-N2	31	RxBP	R-KB1
12	B-B2	R-K1	32	QxPch	QxQ
13	N-B1	B-KB1	33	BxQch	K-R2
14	N-N3	P-N3	34	B-B7ch	B-R3
15	P-QR4	P-B4	35	RxBch	K-N2
16	P-Q5	P-B5	36	B-B6ch	KxB
17	B-N5	P-R3	37	BxNch	K-K1
18	B-K3	N-B4	38	RxRch	KxR
19	Q-Q2	K-R2	39	BxPch	K-N2
20	N-R2	B-N2	40	N-N4	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-Q8! waiting. If 1...K-B3 2 Q-KR8. If 1...P-K3 2 NxBP. *Fink & Frank, USA*

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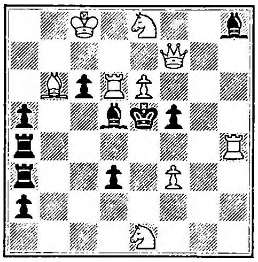

White mates in 2 moves

Stormy Match

Before his hectic title match with Fischer in 1972 Spassky said: "I prefer to have good relations with my opponent. My chess suffers if I have to play a man I consider unfriendly."

This time Spassky was pitted against his old friend and compatriot Korchnoi in Belgrade to determine a challenger for Karpov. Their contest lasted two months and was full of surprises.

Korchnoi defected in 1976 and was forced to leave his family behind. Russia failed in a bid to disqualify him, but there is no telling how all these pressures affected his chess.

At the halfway mark after 10 games Korchnoi led by a lopsided margin of 5 points and the outcome looked like a foregone conclusion. Spassky was clearly outclassed.

Then a trivial dispute arose when Korchnoi questioned Spassky's right to study the position on an overhead display board. For good measure Korchnoi also objected to spectator noise and "rays" being directed at him from the audience.

Spassky did not show up for game 12 when the display board was removed. When the board was replaced and the umpire refused to bar the public or lower the curtain Korchnoi threatened to drop out although he was still leading by 2 points.

When the smoke cleared Spassky had won 4 games in a row. He was still trailing by a point but now had a real chance with 4 games to go.

Chain-smoker Korchnoi managed to regain control of his nerves. The final score in his favor was 10.5 to 7.5.

A close examination of the games Korchnoi lost in the second half of the match reveals a weird pattern. He either overstepped on time or committed incomprehensible errors in good positions. This game is typical where he embarked on a faulty Queen sacrifice overlooking that 34 R-R8ch K-B2 escapes mate.

White: KORCHNOI Black: SPASSKY
Game 13 1978 Dutch Defense

1	P-QB4	P-K3	18	N-K5	B-R2
2	N-QB3	P-KB4	19	P-B3	PxP
3	P-KN3	N-KB3	20	QPxP	NxN
4	B-N2	B-K2	21	BxN	N-Q2
5	P-K3	0-0	22	B-N2	B-B3
6	KN-K2	P-B3	23	N-Q4	Q-K2
7	P-Q4	P-Q4	24	P-B4	R-KB2
8	P-N3	B-Q2	25	0-0-0	P-R4
9	B-N2	B-K1	26	P-R3	RPxP
10	N-B4	B-B2	27	RPxP	P-N5
11	N-Q3	QN-Q2	28	B-B1	BxN
12	Q-B2	R-B1	29	BxB	P-K4
13	P-B5	P-QN3	30	PxP	NxKP
14	P-QN4	P-KN4	31	B-Q3	N-B6
15	N-K2	B-N3	32	BxP??	RxB
16	P-KR4	P-KR3	33	QxR	BxQ
17	RPxP	RPxP		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1Q-B7! threatening RxP. *Alex Kish, USA.*

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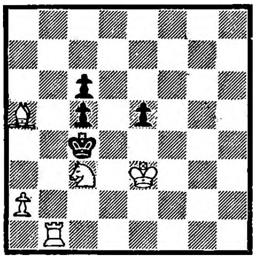

White mates in 3 moves

Never Say Die

You can't win by resigning. If your opponent can go wrong, give him a chance to find it.

Boris Spassky violated this cardinal rule in the last game of his candidate match with Viktor Korchnoi in Belgrade. Since he was trailing by 2 points with only 3 games left, Boris was understandably discouraged. Yet he should have made Korchnoi demonstrate a forced win in game 18 instead of resigning without a whimper.

In general one's match strategy is to win with white and draw with black. Spassky's failure to effectively undermine Korchnoi's French Defense proved to be his undoing. In 4 games with white against the French, Spassky limped to a single victory while losing three times. Korchnoi's margin of victory was 3 points.

In the 1974 title match Karpov never varied from the tame 1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-Q2 against Korchnoi's French which was used in 7 games. These were all drawn, certainly a moral victory for black.

Spassky, like Fischer, prefers the sharper 3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 P-K5 known as the Winawer Variation. But his earlier results caused him to switch to Nimzovich's 3 P-K5 establishing a central wedge.

Spassky obtained a slight advantage in space and refused a draw at move 25. He pressed ahead with his attack even though it risked exposing his own King. In view of the score, Spassky had to win at all cost.

Spassky's sealed move 41 Q-B3 (to stop B-K6ch) was an error. He was a pawn up and either 41 Q-N3 or K-K1 would have left the outcome in grave doubt. Overnight analysis convinced him that his game was hopeless, yet he should have fought on in the hope that Korchnoi (who could have no knowledge of the sealed move) might go astray.

White: SPASSKY Black: KORCHNOI
French Defense
Match Game 18, 1978

1	P-K4	P-K3	22	P-R4	R-B1
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	23	P-R5	RxR
3	P-K5	P-QB4	24	RxR	N-R7
4	P-QB3	N-QB3	25	R-R1	N-N5
5	N-B3	B-Q2	26	Q-R3	B-K1
6	B-K2	KN-K2	27	K-B2	Q-N3
7	N-R3	PxP	28	P-N4	P-N4
8	PxP	N-B4	29	PxPep	BxP
9	N-B2	N-N5	30	P-N5	P-B5
10	N-K3	NxN	31	PxP	N-B7
11	PxN	B-K2	32	R-Q1	B-K5
12	P-QR3	N-B3	33	B-K3,	NxB
13	P-QN4	P-QR3	34	KxN	Q-B2
14	R-QN1	N-R2	35	P-KN6	BxP
15	P-QR4	N-B3	36	QxP	B-R6
16	B-Q2	P-QR4	37	QxP	B-B8ch
17	P-N5	N-N5	38	K-B2	BxP
18	0-0	0-0	39	Q-B4	Q-N2
19	Q-K1	K-R1	40	R-KN1	Q-R3
20	Q-N3	P-B3	41	Q-B3? sealed	
21	QR-B1	P-B4		White Resigns	

41...B-Q7 42 Q-R3 (a little better is 42 Q-N3 Q-R5ch 43 K-B1 QxP 44 P-K6 B-N5 threatening B-B4) *B-K5 43 P-K6 Q-R5ch 44 R-N3* (not 44 K-B1 Q-K8ch!) *B-N5* (B-K8ch also works) *45 Q-N2 B-Q3 46 P-Q5ch R-B3 wins.*

SOLUTION: 1 R-N6! P-K5 2 B-N4! PxB 3 RxBP mate.

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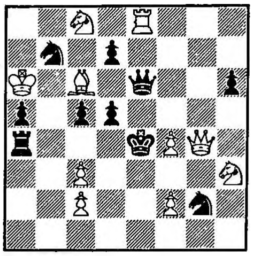

White mates in 2 moves

Grey Areas

One would expect a pastime as ancient as chess to have rigid rules that are beyond dispute. Yet each passing year seems to raise another tempest.

Top players are seldom consulted about tournament regulations. As in most organizations, bureaucrats have taken over and are loathe to relinquish control.

In one major U.S. Championship Reshevsky overstepped on time against Denker. But the referee reversed the clock when he picked it up and forfeited Denker instead. This decision stood despite the testimony of spectators who saw this happen.

"If anybody needs further evidence that mental powers have nothing to do with emotional age, just a glance at those intellectual giants known as chess champions would nail down the point," noted syndicated columnist Sydney Harris. "Not long ago, at the world championship challengars match in Belgrade, the tournament was adjourned while the president of the International Chess Federation was flown in from Holland in a last-ditch effort to salvage a squabble between two of the world's leading players."

Spassky, who was losing badly, protested that Korchnoi spoiled his concentration by "glowering" at him. So Spassky disappeared backstage to study an overhead display board before returning to the table to make his actual move.

No regulation compels a player to sit at the board. Indeed, many masters do much of their thinking while strolling between moves.

Korchnoi protested on the grounds that it is illegal "to analyze the game on another chessboard." However that rule was made to stop players from sneaking into the toilet with a pocket chess set and clearly did not cover a case like this.

During game 14 Korchnoi also disappeared from an empty stage where only officials remained on view like statues. An electronic display board reminded spectators of a chess game in progress that had somehow eliminated people along the way. Korchnoi lost and returned to the board after that encounter.

One stumbling block stands in the way of Korchnoi's million dollar match with Karpov, who has the burden of defending Soviet honor against a defector at Baguio City in the Philippines. Korchnoi insisted on a new rule before pushing the first pawn—that his wife and son be released from Russia.

SOLUTION: 1 N-K7! threatening QxN. *David Brown, USA.*

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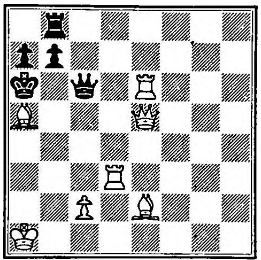

White mates in 2 moves

Nearing The Top

Jack Peters at 27 is on the threshold of a promising career. He was elected president of the fledgling Professional Chess Association and receives corporate sponsorship from Church Fried Chicken of San Antonio.

It took Peters almost 5 years to become a master. After doing badly in the '77 USA Championship, he rallied to tie for first at the 13 American Open and was voted California champion after capturing another strong tournament in Los Angeles.

Peters made the best result of any American at the 8th Lone Pine Open, an undefeated tie for third in a powerful field of 68. 7 out of his 9 opponents were grandmasters, yet he mowed down Benko, Browne, Lombardy and drew with Gheorghiu, Lein, Portisch and former world champion Petrosian.

In a recent interview Peters scored the U.S. Chess Federation for its failure to promote the game properly: "USCF policy is mostly determined by organizers who are not sympathetic to the masters' point of view. The mostly amateur field of chessplayers is catered to with disproportionate prizes. Class players are spoiled: they shouldn't be playing for money. Thousands of chessplayers have been exposed to the USCF but lost interest. Right now the USCF appeals to only the tournament players. We have to discover new ways of fascinating the non-tournament players."

In a wild time scramble Peters embarked on a speculative sacrifice at move 29. Browne missed a possible refutation by 29... RxR 30 NxP K-B1 and a draw next move by 30...RxR 31 Q-R8ch K-B2 32 Q-R5ch K-B1, etc. Later Peters overlooked a win with 33 Q-K7ch K-N3 34 BxB. Browne in his turn could have defended more accurately with 35...N-B3! The king hunt resulted in a forced march into enemy terrain and Black resigned in view of 46...K-B4 47 R-KB2 pinning his queen.

White: PETERS Black: BROWNE
Sicilian Defense Lone Pine 1978

1	P-K4	P-QB4	24	R-Q2	N-B4
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	25	B-B4	P-Q4
3	B-N5ch	B-Q2	26	RPxP	RPxP
4	BxBch	QxB	27	B-K5	PxKP
5	P-B4	N-QB3	28	N-B4	P-KN4
6	N-B3	P-K3	29	N/4xP	PxN
7	0-0	N-B3	30	Q-R3	B-B3
8	P-Q4	PxP	31	RxR	NxR
9	NxP	B-K2	32	QxPch	K-N2
10	B-K3	0-0	33	NxP?	BxB
11	Q-K2	KR-Q1	34	R-Q1	R-B2
12	KR-Q1	P-QN3	35	NxP	B-B3?
13	QR-B1	P-QR3	36	Q-B7ch	K-R3
14	P-B3	Q-N2	37	RxN	KxN
15	P-QN3	QR-B1	38	RxR	Q-N1
16	K-R1	R-B2	39	P-B4ch	K-B4
17	Q-KB2	KR-QB1	40	P-N4ch	K-K5
18	N/4-K2	N-Q2	41	Q-K6ch	K-B6
19	P-QR4	N-B4	42	R-KR7	QxP
20	R-QN1	P-N3	43	R-R3ch	K-B7
21	Q-N3	N-N5	44	R-R2ch	K-N6
22	P-R4	R-Q2	45	Q-K1ch	KxP
23	P-R5	N/4-Q6	46	Q-N1ch	Resign

SOLUTION: 1 B-N6! threatening Q-QR5 *F. Gamage, USA.*

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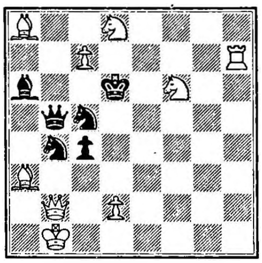

White mates in 2 moves

Near Miss

The agony of chess is that one thoughtless move can ruin our whole game. Good moves are forgotten in a trice and only errors stalk our dreams.

"It is comforting for us that even the immortals committed errors. The trouble with being immortal is that one's errors become immortal too," observed grandmaster Pal Benko.

A thwarted brilliancy was the most exciting last round game at Lone Pine 1978. Grandmaster William Lombardy, out to avenge two previous losses to his nemesis Jack Peters, threw caution (and two pieces) to the wind. Peters hung on grimly and shored up the fortress of his beleaguered King.

Lombardy's first sacrifice was overly ambitious. Simply 15 B-Q2 maintains a comfortable advantage. Peters indicated he was ready to take a draw after 17 N-B6ch K-N2 18 N-R5ch (18 NxRch QxN only helps Black consolidate) K-R2 (if 18...K-N3 19 P-B4! KxN 20 P-B5), etc.

Lombardy's inspired second sacrifice at move 18 should have been good enough to draw, but he only had ten minutes remaining to make 27 moves to reach the time control. Peters spurned a draw by repetition with 28...R/1-K1 29 R-N7 and Lombardy immediately made his first and last mistake, missing 29 RxR! QxR 30 B-K2! BxP 31 R-R4 NxP 32 RxB regaining material with even chances.

That's life. Lombardy dropped out of sight to a tie for 17-30 while Peters rose to a tie for third.

More than half the field of 68 consisted of foreigners. Denmark's Bent Larsen won $12,000 for first and Russia's Lev Polugaievsky took home $7500. What can be done to protect local industry?

White: LOMBARDY Black: PETERS

Nimzo Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	24	R-N3	B-Q2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	25	P-R3	Q-R3
3	N-QB3	B-N5	26	Q-KB2	QR-K1
4	P-QR3	BxNch	27	R-N7	R-KB1
5	PxB	P-B4	28	R-N3	R-N4
6	P-K3	N-B3	29	B-K2?	RxR
7	B-Q3	P-Q3	30	QxR	NxP
8	N-K2	P-K4	31	R-R4	R-KN1
9	0-0	0-0	32	Q-B2	R-N3
10	P-K4	R-K1	33	K-R1	K-N2
11	P-Q5	N-K2	34	R-B4	Q-N4
12	B-N5	N-Q2	35	B-B1	P-N3
13	N-N3	N-B1	36	R-B3	Q-K4
14	N-R5	P-KR3	37	R-B4	QxBP
15	BxP?!	PxB	38	P-QR4	Q-K4
16	Q-Q2	K-R2	39	P-R5	PxP
17	P-B4	N-Q2	40	R-B3	P-R5
18	N-B6ch!	NxN	41	Q-K1	NxKP
19	PxP	N/2-N1	42	Q-R5	N-N6ch
20	PxN	R-K4	43	K-N1	Q-Q5
21	R-B4	P-KR4	44	K-R2	NxBch
22	QR-KB1	Q-B1	45	RxN	Q-K4ch
23	R/1-B3	K-R1		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 P-Q4! threatening Q-KR2. *Charles Sheppard, USA.*

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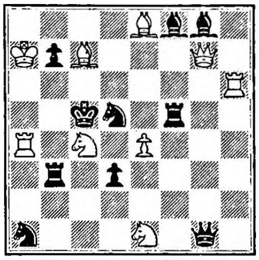

White mates in 2 moves

Innovation

Players seldom expect to find hidden treasure in ground that has been mined to exhaustion. They sift through gravel looking for small nuggets.

To find something new in the opening, we must be familiar with the past. While preparing for Chicago's Ed Formanek at the 8th Lone Pine Open I noticed he is fond of meeting the Sicilian with an offbeat but fashionable "safe" line that doesn't occupy much space in the opening manuals.

It was a good bet he would try it again since he had already demolished two grandmasters in previous rounds. Rumania's Florin Gheorghiu lost after *1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-K3 3 P-B3 P-Q4.* Argentina's Oscar Panno tried *3...N-KB3 4 P-K5 N-Q4 5 P-Q4 PxP 6 PxP P-Q3 7 N-QB3 N-QB3 8 PxP QxP 9 B-Q3 B-K2* with equal chances, although White won.

The books did not provide much help when I sought an improvement over Panno's defense. But it seemed that his 7th move was premature. Delaying the development of this Knight allows Black to utilize the open QB-file by *7...NxN! 8 PxN Q-B2!* hitting the shaky center pawns immediately. Black also has the option of posting his Knight on Q2, later transferring it to KB3 to defend his King.

White, under pressure, struggled to a draw. Afterwards Formanek said he was giving up the line, the ultimate tribute to my opening innovation.

However by a subtle difference in move order White can thwart my plan. Simply 7 B-QB4! or 7 B-Q3 instead of the inferior 7 N-B3 maintains the initiative. It's amazing how a small thing like this can make such a big difference.

Black could win a pawn by 14...BxN 15 QxB BxPch 16 K-R1 B-Q3 17 Q-N4 K-B1 giving White a lasting initiative. On the next move unsound was 15 BxPch? KxB 16 N-N5ch K-R1 17 Q-R5 N-B3 revealing the defensive power of this knight.

White: FORMANEK Black: EVANS

Sicilian Defense 1978

1	P-K4	P-QB4	25	B-R6	B-N2
2	N-KB3	P-K3	26	RxR	RxR
3	P-B3	N-KB3	27	BxB	QxB
4	P-K5	N-Q4	28	N-N4	P-KR4
5	P-Q4	PxP	29	N-B6ch	BxN
6	PxP	P-Q3	30	BxB	R-Q3
7	N-B3	NxN	31	B-R1	R-K3
8	PxN	Q-B2!	32	Q-Q2	RxRch
9	B-Q2	N-Q2!	33	QxR	N-K3
10	PxP	BxP	34	Q-K5	K-B1
11	B-Q3	P-QN3	35	Q-R8ch	K-K2
12	0-0	B-N2	36	Q-B6ch	K-K1
13	R-K1	R-QB1	37	Q-R8ch	K-Q2
14	P-B4	0-0	38	Q-B6	N-Q1
15	P-KR3	B-B5	39	Q-Q4ch	K-B1
16	B-N4	KR-Q1	40	Q-R8	Q-Q4
17	Q-K2	N-B1	41	B-B6	K-B2
18	QR-Q1	P-N3	42	BxNch	QxB
19	B-B3	B-QR3	43	Q-B3ch	K-N1
20	P-N3	B-R3	44	Q-K5ch	K-B1
21	N-K5	B-KN2	45	Q-K4	Q-B2
22	P-Q5	PxP	46	Q-KBch	K-N2
23	PxP	B-N2	47	Q-K4ch	Draw
24	B-N2	BxP			

SOLUTION: 1 N-R5! threatening R-B4. *William Beers, USA.*

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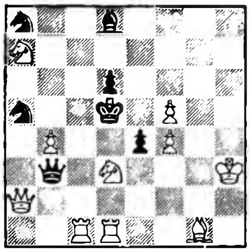

White mates in 2 moves

Brazil

Brazil conjures up images of lush, untamed jungle and piranha-infested rivers. It is the fifth largest nation, vaster than the continental United States.

Described by the guidebooks as "the fastest growing in the world," Sao Paulo is a concrete jungle of ten million people. The city fathers sponsor an annual chess tournament as part of their commitment to culture, a civic sentiment yet to be emulated by *Norteamericanos.*

To chess buffs Sao Paulo is best known as the spot where the colorful Miguel Najdorf set a simultaneous record after World War II in the hope that word he was alive somehow would reach his surviving relatives in Poland.

"I played 45 without sight of the board before 50,000 spectators," recalls the ebullient Najdorf who at 68 returned to the scene of his glory.

The 2nd Sao Paulo International pitted 8 grandmasters against 6 locals, and the visitors ungraciously stole the top prizes. Stalled at the halfway mark were Najdorf and this writer, while all six Brazilians were firmly entrenched in the cellar vowing to do better next year.

The victor was former world champion Vassily Smyslov with 5 wins and 8 draws. Trailing by a half point was the current Soviet champion Joseph Dorfman, also undefeated.

At 57 Smyslov's style is solid as ever, yet he has a tendency to wilt in the fifth hour. Here he made many "grandmaster draws" to conserve energy. In Russia this strategy is frowned on and he does worse when he must fight each and every game to a hard finish against a hungry new generation.

A good example of the old warrior's fatigue occurred in round 10. Smyslov held the initiative from the start yet got in a time scramble and was lucky his opponent missed 40...RxB! 41 RxB RxPch 42 KxR PxR with a win.

White: SMYSLOV Black: SEGAL

Alekhine Defense

1	P-K4	N-KB3	29	P-KR4	Q-R4
2	P-K5	N-Q4	30	Q-N2	KR-Q1
3	P-Q4	P-Q3	31	PxP	PxP
4	N-KB3	P-KN3	32	R-Q4	N-Q2
5	B-QB4	N-N3	33	R-QN4	P-N3
6	B-N3	P-Q4	34	R-K1	NxP
7	B-KB4	B-N2	35	R-QR4	QxP
8	Q-B1	P-KR3	36	RxPch	N-Q2
9	P-B3	N-R3	37	QxQ	RxQ
10	0-0	B-N6	38	B-K4	B-Q5
11	QN-Q2	P-QB4	39	R-Q1	P-K4
12	B-B2	Q-B2	40	B-B5?	K-K1?
13	P-KR3	BxN	41	RxN	RxR
14	NxB	P-K3	42	BxRch	K-K2
15	PxP	NxP	43	B-B5	K-B3
16	R-K1	N/4-Q2	44	B-Q3	P-N5
17	N-Q4	P-N4	45	B-R4ch	K-K3
18	N-N5	Q-B3	46	K-B1	P-B4
19	N-Q6ch	K-B1	47	P-B3	PxP
20	B-N3	N-B5	48	PxP	K-Q4
21	NxN	QxN	49	B-KB2	R-R6
22	Q-Q2	R-B1	50	BxB	PxB
23	B-N3	Q-B2	51	R-Q2	K-K4
24	Q-K3	Q-N3	52	K-B2	K-B5
25	Q-B1	N-B4	53	B-K2	K-K4
26	B-B2	P-Q5	54	B-N5	R-B6
27	R-Q1	PxP	55	P-R4	R-R6
28	PxP	K-K2	56	K-N3	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-B8! waiting. *Edgar Holladay, USA.*

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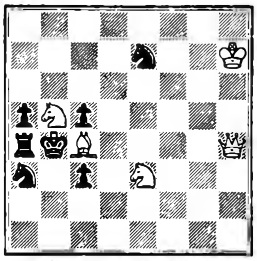

White mates in 2 moves

Friendly Rivals

In a move that reflects a growing corporate patronage of master chess here, Volvo of Washington D.C. put up $5,000 for a ten game match between current U.S. champion Lubomir Kavalek and Sweden's Ulf Anderssen, both active grandmasters. Although Anderssen was a guest at Kavalek's home, it hardly dimmed the ferocity of their struggle.

The Swede had previously demolished Denmark's Bent Larsen in a similar contest, an upset since Larsen is one of the world's most successful tournament players. But matches are more of a waiting game and it's not necessary always to force the issue. Constant probing and patient maneuvering are the order of the day. Above all, it is imperative never to lose with White.

Anderssen is known as a close-to-the-vest drawing master who likes to squeeze in long, drawn out endings. But the first six games were quickly drawn, averaging only 28 moves apiece.

Obviously Anderssen and Kavalek were evenly matched. But there usually comes a point where the chemistry between the opponents causes one to crack, and the final result is often out of line with their true playing strength.

Anderssen's crisis came in game 7 when Kavalek quickly whipped up a strong attack against his stodgy Caro-Kann Defense. Suddenly the games got longer as Anderssen tried to make up the deficit. He pressed his advantage hard in game 8, but Kavalek held the draw with Black after 56 moves.

In game 9 Anderssen overcame a bad opening only to toss away a draw later on. With the match already lost, he tried to salvage what he could in the final game. But once more he was outplayed and got crushed 6.5 to 3.5.

The first dozen moves are all book. Black should have eased the pressure by 12...Q-K2! 13 0-0-0 B-B4! 14 BxN BxB 15 BxQ BxQ 16 BxB RxN (Spassky vs. Barcza, 1960)

White: KAVALEK Black: ANDERSSEN

Caro Kann Defense

Match Game 7 1978

1	P-K4	P-QB3	17	N-B4	B-B2
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	18	B-B4	R-Q4
3	N-Q2	PxP	19	QR-K1	KR-Q1
4	NxP	N-KB3	20	BxR	PxB
5	NxNch	KPxN	21	R-K3	R-Q2
6	P-QB3	B-Q3	22	KR-K1	P-KN4
7	B-Q3	0-0	23	BxN	BxB
8	N-K2	R-K1	24	R-R1	P-KR3
9	Q-B2	P-KN3	25	N-N6	BxP?!
10	P-KR4	N-Q2	26	R-QB3	B-Q3
11	P-R5	N-B1	27	RxP	K-N2
12	B-KR6	Q-B2	28	N-B8	KxN
13	0-0-0	B-K3	29	R-R8ch	K-K2
14	P-QB4	QR-Q1?	30	Q-K2ch	B-K3
15	PxP	BPxP	31	R-R7ch	Resigns
16	P-B5!	B-K2			

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q4! waiting. *Otto Wurzburg, USA.*

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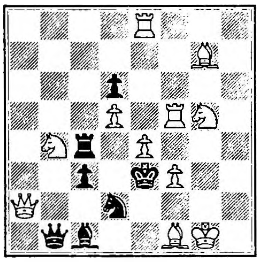

White mates in 2 moves

A King Is Dead

Morphy and Fischer retired at the peak of their powers. So did Carlos Torre, the best player Mexico ever produced, whose fame rests chiefly on a loss.

Torre died recently at the age of 74 and achieved his greatest and last success at Moscow 1925. In a powerhouse field of 21 he finished behind Bogoljubow, Lasker, Capablanca and Marshall, an astonishing performance for a newcomer.

His fall was as meteoric as his rise. A year later Torre suffered a nervous breakdown and was never heard from again. "He might have become world champion had his health held out," wrote Reuben Fine, who in 1934 arranged two exhibition games with Torre at Monterey, Mexico. "He was still very nervous and withdrawn... generally rather disinterested...no longer the old Torre," recalls Fine in his book *The World's Great Chess Games*.

Torre's masterpiece featured a Queen sacrifice against Emanuel Lasker, a game played on Torre's twenty-first birthday. Ironically Torre is best remembered for his fantastic loss against a total unknown at New Orleans that same year. White offered a Queen for six consecutive moves but it can never be captured, a combination unique in the annals.

White: ADAMS Black: TORRE
Philidor Defense 1925

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-KB3 P-Q3
3 P-Q4 PxP
4 QxP! N-QB3
5 B-QN5 B-Q2
6 BxN BxB
7 N-B3 N-B3
8 0-0 B-K2
9 N-Q5 BxN
10 PxB 0-0
11 B-N5 P-B3?
12 P-B4 PxP
13 PxP R-K1
14 KR-K1 P-QR4?
15 R-K2 R-QB1
16 QR-K1 Q-Q2
17 BxN! BxB
18 Q-KN4! Q-N4
19 Q-QB4! Q-Q2
20 Q-B7! Q-N4
21 P-QR4! QxRP
22 R-K4! Q-N4
23 QxNP! Resigns

Lasker played for a win. After 21...QxP 22 R-N1 Q-R4 23 N-B4 Q-R3 24 RxB QxR 25 NxP Q-N8ch 26 R-Q1 Q-N3 a draw is likely. Later he missed 23...PxB 24 NxP Q-N3 25 QxQ NxQ 26 NxB KR-N1 with good drawing chances.

White: TORRE Black: LASKER
Queen's Pawn Game 1925

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 N-KB3 P-K3
3 B-N5 P-B4
4 P-K3 PxP
5 PxP B-K2
6 QN-Q2 P-Q3
7 B-Q3 QN-Q2
8 P-B3 P-QN3
9 N-B4 B-N2
10 Q-K2 Q-B2
11 0-0 0-0
12 KR-K1 KR-K1
13 QR-Q1 N-B1
14 B-B1 N-Q4
15 N-N5 P-N4
16 N-R3 P-N5
17 PxP NxP
18 Q-R5 BxN
19 BxB NxB
20 RxN Q-R4
21 P-QN4 Q-KB4
22 R-KN3 P-KR3
23 N-B4 Q-Q4?
24 N-K3 Q-N4
25 B-B6! QxQ
26 RxPch K-R1
27 RxPch K-N1
28 R-N7ch K-R1
29 RxBch K-N1
30 R-N7ch K-R1
31 R-N5ch K-R2
32 RxQ K-N3
33 R-R3 KxB
34 RxPch K-N4
35 R-R3 KR-N1
36 R-N3ch K-B3
37 R-B3ch K-N3
38 P-QR3 P-R4
39 PxP RxP
40 N-B4 R-Q4
41 R-B4 N-Q2
42 RxPch K-N4
43 P-N3 Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 B-R6! threatening N-K6. *Alexander Kish, USA*

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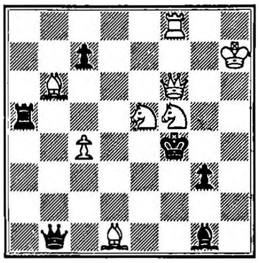

White mates in 2 moves

Only The Best

Most countries sponsor international tournaments primarily for the sporting interest, but also to provide local experts with a chance to achieve titles. The foreign contingent is invited on the basis of their contribution to the rating pool—the higher the better because it means the locals can earn a title with a lower score.

On rare occasions all the contestants are already grandmasters, a truer test of skill. The quality of chess is better, although perhaps less flashy, and draws are more frequent due to fewer mistakes.

Bugojno, Yugoslavia, featured 16 grandmasters in an astronomical "Category 14": the average rating was 2588 which exceeds any top-ranked U.S. grandmaster. Indeed the American representative Robert Byrne finished near the cellar while Svetozar Gligoric came in dead last.

Laurels went to world champion Anatoly Karpov and former titleholder Boris Spassky, who each scored 10 out of a possible 15 points. Holland's youthful Jan Timman was third with 9 points.

Out of 120 games there was a high percentage of decisive results (40.8%). Of these 49 wins, 30 were scored with White. Former world champion Mikhail Tal, once famous for his aggressiveness, posted the most draws (13) and tied for 4-5 with Luboyevic.

White: SPASSKY Black: LARSEN
Caro Kann Defense

1 P-K4 P-QB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 N-QB3 PxP
4 NxP B-B4
5 N-N3 B-N3
6 N-B3 N-Q2
7 B-Q3 Q-R4ch?!
8 B-Q2 Q-B2
9 BxB RPxB
10 Q-K2 P-K3
11 NK4 0-0-0
12 P-KN3 P-QB4
13 B-B4 Q-B3
14 0-0-0 P-B5
15 N-B3 N-R3
16 P-Q5 PxP
17 RxP B-B4
18 KR-Q1 P-B6
19 R-Q6! BxR
20 RxB Q-B4
21 R-Q8 Resigns

White: KARPOV Black: HORT
Caro Kann Defense

1 P-K4 PQB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 N-Q2 PxP
4 NxP N-Q2
5 N-KB3 N-KB3
6 NxNch NxN
7 NK5 B-B4?!
8 P-QB3 P-K3
9 P-KN4 B-N3
10 P-KR4 P-KR4
11 P-N5 N-Q4
12 NxB PxN
13 Q-B2 K-B2
14 R-R3 N-K2
15 B-QB4 N-B4
16 R-B3 Q-Q2
17 RxNch! PxR
18 QxPch K-K2
19 Q-K4 R-K1
20 B-B4 K-Q1
21 Q-K5 R-N1
22 0-0-0 P-KN3
23 R-K1 B-N2
24 Q-N8ch K-K2
25 RXPch Resigns

(If 25...QxR 26 Q-B7ch Q-Q2 27 B-Q6 mate)

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K7! threatening N-B6. *Gilbert Dodds, USA*

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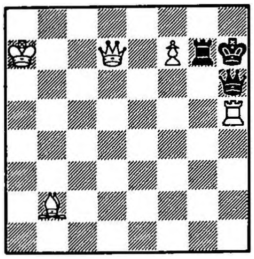

White mates in 2 moves

Turning Point

In the good old days Russians won everything in sight. Now they are no longer shoo-ins.

This state of affairs can be traced back to 1970 when ten Russian stars barely held their own against the rest of the world in a famous match in Belgrade. Two years later Fischer wrested the title, marking the first time in a quarter of a century that a Russian did not sit on the throne.

Consider the plight of two Soviet grandmasters, Polugaievsky and Kuzmin, who finished halfway in a field of 14 at the 8th Reykjavik International Tournament. To add insult to injury, an American won and his compatriot also outdistanced them.

The victor was Walter Browne with 9 points consisting of 7 wins, 4 draws and 2 losses. Trailing by a half point was England's Anthony Miles. A tie for third developed among Hort, Olafsson, Larsen and America's Bill Lombardy, who defeated both Browne and Miles.

To encourage fighting chess point money was awarded in addition to the prize fund. Each player received $50 per win, $15 per loss, and only $10 per draw. This novelty cut down the number of short draws and attracted hundreds of spectators each round.

Another experiment also heightened interest by minimizing adjourned games. Instead of one time control at the end of a 5-hour session at 40 moves, there were two: the first came after 3 hours at 30 moves, and the next after 5 hours at move 50. Chess will have greater spectator appeal if all games are finished in one session by speeding up play. This also prevents players from consulting with others or looking at endgame books during adjournments.

Noteworthy was the ease with which Browne disposed of a leading contender. Hort should have tried the more active 11...N-B3 12 P-N5 N-K2. Or later 16...P-QN4 with the idea of N-N3 followed by N-B5.

White: BROWNE Black: HORT
Queen's Gambit Declined

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 N-QB3 N-KB3
4 B-N5 B-K2
5 N-B3 0-0
6 P-K3 P-KR3
7 B-R4 P-QN3
8 R-B1 B-N2
9 BxN BxB
10 PxP PxP
11 P-QN4 P-B3
12 B-K2 Q-Q3
13 Q-N3 N-Q2
14 0-0 P-QR4
15 P-QR3 KR-K1
16 KR-Q1 B-K2
17 R-N1 B-KB1
18 N-K1! R-R2
19 N-Q3 KR-R1
20 B-B3 PxP
21 PxP R-R6
22 Q-N2 N-B3
23 P-N5 P-N4
24 PxP BxP
25 N-K5 N-K5?
26 BxN PxB
27 N-B4 Q-B3
28 NxR RxN
29 QR-QB1 R-R3
30 Q-K2 B-N2
31 NxP Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-Q5! waiting. *Edgar Holladay, USA*

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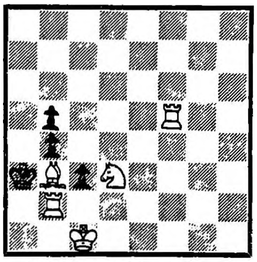

White mates in 3 moves

1978 USA Championship

26th USA Championship got off to a flying start after a threatened boycott of the top players who demanded that the prize be increased from $15,000 to $25,000. This is the first time that masters ever united and represents the first major victory of the newly formed Professional Chess Association.

Lubomir Kavalek, 35, captured the title with 7 wins, 6 draws, and a loss to his runner-up James Tarjan, 26. Kavalek came to America shortly after the USSR invaded his native Czechoslovakia in 1968. He was a co-titleholder in 1973 and a member of the U.S. world champion olympic team in 1976.

Lately Kavalek had been in a slump. However he recovered from a disastrous next-to-last finish at the 40th Hoogoven tournament in Holland with a match victory (3 wins, 7 draws) over Sweden's Ulf Andersson, sponsored by Volvo in their Washington D.C. showroom.

Both Kavalek and Tarjan along with the winner of a playoff match between Mednis and Shamkovich, will advance to the Interzonal, the next stage of the World Championship qualifying cycle. Unfortunately defending champ Walter Browne is ineligible because he withdrew the first day in a dispute over bad lighting.

Final Standings

1 Kavalek 10
2 Tarjan 9
3 Mednis 8
4 Shamkovich 8
5 Byrne 7.5
6 Lein 7.5
7 Weinstein 7.5
8 Rogoff 7
Benko 6.5
Lombardy 6.5
Soltis 6
Zuckerman 6
Christiansen 5.5
Commons 5
Regan 5

White: REGAN Black: KAVALEK
Sicilian Defense

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 N-KB3 P-Q3
3 B-N5ch B-Q2
4 P-QR4 N-QB3
5 P-Q3 P-KN3
6 QN-Q2 B-N2
7 N-B4 N-B3
8 0-0 0-0
9 R-K1 N-K1
10 B-Q2 P-K4
11 BxN PxB
12 P-QN4 PxP
13 BxP B-K3
14 Q-Q2 P-KR3
15 QR-N1 P-QB4
16 B-R3 B-Q2
17 P-R5 B-B1
18 KNxP? PxN
19 BxP Q-B2
20 BxR BxB
21 N-K3 N-B3
22 N-Q5 NxN
23 PxN B-KB4
24 R-N3 P-R4
25 KR-N1 P-K5
26 R-N7 Q-K4
27 PxP BxP
28 R-Q1 B-Q3
29 P-N3 Q-B4
30 Q-B3 R-QB1
31 Q-K3 RxP
32 R-Q4 B-B4
33 R-N8ch K-R2
White Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 R-B3! PxRch (If 1...P-B7 2 RxP KxB 3 N-B5) 2 K-N1 KxB 3 NxP. *J. Stevens, England*

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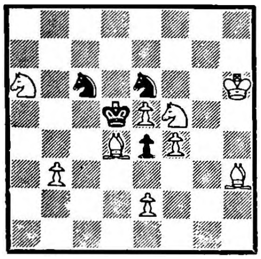

White mates in 2 moves

Swallow The Leader

The 26th USA Championship at Ambassador College in Pasadena was marred by a bad incident at the outset. Defending champ Walter Browne, who won the event three times straight, walked out in a protest over bad lighting. Shades of Fischer!

Browne expected fluorescent fixtures which cast light without harsh shadows instead of the chandeliers and spotlights which illuminated the playing area of the Fine Arts Building.

On the morning of the first round electricians made adjustments as Browne kibitzed. Isaac Kashdan, the chief referee, assured him that everything would be worked out to his satisfaction.

Kashdan chafed at placating a temperamental star, yet he allowed Browne to move his table into an aisle and agreed to reserve that spot for Browne. When Browne arrived for his game a couple of hours later Kashdan had a change of mind.

"What did you do, moving my table?" spluttered Browne, too upset to speak coherently. Kashdan explained that it was blocking the aisle and he had to move it back. "This is impossible. I can't play under these conditions," protested Browne. Kashdan shrugged. "You don't care about me!" raged Browne as he stormed off the stage.

Browne's clock was started against Larry Christiansen and an hour later Browne duly forfeited, as specified in the rules. His opponent was not anxious to accept the point and agreed to play the game on a free day, although he felt that some penalty should be imposed.

Browne agreed to give up a half hour on his clock if the matter was resolved in his favor by an appeals committee composed of three fellow competitors. They went along with Browne on the position of the table but, incredibly, refused to reverse the forfeit. In effect their decision forced Browne out even though it cost him his only chance to qualify for the next world championship.

Browne was disappointed that his colleagues did not support him, especially since they are all engaged in a bitter struggle with the U.S. Chess Federation precisely over the issue of players' rights and playing conditions.

Browne told me over the phone: "Kashdan has a history of doing stupid things. This is bad for me, bad for chess, bad for everbody. Many of the other players are envious of me and this was their way of showing it. They're happy I'm out. It gives them all a better chance to win a paper title."

SOLUTION: 1 B-N4! waiting. *Martin Lubell, USA.*

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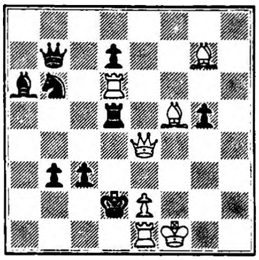

White mates in 2 moves

Was It Sound?

Sacrifices are the most appealing part of the game, but just because they work doesn't mean they're sound. The opportunity for a successful sacrifice doesn't arise that often.

Some players look to enliven the game by giving up material at the drop of a hat; others are loathe to part with a pawn unless assured of compensation down the road. But sacrifices are often based on judgment and can't always be calculated to the end. Some are fraught with hazard.

Najdorf explained: "When I play chess I hardly ever calculate the play in detail. I rely very much on an intuitive sense which tells me the right moves to look for."

Grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich, a Russian emigre who settled in New York, is a brave tactician who is willing to take risks that other masters shun, and more often than not his speculations pay off against topnotch opponents. This game from the 1978 U.S. Championship is typical of his style. Rather than retreat his Knight he boldly plunges ahead with 13 N-K6!? It is not clear why Benko rejected 14...K-K2 15 PxP KxP 16 B-R3ch K-K2. In the defense Benko chose he never untangled his forces and white obtained two dangerous passed pawns.

The next game from Lone Pine 1978 also features a similar sacrifice 17...N-K6 by Rumanian grandmaster Florin Gheorghiu, who is not known for tossing pieces into the fray willy nilly. But this time it is totally unsound as White hastens to demonstrate.

White: SHAMKOVICH Black: BENKO
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	18	P-N6	N-B3?
2	N-KB3	P-K3	19	QxP!	Q-B3
3	P-Q4	PxP	20	RxP	QxR
4	NxP	N-KB3	21	B-B5	QR-Q1
5	N-QB3	P-Q3	22	B-R3	B-QB1
6	P-KN4	P-QR3	23	BxQch	RxB
7	P-N5	KN-Q2	24	Q-N5	P-K4
8	B-K3	P-N4	25	QxPch	B-K3
9	P-QR3	N-N3	26	BxB	RxB
10	R-KN1	N/1-Q2	27	Q-B5ch	K-K1
11	P-B4	B-N2	28	Q-B6	R-K2
12	P-B5	P-K4	29	R-Q1	N/B-Q2
13	N-K6	PxN	30	N-Q5	NxN
14	Q-R5ch	P-N3	31	QxN	B-K4
15	PxNP	K-K2	32	Q-B6	K-Q1
16	PxP	B-N2	33	R-Q5	R-B1
17	0-0-0	Q-K1	34	Q-R8ch	Resigns

White: FORMANEK Black: GHEORGHIU
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	12	N-R3	N-R4
2	N-KB3	P-K3	13	P-R5	N-K2
3	P-B3	P-Q4	14	B-K4	N-Q4
4	P-K5	P-Q5	15	N-B2	N-N6
5	B-Q3	N-QB3	16	R-N1	Q-Q2
6	0-0	KN-K2	17	P-B4	N-K6?
7	R-K1	N-N3	18	BxB	P-Q6
8	P-KN3	P-QR3	19	QxN	PxN
9	P-QR4	P-N3	20	R-R1!	NxB
10	P-R4	Q-B2	21	BxR	Resigns
11	Q-K2	B-N2			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-N2! threatening QxP. *Alex Kish, USA.*

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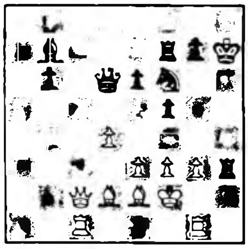

Black to play and win

Dutch Treats

Holland seems to specialize in strong international tournaments, often back to back. Chess has been popular there ever since Dr. Max Euwe upset Alexander Alekhine for the world title in 1935.

Jan Timman is the best local player since Euwe, confirmed when he topped a field of 14 at the 18th annual IBM series in Amsterdam. The last time a Dutchman succeeded on home ground was Jan Donner in 1965.

Representatives from ten nations competed. The last place showing of Walter Browne was incredible. He won 1, drew 5, lost 7! Probably he was still troubled by the lighting dispute that caused him to withdraw from the U.S. Championship in Pasadena where he was favored to retain his title for the fourth consecutive year.

A month later, undaunted, Walter returned to Holland for an even stronger 12-grandmaster event at Tilburg. Lajos Portisch of Hungary was the victor, closely followed by Jan Timman who was the only undefeated entrant.

This time Browne made an even score: 3 wins, 3 losses, 5 draws. But he played some spectacularly brilliant games to tie with such stars as Vlastimil Hort and Boris Spassky.

Browne's Rook sacrifice against England's Anthony Miles should make the anthologies.

Miles' sharp 4th move launched early complications. More prudent was 4...N-QB3 5 N-KB3 N-N5 6 NxBch.

Browne's 9th added fuel to his attack. He points out that 9 PxN/Qch KxQ 10 Q-N4 BxR 11 B-N5 Q-K1 favors Black. Later he suggests 12...P-K4 13 N-N6ch K-B2 14 PxP R-K1 15 P-B4 P-Q3 16 N-B3 PxP 17 0-0-0 as unclear, with White probably on top.

White: BROWNE Black: MILES
English Defense

1	P-QB4	P-QN3	15	N-Q2	P-K4
2	P-Q4	P-K3	16	0-0-0	NxP
3	P-K4	B-N2	17	RxB	N-K3
4	B-Q3	P-KB4!?	18	P-B4!	P-Q3
5	PxP	BxP	19	N-K4	NxB
6	Q-R5ch	P-N3	20	QxN	B-R3
7	PxNP	B-N2	21	Q-R4	B-N2
8	PxPch	K-B1	22	PxP	PxP
9	N-K2!	BxR	23	R-B1	K-Q2
10	B-N5!	N-KB3	24	N/4xNch	BxN
11	Q-R4	N-B3	25	NxBch	K-B1
12	N-B4	K-B2?	26	B-K4	P-B3
13	B-N6ch	K-K2	27	Q-R3ch	K-N2
14	N-R5	Q-KB1	28	BxPch	Resign

SOLUTION: 1...N-K5ch! 2 PxN PxPch 3 K-K1 QxPch! 4 RxQ R-R8ch 5 B-B1 R/8xBch 6 K-K2 R/2-B7 mate. *Portisch-Hubner, Bugojno 1978.*

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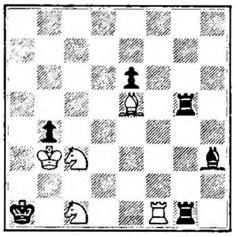

White mates in 2 moves

Talent To Burn

Soviet supremacy has always rested on more than those long winters. Lenin was an avid player and the state actively promoted chess after the 1917 Revolution, nurtured young talent and subsidized stars. They regard chess as one of their crowning achievements, a triumph of Socialist culture.

But the rest of the world is catching up and Russia no longer wins international events routinely. At the World Junior Championship in Mexico, for example, they placed an unheard-of-second behind England.

Former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik, a white-haired patriarch, hinted in an AP interview that Soviet dominance may be nearing a close. He said that their large base of players was eroding because other fields are luring youngsters away from chess. He also suggested that training was getting shoddier now that older theorists are fading.

"We no longer have the special benefits we used to be able to offer young players," he lamented.

Although the gap may be narrowing, Russia should remain the dominant chess power until at least the end of this century. Russia boasts around 65 grandmasters as opposed to 12 in America. We believe in benign neglect and talented youngsters one day must choose between chess or earning a living.

Russia still has an enormous reserve. The rest of the world might be able to put up a fight on 10 or 20 boards, but not on 50 or 100 boards.

Soviet control was again demonstrated at Graz, Austria. Sergei Dolmatov of the USSR captured the World Junior Title while his compatriot Artur Yusupov, the defending champion, was runner up in a field of 47. The American representative Yasser Seirawan finished far behind in tenth.

White: RISTICH Black: DOLMATOV
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	15	N-B4	0-0
2	N-KB3	P-K3	16	Q-Q3	P-K5!
3	P-Q4	PxP	17	Q-Q2	P-QN4
4	NxP	N-KB3	18	N-K5	B-N2
5	N-QB3	N-B3	19	N-B6	BxN
6	B-KB4	P-Q3	20	PxB	Q-N3
7	B-N3	B-K2	21	Q-Q7	QR-Q1!
8	N/4-N5	P-K4	22	Q-R3	QxP
9	N-Q5	NxN	23	P-B3	Q-Q4
10	PxN	N-N1	24	Q-K3	B-N4
11	P-KB4	P-QR3	25	Q-K2	B-Q7ch
12	N-R3	N-Q2	26	K-B2	Q-QB4ch
13	PxP	NxP	27	K-N3	R-Q6ch
14	BxN?	PxB		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 K-B2! threatening 2 N-N3. *Otto Wurzburg, USA.*

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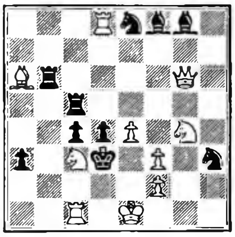

White mates in 2 moves

England Gaining

The 1976 Olympiad in Israel was considered weak due to a political boycott by the Iron Curtain nations. England was never noted as a chess power and it was something of a fluke when they finished third behind the USA and Holland.

Since then the British have been gaining steadily, and they now boast nearly half a dozen grandmasters. A short while ago they had none. For this England can thank David Slater (the financier who doubled the Fischer-Spassky purse) for substantial incentives to the players who made this breakthrough.

Young talent Is also encouraged by corporate sponsorship. Lloyds of London holds an annual Masters' event. Cutty Sark sponsors a Grand Prix chess circuit, similar to the one being introduced in America by Church Fried Chicken.

All these efforts paid off because for the first time in history England won a major title in Mexico: The World Youth Team Championship. A quartet of Mestel, Speelman, Taulbaut and Goodman edged out Russia's defending champs by a point and trounced them 3-1 in their individual match. Cuba was third and the USA fourth in a field of 18

In 1977 the first four were the same, but the order was different. Russia won, followed by Cuba, England, and the USA.

To sharpen their skills all members of the British squad journeyed all the way to Lone Pine earlier in 1978. None fared particularly well, although Speelman handed the victor his only defeat in the firstround. Denmark's Bent Larsen missed 19...P-N3 sealing the Queen side and permitted an ugly pin instead after 19...KR-QB1? 20 B-N4! Larsen resigned in view of 36...BxR 37 PxB RxP 38 P-R5.

White: SPEELMAN Black: LARSEN
Old Indian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB 3	19	BPxN	KR-QB1?
2	P-QB4	P-K4	20	B-N4!	R-B1
3	N-KB3	P-Q3	21	Q-B1	N-B4
4	P-Q4	B-N5	22	BxN	PxB
5	B-K2	N-Q2	23	P-N6	Q-Q1
6	N-B3	B-K2	24	N-B4	BxP
7	0-0	KN-B3	25	RxB	P-B4
8	R-N1	0-0	26	BxP	RxB
9	R-K1	R-K1	27	P-Q6	B-B3
10	B-K3	B-R4	28	Q-Q1	Q-Q2
11	N-Q2	B-N3	29	Q-N4	R-Q1
12	P-Q5	P-QR3	30	R-N6	Q-B1
13	P-QN4	P-KR4	31	RxRP	R-B8
14	P-QR4	P-R5	32	QxQ	RxQ
15	P-R3	Q-B2	33	RxR	PxR
16	R-N3	P-R4	34	R-R7	R-K1
17	P-N5	PxQP	35	RxP	K-R2
18	NxP	NxN	36	R-K7	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-R4! threatening R-B3. *G. Mott-Smith, USA*

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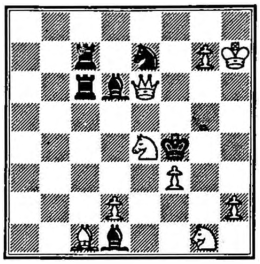

White mates in 2 moves

Big Guns Go West

68 of the world's top players including 23 grandmasters converged on a tiny California town to vie for a $36,000 prize fund donated by chess patron Louis Statham. A Brazilian master even caught a cab from Los Angeles for $200 to arrive in time for this 8th annual Lone Pine Open.

The field was staggering and surpassed all records. Present were most members of the Icelandic, Dutch, USA and English olympic teams as well as former world champion Tigran Petrosian.

Russia's Lev Polugaievsky and Denmark's Bent Larsen battled for the lead. Larsen lost his first game and put on a spurt of 7.5 out of his remaining 8 to win $12,000. Although Polugaievsky was undefeated, he was held to 4 draws and went home with $7500 for second.

Anatoly Lein, Jack Peters and Lajos Portisch tied for third. Next with 6 points were Evans, Petrosian, Ree, Rogoff and Zaltsman. Only a handful of Americans finished in the money, yet several like 18-year-old Yasser Seirawan of Seattle earned titles.

In the very first round Seirawan upset Holland's Jan Timman with a weird defense popularized by world champion Karpov. His retreat on move 6 averts 6...N-K2 7 N-K2! BxBch 8 QxB B-R3 10 N-B4 with strong Kingside pressure. In round 7 I tried a sharper approach and black succumbed after he missed the cautious 16...P-QR3.

White: TIMMAN Black: SEIRAWAN
French Defense

1	P-K4	P-K3	24	QR-K1	K-B2
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	25	K-K2	KR-KN1
3	N-QB3	B-N5	26	K-Q1	N-B4
4	P-K5	Q-Q2	27	R-N1	N-N3
5	B-Q2	P-QN3	28	P-N3	P-R5
6	N-B3	B-B1	29	N/3xP	PxP
7	B-K2	B-R3	30	PxP	NxNP
8	0-0	N-K2	31	RxN	RxR
9	BxB	NxB	32	NxR	BxN
10	Q-K2	N-QN1	33	P-B5	PxP
11	N-Q1	P-QB4	34	NxBP	P-Q6
12	PxP	PxP	35	B-B3	R-R6
13	P-B4	P-Q5	36	K-Q2	RxP
14	N-K1	P-KR4	37	R-QR1	B-N5
15	N-Q3	N-B4	38	R-R7ch	K-N3
16	P-B4	Q-N2	39	N-K7ch	K-N4
17	N-B2	N-Q2	40	BxB	NxPch
18	Q-K4	QxQ	41	K-K1	RxB
19	NxQ	P-R4	42	R-Q7	R-N5ch
20	P-KN3	B-K2	43	K-B2	R-N7ch
21	K-B2	N-R3	44	K-N1	P-Q7
22	P-KR3	P-B4		White Resigns	
23	PxPep	PxP			

White: EVANS Black: SEIRAWAN
French Defense

1	P-K4	P-K3	20	QN-Q4	NxN
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	21	NxN	Q-Q2
3	N-QB3	B-N5	22	R-R5	BxP
4	P-K5	Q-Q2	23	RxP	NxP
5	B-Q2	P-QN3	24	R-R1!	BxP
6	N-B3	B-B1	25	BxB	RxB
7	P-QR4!	B-R3	26	R/1-N1	R-B5
8	BxB	NxB	27	RxN	0-0
9	0-0	P-QB4	28	Q-K3	KR-B1
10	P-R5	P-QN4	29	P-R3	P-R3
11	PxP	BxP	30	R/I-R	R/1-B2
12	Q-K2	R-N1	31	N-B3	R-B6
13	N-R2	R-B1	32	Q-Q4	R/6-B5
14	P-B3	N-N1	33	Q-N2	R-N2
15	P-QN4	B-B1	34	RxP	RxQ
16	N-B1	R-B5?	35	RxQ	R/5-B7
17	P-R6!	N-K2	36	R-R8ch	K-R2
18	N-N3	KN-B3	37	RxP	K-N3
19	KR-B1	Q-B2		Black Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 N-N3! threatening Q-K3. *Alex Kish, USA*

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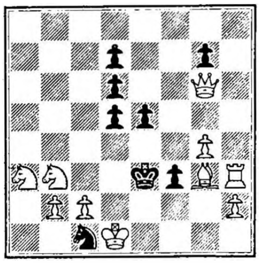

White mates in 2 moves

Sixth World Open

At a symposium on Chess and the Humanities, sponsored by the University of Nebraska, one of the papers dealt with the prospects for popular acceptance of chess in America. Troy Armstrong suggested that chess suffers from being "elite and serious," two values that cut against the American grain and are foreign to our notion of recreation.

Despite this image problem, weekend tournaments are attracting record turnouts. A case in point was the 6th World Open in Philadelphia whose $40,000 prize fund lured 1063 entries.

No less than 8 players posted 7.5 out of a possible 10 points in the top section, which featured 6 grandmasters. Peter Biyiasis (Canada) was first on tiebreak, followed in order by Florin Gheorghiu (Rumania), Bernard Zuckerman (New York), Heikki Westerinen (Finland), Yasser Seirawan (Seattle), Javier Sanz (Spain), Inguar Asmundsson (Iceland) and Jean Hebert (Montreal).

As is customary nowadays, each person competes in his own category. Even newcomers have a chance to pick up a prize. For information on next year's event contact the Continental Chess Association, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY. 10553.

Top rated grandmaster Anatoly Lein (2553) was upset in an early round by Robert Burns (2205). Lein missed the defensive try 20...P-B4, overlooking the Queen sacrifice 21 QxN! which cannot be accepted in view of 21..PxN 22 N-B6ch K-N2 23 N-Q7ch followed by NxQ with decisive material.

Two moves later Lein was hoping for 23 Q-B6? BxPch! 24 KxB RxPch 25 K-R1 Q-B3ch followed by Q-N7 mate, turning the tables. But the simple 23 PxR squelched any counterplay.

White: BURNS Black: LEIN
Sicilian Defense 1978

1	P-K4	P-QB4			
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	19	BxKP	Q-N3
3	P-Q4	PxP	20	N-K4	KR-Q1?
4	NxP	N-KB3	21	QxN!	BxN
5	N-QB3	N-B3	22	Q-N5	RxB
6	B-K3	P-K3	23	PxR	P-B3
7	B-K2	B-K2	24	BxP	B-Q4
8	0-0	0-0	25	B-B3	P-N5
9	P-B4	P-QR3	26	PxP	BxP
10	Q-K1	NxN	27	P-B5	BxB
11	BxN	P-QN4	28	PxB	KPxP
12	P-QR3	B-N2	29	RxP	B-N2
13	Q-N3	R-K1	30	QR-KB1	Q-B3
14	B-Q3	QR-B1	31	R-B6	QxBP
15	K-R1	B-B1	32	Q-R6	Q-N5
16	QR-Q1	P-N3	33	R-B7	BxPch
17	P-K5	N-R4	34	KxB	Q-Q7ch
18	Q-R3	PxP	35	QxQ	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q4! waiting. If 1...PxN 2 Q-K8. If 1...KxN 2 B-B2 *Alexander Kish, USA*

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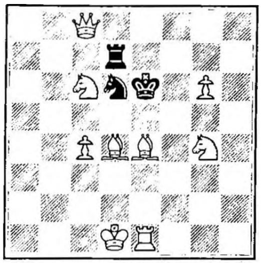

White mates in 2 moves

Roots

It has been said that except for foot-racing and wife-beating, chess is the oldest known sport.

Chess probably originated in India around 1500 years ago. Dice were used to determine which piece was to move, but it was discovered the element of skill in deciding this was itself a challenge and dice disappeared.

Other changes occurred when the game crossed from Persia to Europe. The Queen, originally male with circumscribed power, changed sex and became all-powerful. In the 13th century the board was checkered and the pieces became replicas of the royal court.

Only recently has the game caught on in the Orient. Japan first sent a team to the biennial Olympiad in 1970 and China competed for the first time in 1978, in a respectable tie for 18th among 65 nations. India also enters from time to time, but the birthplace of chess has never produced a great player.

Perhaps all this will change. At the end of 1978 India sponsored its first international tournament.

In a field of 13 Soviet grandmaster Evgeny Vasiukov posted 10-2. A half point behind was Eugenio Torre of the Phillippines, who once beat world champion Karpov. In third with 9 was Anatoly Lein, a Soviet grandmaster who emigrated to Israel and the USA.

Black's original sin was neglecting the safety of his King. 7...N-B3 was better than wasting time moving the same piece twice.

It was risky to accept the Knight sacrifice on move 10. If 10...PxN 11 PxP B-K2 (or 11...B-Q2 12 KR-K1ch B-K2 13 BxN PxB 14 QxP R-KN1 15 QxP K-B1 16 Q-R6ch with 3 pawns for the piece plus a strong attack) 12 PxB PxP.

Black might try 13...P-QN4 14 Q-N3 B-K2 15 P-QR4 R-QN1 instead of moving his King. Finally he also loses after the plausible 26...Q-R3 27 Q-N8ch R-B1 28 QxPch K-K1 29 Q-K6ch K-Q1 30 Q-N6ch K-Q2 31 P-KR4!

White: VASIUKOV
Black: MESKERINAS
Sicilian Defense

1	P-K4	P-QB4	15	N-B4	Q-B5
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	16	Q-R5ch	R-B2
3	B-N5ch	N-Q2	17	N-K3	P-B4
4	0-0	P-QR3	18	QR-Q1	P-KN3
5	BxNch	BxB	19	R-Q3	P-R4
6	P-Q4	PxP	20	R-N3	K-B1
7	QxP	B-B3	21	R-N4	P-K5
8	N-B3	N-B3	22	Q-N6	P-R5
9	B-N5	P-K3	23	Q-R7	B-N2
10	N-Q5	BxN	24	N-B4	K-Q1
11	PxB	P-K4	25	P-KN3	PxP
12	BxN	QxB	26	BPxP	RxN?
13	Q-R4ch	K-Q1	27	Q-N8ch	K-K2
14	N-Q2	R-B1	28	RxQ	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 B-QB5! waiting. If 1...NxQ 2 B-Q3. If 1...NxB 2 N-Q4. *Alain White, USA*

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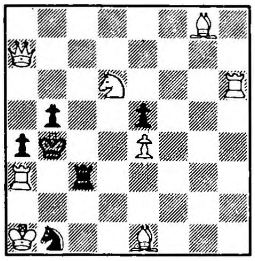

White mates in 2 moves

Homework

Marshall waited years before springing his famous gambit on Capablanca in 1918. The startled Cuban refuted it on the spot.

After *1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-N5 P-QR3 4 B-R4 N-B3 5 0-0 B-K2 6 R-K1 P-QN4 7 B-N3 0-0 8 P-B3 P-Q4!? 9 PxP NxP 10 NxP NxN 11 RxN* pundits have not yet decided if Black's attack is worth a pawn.

Paul Keres observed: "In our time almost every master makes a thorough study of opening schemes that are popular and often used in modern tournaments. These variations are often prolonged deep into the middle game, with almost every possibility already analyzed at home. This way players have little to create over the board, they just repeat home analysis...It would be a pity if, in modern tournments, the game of chess actually began with the middle game!"

Players like Portisch and Fischer were notorious for studying chess up to 8 hours a day. World champion Karpov confesses to 3. It is often hard to tell whether inspiration or perspiration is at work over the board.

Karpov writes: "I enjoy many of the aspects of preparation. There are generally no tournaments in which one can experiment. I used to rely on certain specific variations, but theory progressed and it was no longer so simple to employ my favorite systems."

At Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, Ewfim Geller of the USSR took first with 11-4, aided by an opening idea he discovered while training with Karpov in 1974. He admits that move 20 was the end of his prepared variation.

More prudent was 14 Q-B2 as in R. Byrne-Geller, USSR 1976. Black could also win by 24...B-N5! 25 PxB Q-R8! In the game if 25 NPxP (or 25 KPxP Q-N3ch 26 Q-K3 N-Q6ch 27 K-K2 B-B8ch!) Q-KN3 is decisive.

White: SPIRIDINOV **Black: GELLER**
Catalan Opening **1978**

1	N-KB3	N-KB3
2	P-B4	P-K3
3	P-KN3	P-Q4
4	B-N2	B-K2
5	0-0	0-0
6	P-Q4	PxP
7	N-K5	N-B3!
8	BxN	PxB
9	NxQBP	Q-K1
10	NxBch	QxN
11	Q-R4	P-K4!
12	PxP	QxP
13	QxBP	B-K3
14	Q-R6?	B-R6
15	R-K1	Q-Q4
16	P-B3	N-N5!
17	N-B3	Q-B4ch
18	P-K3	N-K4
19	Q-K2	QR-Q1
20	R-Q1	P-R3
21	B-Q2	P-B4
22	B-K1	Q-B3
23	RxR	RxR
24	K-B2	P-B5
25	B-Q2	NxP
26	R-Q1	N-Q5
	White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K7! threatening N-B4 (or N-N7). *Martin Lubell.*

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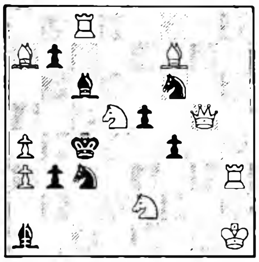

White mates in 2 moves

Viva Maya

During the Karpov-Korchnoi match the press ignored another world championship between two Russian women. The crown changed hands as Maya Chiburanidze at 17 became the youngest titleholder in history.

She defeated Nona Gaprindashvili who has held this title 16 years, ever since 1962 when her challenger was still in diapers. Maya gained an early lead and held it all way.

After three straight draws the turning point came when Maya won two in a row, which provided her final two-point margin of victory (8.5 to 6.5) in 15 games.

In 4 Nona should have tried 23 QxP N-B4 24 Q-R3! (not 24 R-K3 NxQP 25 R/3xN RxR 26 QxPch 27 R-B3 RxN) grimly holding the extra pawn.

Nona's major error in game 5 was advancing pawns on her weakened Kingside. Safer was 16...N-N1 instead of P-R4. Maya could have improved with 29 B-R4 and Nona later missed drawing chances by 31...QxP! 32 NxR Q-K7 regaining the piece.

White: NONA **Black: MAYA**
Reti Opening **Game 4**

1	N-KB3	N-KB3
2	P-KN3	P-Q4
3	P-B4	P-B3
4	B-N2	PxP
5	P-QR4	P-KN3
6	N-R3	Q-Q4
7	0-0	N-R3
8	N-K1	Q-KR4
9	NxP	B-R6
10	N-B3	BxB
11	KxB	B-N2
12	P-Q3	0-0
13	P-KR3	Q-Q4
14	B-Q2	KR-Q1
15	Q-B2	QR-B1
16	B-B3	P-B4
17	QR-Q1	P-R3
18	Q-N3	P-N3
19	P-K4	Q-K3
20	N-R4	N-QN5
21	BxN	PxB
22	KR-K1	N-Q2
23	Q-B2?	N-B4
24	P-N3	P-R3
25	N-B3	P-QN4
26	PxP	PxP
27	N-K3	N-R5
28	Q-R2	N-B6
29	Q-R5	NxR
30	RxN	QxNP
31	QxP/5	R-B6
32	Q-N7	R/6xP
33	RxR	RxR
34	N-Q5?	RxN/6
	White Resigns	

White: MAYA **Black: NONA**
Pirc Defense **Game5**

1	P-K4	P-Q3
2	P-Q4	N-KB3
3	N-QB3	P-KN3
4	N-B3	B-N2
5	B-K2	P-B3
6	P-QR4	P-QR4
7	0-0	0-0
8	P-R3	N-R3
9	R-K1	Q-B2
10	B-KN5	P-R3
11	B-K3	K-R2
12	Q-Q2	N-QN5
13	QR-Q1	B-Q2
14	N-R2	P-QN4
15	B-B3	PxP
16	N-N4	P-R4
17	NxNch	PxN
18	B-B4	KR-K1
19	NxP	P-N4?
20	B-N3	P-N5
21	PxP	PxP
22	B-K2	P-KB4
23	PxP	BxBP
24	P-QB3	N-Q4
25	B-Q3	BxB
26	QxBch	K-N1
27	Q-B5	N-B3
28	Q-B4	Q-N2
29	QxQP	N-K5
30	RxN	RxR
31	N-B5	Q-K2?
32	NxR	QxN
33	R-R1	P-R6
34	P-N3	B-B1
35	Q-B4	Q-N3
36	PxP	RxP
37	RxR	Q-N8ch
38	K-R2	Q-R2ch
39	B-R4	QxBch
40	K-N1	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B5! threatening Q-Q3. L. Loschinsky.

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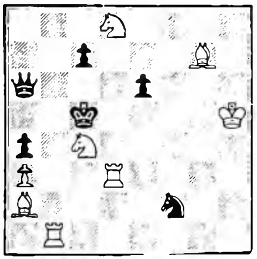

White mates in 2 moves

Olympic Upsets

The chief organizer of the 23rd Olympiad in Buenos Aires was abducted by terrorists who wanted the games suspended, and Red China entered a team for the first time in history. But the biggest surprise was the failure of Russia to regain a world title they previously won whenever they competed, 12 times in all from 1952 through 1974.

Despite an early lead the highly favored Soviet ensemble lost to West Germany while Hungary surged ahead to achieve their first victory since 1928 with 37 out of a possible 56 points. Their performers were Lajos Portisch 10-4, Zoltan Ribli 9-4, Gyula Sax 8-4, and Istvan Csom 6-4.

Each team had six members, of whom four compete in each match. The Soviets boasted 2 ex-world champions, headed by Boris Spassky, Tigran Petrosian

Russia trailed by a point with 36 while the USA defending champs finished third when Korchnoi handed U.S. champion Lubomir Kavalek his only loss at first board. Korchnoi played 11 games in a row once he arrived, winning 7 and drawing 4 for an overall total of 9-2 with Switzerland.

The American star was James Tarjan who earned a gold medal with 9 wins, a loss and a draw. Other individual results were Kavalek 7-4, Walter Browne 4.5-4.5. Anatoly Lein 6-4, Robert Byrne 4-4, and William Lombardy 4-3.

The Women's Olympiad was a different story. The Soviet Union completely dominated and all four players won medals for best score on their boards. The American women finished 14 in a field of 32 nations.

White: MILES **Black: SPASSKY**
England **USSR**
Queen's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3
2	N-KB3	P-QN3
3	P-B4	P-K3
4	B-B4	B-N2
5	P-K3	B-K2
6	P-KR3	0-0
7	N-B3	P-Q4
8	PxP	PxP
9	B-Q3	P-B4
10	0-0	N-B3
11	N-K5	P-QR3
12	Q-B3	R-K1
13	QR-Q1	PxP
14	NxN	BxN
15	PxP	P-QN4
16	P-R3	N-K5
17	B-N1	Q-N3
18	KR-K1	NxN
19	QxN	P-N5
20	Q-KN3	PxP
21	PxP	B-R6
22	R-QB1	Q-N7?
23	BxPch	KxB
24	RxB	RxR
25	Q-R4ch	K-N1
26	QxR	QxQP
27	B-K5	Q-N3
28	Q-N5	Q-R3
29	QxQ	PxQ
30	R-B3	K-B1
31	R-B5	R-Q1
32	B-B6	R-Q3
33	R-B8ch	B-K1
34	B-Q4	R-K3
35	R-Q8	K-N1
36	RxP	R-K8ch
37	K-R2	R-Q8
38	R-Q8	K-R2
39	P-N4	R-Q6
40	P-B4	P-QR4
41	P-B5	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q6! waiting. *Godfrey Heathcote.*

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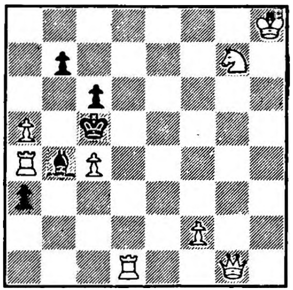

White mates in 2 moves

Coming Out

The chess fraternity is united by a common bond and it's always a letdown when tournaments end. Players go their separate way, often never to see each other

Every two years the Olympiad renews this bond and brings many nations together. Afterwards local organizers hastily assemble international events to save travel expenses and take advantage of the presence of so many foreign grandmasters.

At Clarine, in the wake of the 23rd Olympiad at Buenos Aires, Swedens Ulf Anderson topped a field of 14 with 9 points comprising 5 wins, 8 draws. Trailing by a half point were Argentina's Oscar Panno plus Soviet stars Rafael Vaganian and Vassily Smyslov. America's Walter Browne and Romania's Florin Gheorghiu at 8

The debut of Chi-Ching-Hsuan was closely watched since it gives an indication of the state of the art in China. He scored only 5 points: 6 draws, 5 losses, but 2 wins against grandmasters Vaganian and Quinteros.

Some 20 years ago, while still on friendly footing, Soviet chessmasters toured China. The Chinese seemed to lose interest when told it would take at least a generation to develop their own grandmasters. But for the first time in history China entered a team in the 1978 Olympiad.

It remains to be seen whether China will give chess the same priority as Cuba and other emerging powers. To defeat the USSR at chess is a symbolic overthrow of its culture, and a goal devoutly to be wished.

"China? There lies a sleeping giant. Let him sleep, for when he wakes he will move the world" (Napoleon).

Black sacrificed a pawn on move 16 to break White's grip.

18 . NxP was good enough, but Quinteros wanted more. His fatal final error was 32 R-Q7? instead of 32 RxRch.

White: QUINTEROS
Black: CHIN-HSUAN
Catalan Opening **Clarine 1978**

1	P-QB4	N-KB3
2	N-QB3	P-K3
3	N-B3	P-B4
4	P-KN3	N-B3
5	B-N2	B-K2
6	0-0	0-0
7	P-Q4	PxP
8	NxP	Q-R4
9	N-B2	P-QR3
10	B-Q2	Q-B2
11	P-K4	P-Q3
12	P-N3	R-N1
13	P-QR4	P-QN3
14	P-B4	R-K1
15	R-N1	B-N2
16	P-KN4	P-Q4?!
17	KPxP	PxP
18	P-N5	P-Q5
19	PxN	PxN
20	BxP	BxP
21	BxB	PxB
22	Q-N4ch	K-R1
23	Q-R4	R-K3
24	R-B3	P-B4
25	R-R3	P-R3
26	R-K1	R-N3
27	R-N3	R/1-N1
28	R-Q1	N-K2
29	BxB	QxB
30	K-B2	Q-K5
31	N-K3	R-K3
32	R-Q7?	R-N5!
33	Q-R5	RxR
34	PxR	QxNch
35	K-N2	Q-K5ch
36	K-R2	Q-K8
37	RxN	RxR
38	QxPch	K-N1
39	Q-N5ch	K-B1
40	Q-R6ch	K-K1
	White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K1! threatening QxB. If 1...BxQ 2 N-K6. *Eric Hassberg, USA.*

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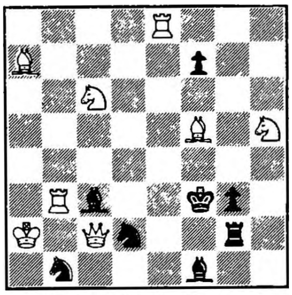

White mates in 2 moves

A Tie In Tiflis

No national championship can compare with the star-studded USSR where even famous grandmasters are eliminated in the prelims. The 46th annual event in Tiflis featured another strong 18-man field: the top 9 are seeded next year, 6 are relegated to the semi-finals, and the last 3 have to start from scratch.

Former world champion Mikhail Tal, 43, tied for the title with Vitaly Tsheshkovsky, 35, whose best previous result was a tie for fourth in 1968. Each posted 11-6 a point ahead of Lev Polugaievsky.

Tal won 5 and drew 12 without a loss, taking the undisputed lead after round 8. In the last round he was held to a draw by 15-year-old Gary Kasparov, the only junior in the field, who acquitted himself with an even score. Tsheshkovsky came from behind with victories against Kasparov and defending champ Josef Dorfman.

It was close all the way down the list with rarely more than a half point separating the pack. This is usually the sign of a well-balanced field with few "fish" for the leaders to feed on.

Tal, playing in his 18th championship, displayed some flashes of his old self, but he rarely gets the chance for brilliancies anymore. His success now rests on solid positional chess.

All the same Tal was lucky in round 5 against Adrian Mikhailishin, a 25-year-old grandmaster making his debut. Tal fought back from an inferior position and even gave up a piece, but his game continued to deteriorate. Only the clock saved him. In the midst of a wild time scramble Black committed an incredible blunder and his King fell in agony. He missed a win by 32...PxP! (32...R-Q7? 33 Q-R4ch K-Q1 34 P-K7ch K-B2 35 B-B4ch! draws) 33 RxB Q-KN5, etc.

Black could improve with 22...BxB 23 RxB B-B4. White could also have done better with 24 BxB RxB 25 N-B2.

White: TAL Black: MIKHAILISHIN
Slav Defense

1	N-KB3	P-Q4	18	Q-R4	P-N5
2	P-B4	P-K3	19	N-Q1	Q-N4
3	P-Q4	N-KB3	20	P-B4	Q-Q4
4	N-B3	P-B3	21	B-B3	QxPch
5	B-N5	PxP	22	K-R1	N-B4
6	P-K4	P-N4	23	Q-R7	R-KB1
7	P-QR4	B-N5	24	P-B5	BxB
8	PxP	PxP	25	RxB	N-N6
9	P-K5	P-KR3	26	RxN	PxR
10	B-R4	P-N4	27	N-K3	Q-K5
11	NxP	PxN	28	Q-R5	B-B4
12	BxNP	QN-Q2	29	PxP	BxN
13	Q-B3	R-QN1	30	R-K1	R-N4
14	PxN	B-N2	31	Q-Q1	R-Q4
15	Q-N3	R-N1	32	Q-R1	RxB??
16	B-K2	Q-N3	33	Q-R4ch	K-Q1
17	0-0	B-Q3	34	Q-Q7 mate	

SOLUTION: 1 B-R3! threatening Q-B5. *Eric Hassberg, USA.*

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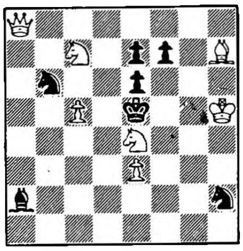

White mates in 2 moves

Still On Top

Even though Russia finished second behind Hungary at the 23rd Olympiad, it is still the strongest chess power in the world and few nations could offer much resistance in a team match. Some might be able to put up a fight on the top boards but would get clobbered down the line.

At New York in 1954 and again at Moscow in 1955 the USSR beat the USA by lopsided scores. Our only consolation was that other teams usually did much worse.

Almost every year since 1956 Russia has played friendly team matches with Yugoslavia, its nearest rival in chess strength and depth. The exact format has varied—sometimes each member faced everyone on the opposite team, once the players had to be under 30—but Russia won all 21 in the series, often by a large margin.

In 1979 the format consisted of 7 men, 1 junior, and 2 women against their counterparts in 4 games apiece. Out of 40 games the USSR won 25-15.

This is not so bad as it looks. Eliminating the women on the bottom two boards where Russia made a clean sweep of 8 games would have reduced their victory to 17-15.

In a similar match—Russia vs. World at Belgrade 1970—the Soviets won by a bare point. Unfortunately they never consented to a return match, possibly because it was too close for comfort on only ten boards.

What would happen today in a ten game match consisting of 40 games between the USSR and the USA? Nobody seems to have the imagination or desire to arrange such a contest, but my guess is Russia would win 22-18.

Tal's bold Knight sacrifice on move 15 game him a strong attack. Velimirovich missed his best chance to defend with 25...P-B5!

White: TAL Black: Velimirovich
English Opening 1979

1	P-QB4	P-QB4	16	P-B3	N/2xP
2	P-QN3	N-QB3	17	PxP	NxN
3	B-N2	P-K4	18	BxN	QxP
4	P-N3	P-Q3	19	Q-R5ch	K-K3
5	B-N2	B-K3	20	Q-R3ch	K-Q3
6	N-QB3	Q-Q2	21	P-QN4!	K-B2
7	N-B3	B-R6	22	QR-B1	R-B1
8	BxB	QxB	23	R-B5!	Q-N5
9	N-Q5	Q-Q2	24	B-K5ch	K-Q2
10	P-K3	QN-K2	25	Q-B1	Q-K5?
11	N-B3	N-KB3	26	R-QB4	Q-B3
12	0-0	P-K5	27	Q-R3	Q-K3
13	N-KN5	P-Q4	28	BxN	PxB
14	PxP	Q-B4	29	R-K4!	QxP
15	NxBP!	KxN	30	RxQBPch Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 N-B6! waiting. *R. Birnbaum, USA.*

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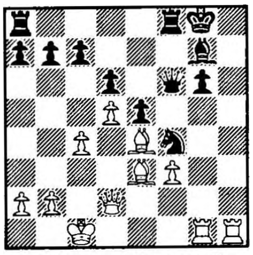

White to play and win

Xmas Tradition

The Christmas chess congress that began at Hastings 1895 is as much an English tradition as plum sauce or Yorkshire pudding. Nearly every great player competed there at some point.

The 54th tournament in the series was won by Sweden's Ulf Andersson with 9.5 points in a field of 15. Not once did he slip into an inferior position as solid positional play netted him 5 wins and 9 draws.

Four players trailed by a point: Evgeny Vasiukov and Alexander Kochiev, both of the USSR, along with Istvan Csom (Hungary) and Jonathan Speelman (England).

Next in line at 8 points were Jonathan Mestal (England) and two American grandmasters Anatoly Lein and Larry Christiansen, who at 23 produced an attractive booklet about the tourney that marks his debut as author and publisher.

Hastings 1978/9 Complete Grandmaster Results is a labor of love that presents current games in a format a few steps beyond the typical mimeograhed bulletin. Christiansen briefly reviews each of the 105 games and annotates 15.

An index contains the usual crosstables plus a breakdown of each game by opening which reveals that the two most popular defenses were the Sicilian (24) and the King's Indian (12).

(This 78 page paperback in algebraic notation with 26 diagrams can be ordered for $5.50 from Larry Christiansen, 3829 Marigold Lane, Modesto, Ca. 95350.)

The notes are scant and make for easy reading. In this game both players and the annotator missed 35 P-QR4! P-N5 (not 35...NxRP? 36 BxN 37 R-R2 traps the Queen) 36 RxP RxR 37 QxR.

White: CSOM Black: MESTEL
Sicilian Defense (by transposition)

1	P-QB4	P-KN3	25	B-N4	NxNP
2	N-QB3	B-N2	26	R-N1	N-B4
3	P-KN3	N-KB3	27	Q-Q2	P-K4
4	B-N2	0-0	28	N-B1	Q-R2
5	P-K4	P-B4	29	B-KB3	Q-R3
6	KN-K2	N-B3	30	B-Q1	P-R4
7	P-Q3	P-Q3	31	R/2-N2	K-R2
8	0-0	N-K1	32	Q-K2	B-R3
9	B-K3	N-Q5	33	B-Q2	BxB
10	N-Q5	P-K3	34	QxB	P-QN4
11	QN-B3	R-N1	35	PxP?	RxP
12	Q-Q2	Q-R4	36	R-N4	R/1-QN1
13	QR-B1	P-QR3	37	RxR	RxR
14	KR-Q1	B-Q2	38	R-R1	R-R4
15	P-N3	N-B2	39	Q-N4	B-R5
16	B-N5	KR-B1	40	B-K2	R-N4
17	NxN	PxN	41	Q-Q2	Q-N2
18	N-K2	Q-R6	42	Q-N5	K-N2
19	R-B2	P-QR4	43	K-N2	R-N7
20	Q-K1	N-R3	44	Q-Q8	NxKP!
21	B-QB1	Q-B4	45	P-B3	N-B6
22	P-QR3	Q-B2	46	K-B2	NxB
23	B-Q2	N-B4		White Resigns	
24	BxP	P-N3			

SOLUTION: 1 RxP! NxR 2 B-N5! QxP *(also hopeless is 2...Q-B2 3 Q-R2 B-R1 4 BxN QxB 5 QxBch K-B2 6 R-R7ch K-K1 7 R-K7ch)* 3 BxQ RxB 4 Q-R2 R/1-KB1 5 Q-R7ch K-B2 6 R-R6 N-B5 7 R-B6ch K-K1 8 QxB Black Resigns. (Kavalek-Martinovic, Sarajevo 1968)

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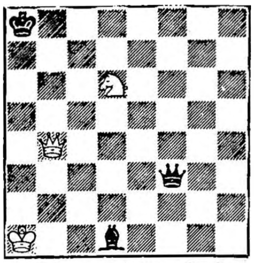

White to play and win

9th Lone Pine

Chess is on its way to becoming a major sport if prizes keep going up. Patron Louis Statham's $45,000 lured some high powered talent to a small town located midway between Los Angeles and Reno. Despite tougher entrance standards his 9th Lone Pine Open drew a record field of 73 including 27 grandmasters, the largest such gathering except for the biennial Chess Olympiad.

The favorite was Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet defector awarded the Chess Oscar as player of the year in 1978. He took an early lead after 4 rounds but consecutive losses to Vladimir Liberzon of Israel, another ex-Russian, and William Lombardy of the USA killed his hopes.

Four grandmasters tied for first with 6.5 out of a possible 9 points: Liberzon, Florin Gheorghiu (Romania), Svetozar Gligoric (Yugoslavia) and Vlastimil Hort (Czech).

Six players were bunched in the next group at 6-3 including last year's winner Bent Larsen of Denmark. The best American showing was Lombardy, undefeated with 3 wins and 6 draws.

Korchnoi trailed by a half point to tie with 11 others for a minor prize. To protest his presence, Russia boycotted the event.

This new Soviet boycott could place another serious strain on FIDE, the world chess body. Somehow chess always seems to reflect the tensions in the real world.

White: KORCHNOI Black: LOMBARDY
Dutch Defense

1	P-QB4	P-KB4	29	BxPch	N-K3
2	P-Q4	N-KB3	30	B-N4	N-N2
3	N-QB3	P-KN3	31	P-B5	P-KR4
4	P-B3	P-Q3	32	PxN	B-N3ch
5	P-K4	B-N2	33	K-B3	PxB
6	P-K5	PxP	34	PxP	NxP
7	PxP	QxQch	35	N-B4	NxN
8	KxQ	N-R4	36	BxN	B-K5
9	P-B4	B-K3	37	K-Q4	BxBP
10	N-B3	N-QB3	38	P-K6	B-B6
11	K-B2	0-0-0	39	P-N5	B-N5
12	B-K3	P-KR3	40	K-Q5	B-R4
13	P-QR3	P-KN4	41	K-K4	B-N3ch
14	P-KN3	B-B2	42	K-Q5	K-N2
15	B-K2	P-K3	43	K-K5	P-B4
16	P-QN4	PxP	44	PxP	K-B3
17	PxP	B-B1	45	B-Q2	B-R2
18	KR-KN1	B-K2	46	B-K3	B-Q1
19	P-B5	P-R3	47	B-Q2	B-KN3
20	B-B4	KR-N1	48	B-K3	P-R4
21	N-K2	R-N5	49	B-Q2	KxP
22	P-R3	RxR	50	P-K7	BxP
23	RxR	R-N1	51	K-K6	B-Q3
24	RxRch	BxR	52	BxP	K-B3
25	N/3-Q4	N-Q1	53	K-B6	B-K5
26	P-B6	P-N4	54	P-N6	KBxP
27	B-Q3	B-B2	55	K-B7	P-N5
28	NxBP?	PxN		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R5ch K-N1 2 Q-N6ch K-R1 3 N-N5! Q-N2 4 Q-Q8ch Q-N1 5 Q-Q5ch Q-N2 6 Q-R2ch B-R5 *(if 6...K-N1 7 Q-N8ch Q-B1 8 Q-N3ch! K-R1 9 Q-R3ch K-N1 10 Q-R7 mate; or 9...K-N2 10 N-Q6ch wins the Queen)* 7 QxBch K-N1 8 Q-B4ch K-R1 9 Q-B8ch Q-N1 10 Q-B3ch Q-N2 11 Q-R3ch K-N1 12 Q-B8ch Q-B1 13 Q-B4ch K-R1 14 Q-R4ch K-N1 15 Q-R7 mate. *(Composed by Gunst.)*

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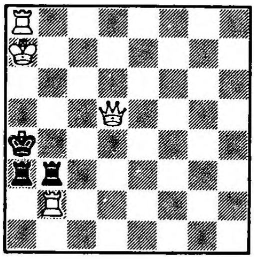

White mates in 2 moves

Charmed Circle

Joel Benjamin and Bobby Fischer both became rated masters at the age of 13. Only Joel was two months younger when he entered that charmed circle in 1977.

In 1978 Joel achieved another goal by winning the Manhattan Club Championship. "It was like bringing one of my fantasies to life," he said.

Joel is slight, almost frail, and likes all sports. Like Fischer, he is also from Brooklyn.

In an interview Joel described his practical approach to the game: "I do have a very safe style and I don't really get a chance to play that many brilliant games. I just win them. I like to grind my opponents down.

"If I can get a draw with grandmasters, that's fine. If they're masters just like I am, I guess I can go for the win because you've got to beat them sometime. You can't become a grandmaster by drawing with masters.

"Of course I'd like to be world champion, but I'm not going to throw everthing else aside to be that because its not easy and there really isn't too much money in it. I'm just going to see just how far I can get."

Early in 1979 Joel entered his strongest tournament ever, ending 59 in a field of 73 at the 9th Lone Pine Open. In the very first round Joel was paired with the oldest contestant, 67-year-old Sammy Reshevsky. Their game was an exciting, titanic struggle.

Joel is improving rapidly. A few months later he took another leap forward by topping a field of 155, including 21 masters, at the 13th annual Continental Open in New York City.

White: RESHEVSKY Black: BENJAMIN
King's Indian Defense

1	P-QB4	N-KB3	37	P-B5	R-Q8
2	N-QB3	P-KN3	38	PxP	RxB
3	P-K4	P-Q3	39	PxR	RxP
4	P-Q4	B-N2	40	R-K2	P-R4
5	B-K2	0-0	41	P-R3	KxP
6	N-B3	P-K4	42	B-K7	BxB
7	B-K3	Q-K2	43	RxB	PxP
8	PxP	PxP	44	PxP	K-B3
9	N-Q5	NxN	45	R-K4	K-B4
10	BPxN	R-Q1	46	R-B4ch	K-N3
11	0-0	P-QB3	47	K-N2	R-Q7ch
12	B-QB4	P-QN4	48	K-B3	R-Q6ch
13	B-N3	B-N2	49	K-B2	R-Q7ch
14	N-N5	P-QB4	50	K-K3	R-KN7
15	P-Q6	RxP	51	K-B3	R-Q7
16	BxPch	K-R1	52	P-N4	PxPch
17	Q-B3	R-KB3	53	RxPch	K-B3
18	Q-R3	P-KR3	54	K-K4	R-Q8
19	QR-Q1	N-B3	55	R-N5	R-KR8
20	R-Q7	B-QB1	56	R-R5	K-N3
21	RxQ	BxQ	57	RxP	RxPch
22	R-B7	R-QB1	58	K-Q5	K-B3
23	RxN	QRxR	59	R-N8	R-R8
24	B-Q5	B-Q2	60	P-N5	R-Q8ch
25	N-B7ch	K-R2	61	K-B6	R-B8ch
26	NxKP	R-QB2	62	K-N6	K-K3
27	NxB	RxN	63	R-KR8	K-Q3
28	BxBP	R-R3	64	K-N7	R-QN8
29	P-QN4	R-R6	65	P-N6	R-N7
30	P-R4	P-R4	66	R-R6ch	K-Q2
31	R-Q1	K-R1	67	R-R1	R-Q7
32	R-Q2	R-QB6	68	R-QB1	R-Q6
33	P-B4	R-B8ch	69	K-N8	R-Q7
34	K-R2	B-B3	70	P-N7	R-QN7
35	P-N3	K-N2	71	R-QR1	Resigns
36	R-KB2	P-R3			

SOLUTION: Q-N7! threatening K-N8. If 1...RxQch 2 KxQ. *T. Licausi, USA.*

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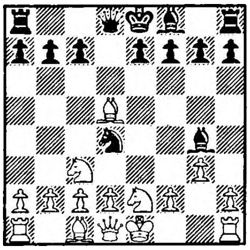

Black to play and win

Brazil Nyet

If Viktor Korchnoi is invited, no Russians will come. That's the message being driven home to organizers of international events.

Brazil apparently chose to ignore this boycott at the 3rd annual tournament sponsored by the city of Sao Paulo. In 1978 two Russians, Smyslov and Dorfman, won the top two prizes. No Soviet stars came in 1979.

As a result Korchnoi and Yugoslavia's Lubomir Luboyevic outdistanced the field of 14. Both were undefeated with scores of 10-3 comprising 7 wins and 6 draws.

The closest competitors were two full points behind at 8: Sweden's Ulf Andersson, Romania's Florin Gheorghiu and Anatoly Lein of the USA. Six Brazilians were bunched in the cellar behind the visiting grandmasters, but they are determined to try again next year.

In the last round Korchnoi was held to a draw by Gheorghiu while Luboyevic caught him by beating Robert Byrne, chess columnist for the *New York Times*.

The critical game between the leaders took place as early as round 4. Korchnoi resorted to his solid French Defense while Luboyevic countered with his favorite King's Indian Reversed formation. A classic battle developed with both sides attacking on opposite wings.

Korchnoi could have saved time with 8...P-QN4 immediately and had trouble finding counterplay. He managed to repluse the attack against his King, however, planning to meet 26 N-N4 by P-B4!

Korchnoi missed his best chance with 45...Q-B5! 46 Q-N1 R-QB8 47 R-Q1 RxR 48 QxR QxR. Analysts claimed he still could have won by 47...Q-B5 but not after 48 RxPch K-N1 49 R-KB5!

Black's last try was 49...R/8-B7 50 RxRch KxR but again 51 R-B5ch holds everything.

White: LUBOYEVIC Black: KORCHNOI
French Defense Brazil 1979

1	P-K4	P-K3	26	N/5-B3	N-R4
2	P-Q3	P-Q4	27	Q-N4	N-B5
3	N-Q2	P-QB4	28	B-B1	R-B3
4	KN-B3	N-QB3	29	B-Q3	N-Q7
5	P-KN3	N-B3	30	BxB	RxB
6	B-N2	B-K2	31	NxN	PxN
7	0-0	0-0	32	KR-Q1	R-R5
8	R-K1	P-QN3	33	Q-B4	P-B3
9	P-K5	N-Q2	34	PxP	NxP
10	N-B1	B-R3	35	P-B3	N-K5
11	P-KR4	R-B1	36	Q-N4	P-KR4
12	N/1-R2	P-QN4	37	Q-R3	N-B6
13	B-N5	P-N5	38	RxP	RxQP!
14	Q-Q2	P-B5	39	Q-N2	R-QB5
15	P-Q4	P-B6	40	R-K1	Q-K2
16	PxP	PxP	41	R-Q3	QxQRP
17	Q-B4	N-N5	42	RxKP	Q-B4ch
18	KR-QB1	B-K7	43	K-R1	N-K5!
19	P-QR3	N-QB3	44	PxN	RxBP
20	R-K1	B-R3	45	RxP	R-QB8ch
21	Q-N4	K-R1	46	N-B	R/8xNch
22	Q-R5	Q-K1	47	K-R2	Q-K6
23	BxB	NxB	48	RxPch	K-N1
24	N-N5	P-R3	49	R-K8!	RxR
25	B-R3	N-QB3	50	QxR	Draw

SOLUTION: 1...QxB! 2 P-B3 (or 2 NxQ N-B6ch 3 K-B1 B-R6 mate) QxBP 3 R-B1 Q-N7 White Resigns. *(Gibbs-Schmid, Lugano Olympiad 1968)*

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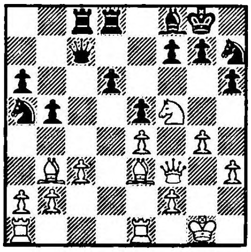

White to play and win

Montreal

Montreal miraculously raised $110,000 for an international tourney that didn't contain a single Canadian player. Apart from the purse for the last two world title matches, this was the largest prize fund in the history of the game.

Ten of the world's best stars competed in a strong double round robin, a true test of skill that lasted over a month. Each faced the other twice—once as white, once as black.

The final result again confirmed the supremacy of world champion Anatoly Karpov whose score of 12 out of 18 was equalled only by former titleholder Mikhail Tal. They divided $43,000.

Hungary's Lajos Portisch, after leading for the first 7 rounds, took third prize of $15,000 with 10.5 points. Yugoslavia's Lubomir Luboyevic was a surprise fourth with an even score of 9-9.

The other six all had minus scores, some for the first time in their long careers. Boris Spassky tied at 8.5 points with Holland's Jan Timman. Spassky, representing Russia although he now resides in France, lost all 4 games against his compatriots Karpov and Tal.

Next in a tie at 8-10 were West Germany's Robert Huebner, Czech Vlastimil Hort, and U.S. champion Lubomir Kavalek who made a comeback in the second half. Out of his first 9 games Kavalek drew 3 and lost 6. Then he posted 6.5 out of his last 9, the best performance in the stretch.

In last place at 5.5 points was Denmark's Bent Larsen. He redeemed himself somewhat with a victory over Karpov.

Only two top players were missing. Bobby Fischer declined an invitation. Viktor Korchnoi, who defected in 1976, is the victim of a Soviet boycott.

White: KARPOV Black: LARSEN
Center Counter Defense

1	P-K4	P-Q4	29	N-B3	R-KB2
2	PxP	QxP	30	Q-Q2	PxP
3	N-QB3	Q-QR4	31	NxP	R-B4
4	P-Q4	N-KB3	32	R-R3	N-N3
5	B-Q2	B-N5	33	N-B3	R/1-B1
6	B-K2	BxB	34	KN-K5	NxN
7	QNxB	Q-N3	35	RxN	R-B6
8	N-KB3	QN-Q2	36	R-R17	BxP!
9	0-0	P-K3	37	Q-K2	BxB
10	P-B4	B-X2	38	PxB	Q-Q2
11	P-QN4	0-0	39	QxR	RxQ
12	P-QR4	P-B3	40	KxR	NxP!
13	Q-B2	Q-B2	41	R-Q1	QxP
14	KR-K1	P-QN3	42	R-K4	Q-Q4
15	P-R5	KR-N1	43	N-B2	Q-R4ch
16	P-R6	P-QN4	44	K-N2	N-Q4
17	P-B5	N-Q4	45	RxP	P-R3
18	N-B1	R-K1	46	R-Q3	K-R2
19	N-Q3	QR-Q1	47	R-KB3	P-N5
20	P-N3	B-B3	48	P-N4	Q-N4
21	R-K4	N-B1	49	K-N3	Q-B8
22	P-R4	R-Q2	50	N-R3	Q-B5
23	K-N2	R/1-Q1	51	P-N5	P-R4
24	P-N4	R-K1	52	R-K8	P-R5ch
25	P-N5	B-Q1	53	K-N2	P-N6
26	KN-K5	R/2-K2	54	R-QN8	Q-K7ch
27	B-B4	Q-B1	55	N-B2	N-K6ch
28	B-N3	P-B3		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: B-N6! QxB 2 NxPch K-R1 (if 2...PxN 3 QxPch K-R1 4 Q-N8 mate) 3 NxPch K-N1 4 NxKPch NxB 5 Q-B7ch K-R1 6 N-N6 mate. *(Kinnmark-Oliveira, Havana Olympiad 1966)*

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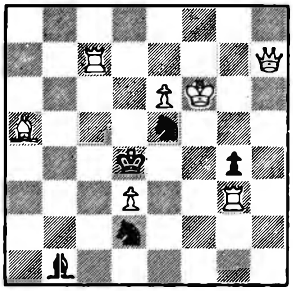

White mates in 2 moves

Masters' Open

When you get to the top in chess, there is often no place to go. Major annual events in America are few and far between.

The most important is the U.S. Championship, by invitation only and limited to 14, which also serves as a qualifier for the world title elimination series. The other event restricted to top players is Lone Pine which attracts about 70 of the world's finest. Louis Statham donates a prize fund of $50,000, but it's open only to players rated above 2400—less than 40 out of an estimated 40 million American chessplayers.

There are slightly more than 200 Americans ranked between 2200 and 2400, which constitutes the master category. Most of them don't get much of a chance to compete against higher-rated opponents, nor are they eligible for international invitations.

To fill this gap the PCA advocated a quality event open to anyone rated above 2200. The call was heeded by Richard Fauber, chess editor of the Sacramento Bee, who donated $5300 in prizes for the first Masters' Open in California. It is hoped that this small beginning will grow into a prestigious yearly event.

Walter Browne, the highest rated entrant and sole grandmaster, took first prize with 4 wins and 3 draws. Four players were bunched in second with scores of 5-2: Leonid Stalyarov, Paul Cornelius, Jay Whitehead and Vincent McCambridge. Others with plus scores were David Strauss and Victor Pupols, followed by Yasser Seirawan, Lawrence Kaufman and Paul Whitehead. From this group may well emerge the future stars of American chess.

Strauss got into trouble early when he failed to play 7...PxP.

But 11...NxNP would have been refuted by 12 B-Q2. For better or worse 16...0-0 was essential to bring his King to safety out of the perilous center.

White: BROWNE Black: STRAUSS
Gruenfeld Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	14	P-B7	Q-Q2
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	15	BxB	QxB
3	N-QB3	P-Q4	16	R-B1	R-QB1
4	N-B3	B-N2	17	Q-R4ch	Q-Q2
5	B-N5	PxP	18	QxQch	KxQ
6	P-K4	P-B4	19	KR-Q1	NxKP
7	BxP	Q-R4?	20	NxP	K-K1
8	P-K5	N-N5	21	P-B4	P-KR3
9	0-0	PxP	22	B-R4	P-KN4
10	N-Q5	N-QB3	23	N-B5	R-KN1
11	P-N4	Q-Q1	24	PxN	PxB
12	P-N5	B-K3	25	R-Q8ch	RxR
13	PxN	BxN	26	P-B8/Q	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B5! threatening QxN. *Eric Hassberg, USA*

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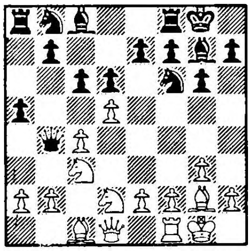

White to play and win

Munich Dropouts

The show must go on. It's quite unusual for masters to withdraw once events are underway.

Munich was an exception. Planned as one of the year's major international tournaments, with a field of 16 including 11 grandmasters, it was plagued from the start.

Soon after arriving U.S. champion Lubomir Kavalek took ill and was replaced by Iceland's Fridrik Olafsson, newly elected FIDE president who had come only for the opening ceremonies. Then after five rounds world champion Karpov, with a fine score of 2 wins and 3 draws, left to attend his father's funeral. Hungary's Andras Adorian took ill and also withdrew after 2 losses and 3 draws.

Under international rules their scores were cancelled because they failed to complete half the schedule. This helped Russia's Yuri Balashov, who had beaten Adorian and lost to Karpov, to become the only undefeated player with 4 wins and 9 draws in the reduced field of 14. He tied for first at 8.5 points out of a possible 13 with Boris Spassky, West Germany's Robert Huebner, and Sweden's Ulf Andersson who has had a recent string of successes.

Icelandic grandmaster Gudmundur Sigurjonsson defended fairly well to neutralize Spassky's opening initiative. His undoing started with 18...N-QR4 which was well-motivated to increase the pressure on White's center pawns, but he left this Knight on the rim too long.

Spassky was forced to simplify but ingeniously kept his waning attack alive with 23 B-R3! inviting BxB?? 24 N-B6ch with a family fork. Yet Sigurjonsson managed to hold his own.

Instead of 26...R-B6 which yielded control of the open QB-file, Black should have tried to dislodge White's Knight from its dominating post by 26...N-B3, for if 27 NxN RxN 28 P-Q5 R-B6! 29 Q-K5 B-B3! 30 QxB QxR holds.

Black, failing to sense the danger, missed his last chance to defend with 28...B-B3. He had to resign four moves later owing to the threat of 33 R-B7.

White: SPASSKY
Black: SIGURJONSSON

Queen's Indian Defense 1979

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	17	B-K2	B-N5
2	P-QB4	P-QN3	18	B-B3	N-QR4
3	N-KB3	B-N2	19	PxP	NxQP
4	P-K3	P-K3	20	NxN	BxN
5	B-Q3	B-K2	21	BxB	QxB
6	0-0	0-0	22	N-N4!	B-K2
7	P-QN3	P-Q4	23	B-R3!	Q-R4
8	B-N2	QN-Q2	24	P-R3	B-R5
9	N-B3	P-B4	25	R-K2	P-B4
10	Q-K2	BPxP	26	N-K5	R-B6
11	KPxP	R-K1	27	QxR	QxR
12	QR-Q1	B-KB1	28	R-QB1	R-Q1
13	N-K5	P-N3	29	Q-B7	Q-B7ch
14	P-B4	R-B1	30	K-R1	QxBP
15	R-B2	N-N1	31	Q-B7ch	K-R1
16	Q-K3	N-B3	32	N-B3!	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-R4! P-QN4 2 P-QR3 QxN 3 P-N3 traps the Queen. In the game (Roth-Durao, Hague 1966) White played 1 P-QR3?

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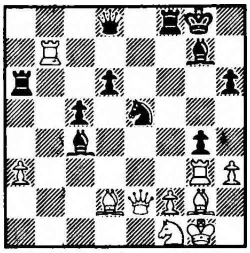

White to play and win

Fallen Idol

Boris Spassky went through a crisis after losing his title to Bobby Fischer in 1972. No longer a hero upon his return to Russia, he was castigated by officials who had urged him to quit when he was leading 2-0 after the upstart American failed to appear for the second game.

Spassky's good sportsmanship cost Russia a crown it had held for a quarter of a century. They never forgave him and even denied him permission to play outside Russia for awhile.

Soviet authorities were shocked when Spassky divorced his wife, imported a bright red sports car and let his hair grow long. Citing the Helsinki agreement, he caused an international outcry that forced his government to let him marry a French girl

He is often described as a "one-legged dissident"—one foot at home, one foot abroad. Yet he played first board for his native country at the 1978 Olympiad and was voted fifth best player of the year by world chess journalists.

Now 42, his results are still superb even though he never quite recovered his golden form. At an international event in Munich, for example, he had a clear lead after ten rounds and was winning easily against a tail-ender before an oversight cost him the game. He ended in a four-way tie for first prize.

Among top players short wins are rare. Yet Spassky threw in the towel in a mere ten moves

Instead of 5 N-B3 White left the "book" with 6 N-R4? decentralizing this Knight and violating a fundamental principle by moving the same piece twice in the opening. Spassky promptly refuted this maneuver by launching an attack against White's King. At the critical moment, however, he missed 9...N/5-K4! to be followed by ...B-N5 and ...N-B6ch winning

Instead Spassky gobbled a poison pawn by 9...NxP? overlooking the reply 10 Q-R5!

White: LIEB Black: SPASSKY
King's Gambit Declined
Munich 1979

1	P-K4	P-K4
2	N-QB3	N-KB3
3	B-B4	N-B3
4	P-Q3	B-B4
5	P-B4	P-Q3
6	N-R4?	BxN
7	RxB	N-KN5!
8	P-KN3	PxP
9	BxP	NxP??
10	Q-R6!	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 RxP! Q-B3 (If 1...BxQ 2 R/4xBch K-R1 3 R-R7ch K-N1 4 R/R-N7 mate; or 1...NxR 2 QxBch) 2 R/4xBch QxR 3 RxQch KxR 4 Q-K3 wins. (Hubner-Suss 1967)

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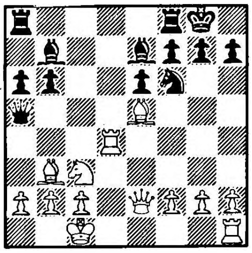

White to play and win

Exploding Star

Not since 1911 when the unknown Capablanca made his European debut by winning at San Sebastian has another player made such an initial splash as 16-year-old Gary Kasparov of the USSR. In his first showing away from home at Banja Luka, Yugoslavia, the young Russian overwhelmed a field of 16.

He led his nearest rivals—the Swede Andersson and the Czech Smejkal—by two full points. Ex-world champion Tigran Petrosian could do no better than fourth while Walter Browne of the USA languished in a tie for 7-8.

Kasparov achieved a grandmaster result after setting a searing pace for the first 11 rounds, then drew his last 4 games like a seasoned trooper.

Many chess fans came just to watch Kasparov, whom the Yugoslav press compared to Bobby Fischer. Kasparov told reporters: "Of course I was hoping for a rather high result, but I thought that the struggle for first place would be more difficult."

For the last six years Kasparov studied with former world champion Botvinnik, whose other famous pupil was Anatoly Karpov. Botvinnik declared that Kasparov has exhibited even more talent at this stage of development.

When asked if he plans on becoming world champion, Kasparov smiles: "Who doesn't dream of that?' Encouraged by a nation that cherishes chess talent, Kasparov is already being touted as a contender in 1984.

This strange opening started out as a Queen's Indian but transposed to a Benoni Defense. The 3-time U.S. champion failed to free his game with 20...P-QN4! 21 PxP PxP 22 NxP BxP 23 NxP B-N6 24 Q-Q2 BxN 25 QxB NxP.

Browne found himself cramped and eschewed the prudent 22...P-N3 in favor of P-KN4. He missed his last chance to defend with 36...Q-KB1! and fell prey to an original attacking setup after 37 B-K4 followed by B-R7ch.

White: KASPAROV—Black: BROWNE
Queen's Indian Defense

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	21	N-Q2	B-B1
2	P-QB4	P-K3	22	B-B1	P-KN4
3	N-KB3	P-QN3	23	N-B3	P-R3
4	P-QR3	P-B4	24	N-B4	P-N4
5	P-Q5	B-R3	25	PxP	PxP
6	Q-B2	PxP	26	P-K5	NxQP
7	PxP	P-Q3	27	NxP	BxN
8	N-B3	QN-Q2	28	PxB	Q-Q1
9	B-B4	B-K2	29	N-K5	N-N5
10	P-KN3	0-0	30	Q-Q2	NxN
11	B-N2	R-K1	31	RxN	RxR
12	0-0	N-R4	32	BxR	N-B3
13	B-Q2	N/4-B3	33	Q-K3	NxB
14	KR-K1	B-KB1	34	QxN	P-B5
15	P-QR4	N-N5	35	B-N2	Q-K3
16	N-QN5	B-N2	36	R-R7	P-N5?
17	P-K4	P-QR3	37	B-K4!	P-B6
18	N-R3	R-N1	38	B-R7ch!	KxB
19	P-R3	N/5-B3	39	QxB	Resigns
20	B-B3	Q-B2?			

SOLUTION: R-QR4! Q-B4 2 R-QB4! Q-R4 3 R-B7 B-K5 4 BxN BxB 5 NxB wins a piece. (Radulov-Spasov, Bulgaria 1966)

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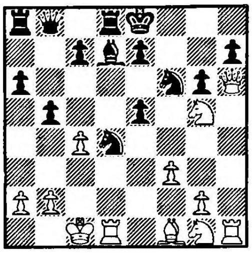

White to play and win

Duel In Bogota

Bogota, the capital of Columbia, played host to an international tournament for the fourth time. Two grandmasters—an American and a Russian—clearly outclassed a field of 15 in their battle for the lead.

"Just think about it," marvelled Soviet star Alexander Beliavsky, 27. "I had 8 out of 9 and it was only good for a second place!"

America's James Tarjan, 27, was setting a blistering pace with nine straight wins after Beliavsky lost in the first round. But then Tarjan stumbled in 75 moves against Columbian master Hildardo Garcia as his arch rival caught up with him.

This set the stage for a tense and decisive struggle between the leaders in round 11. A victory by the Russian put him out of reach since he only gave up one draw in the next three rounds.

Disheartened, Tarjan drew and lost again. Beliavsky widened his lead to two full points as he blazed to first with 12.5 out of 14 games.

Tarjan rightly rejected the offer of a pawn by 13...NxKP? 14 P-B3 N-KB3 15 R-K1 B-Q3 16 P-KB4 snaring a piece.

The theoretical duel lasted for the first 18 moves when White varied from Shamkovich-Suetin, USSR 1962, which went: 19 BxN BxB 20 P-KB4 B-K2 21 K-R1 22 Q-K2 P-QB5 23 P-KN4! a theme that reappeared here.

Later another pawn offer had to be refused in view of 24...BxP? 25 B-B3 R-Q2 26 KR-Q1 27 R-R5! regaining the QP advantageously.

Perhaps Tarjan's best chance lay in 25...P-N5 hoping to contain the scope of White's pieces. 30...P-R4 was a desperate attempt to create a blockade since 30...PxP 31 P-B5 with an irresistable steamroller.

Tarjan failed to set up a successful defense as Beliavsky picked up one pawn after another and infiltrated on the weak squares. A beautiful game that seems to thwart Black's chances in this variation.

White: BELIAVSKY Black: TARJAN

Ruy Lopez (Open Defense)

1	P-K4	P-K4	24	P-B4	P-N4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	25	B-Q4	K-R2
3	B-N5	P-QR3	26	P-N4!	PxRP
4	B-R4	N-B3	27	K-R1	R-KN1
5	0-0	NxP	28	Q-K3	R-Q2
6	P-Q4	P-QN4	29	B-K2	N-Q1
7	B-N3	P-Q4	30	R-R8	P-R4
8	PxP	B-K3	31	P-N5	N-N2
9	P-B3	B-K2	32	R-R7	N-Q1
10	QN-Q2	0-0	33	RxR	QxR
11	B-B2	P-B4	34	Q-B3	Q-K3
12	N-N3	Q-Q2	35	R-R1	K-N2
13	KN-Q4	NxN	36	R-R5	N-B3
14	NxN	P-B4	37	RxP	R-QB1
15	NxB	QxN	38	B-B5	N-Q1
16	P-B3	N-N4	39	BxB	QxB
17	P-QR4	QR-Q1	40	QxP	N-K3
18	PxP	PxP	41	Q-R6ch	K-N1
19	Q-K2	P-QB5	42	B-B3	NxBP
20	B-K3	P-N5	43	R-Q6	R-Q1
21	Q-Q2	P-N6	44	B-Q5ch	NxB
22	B-Q1	P-R3	45	R-N6ch	K-B2
23	P-R4	N-B2	46	P-K6ch	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 QxPch! PxQ 2 R-R8 mates. (O'Kelly-Ramirez, Malaga 1963)

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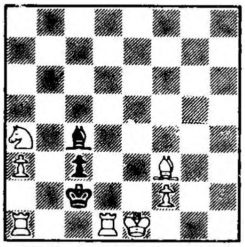

White mates in 2 moves

7th Paul Masson

The future of big money chess in America may well rest with corporate sponsorship. Two companies that deserve credit for consistent support of the game are Church's Fried Chicken and Paul Masson, which stages the world's largest outdoor event annually at its winery in Saratoga, California.

Six hundred enthusiasts from 20 states and 4 countries flocked there to compete for $15,000 in prize money, divided among 56 winners in 9 separate classes arranged according to strength. The games were played on eight foot tables shaded by redwood trees and umbrellas with a breathtaking view of the Bay area.

On hand to enliven the proceedings was veteran George Koltanowski who specializes in his famous Knights Tour, a feat only computers can duplicate. After studying a wallboard for five minutes he moves a knight to each square of the board—never touching the same square twice—and announces the names placed on each square without glancing back at the board.

Despite the wine flowing freely between rounds, players managed to concentrate. The top section was won by Paul Whitehead and Nick deFermian, both juniors from San Francisco, ahead of grandmasters Larry Christiansen and Peter Biyiasis.

This unorthodox opening features bizarre knight maneuvers by both sides. Instead of the overly ambitious 10 P-R4? White should have continued 10 P-K4 followed by KN-K2. Another gaping weakness was created by 15 P-KB4. When White lost the privilege of castling on move 17 it was the beginning of the end.

White: Fritzinger Black: WHITENEAD

King's Indian Reversed 1979

1	P-KN3	P-KN3	18	PxP	PxP
2	B-N2	B-N2	19	P-Q4	PxP
3	N-QB3	P-QB4	20	PxP	N/1-B3
4	P-Q3	N-QB3	21	N-K5	0-0
5	B-Q2	P-Q3	22	N-KB4	N-N5ch
6	P-QR3	B-Q2	23	NxN	PxN
7	R-N1	R-N1	24	B-Q5ch	B-K3
8	P-QN4	PxP	25	BxBch	QxB
9	PxP	P-QN4	26	R-K1	BxPch
10	P-R4?	Q-B1!	27	K-N2	Q-B3ch
11	N-K4	P-B4	28	K-R2	B-B7
12	N-N5	P-KR3	29	NxN	BxPch!
13	N/5-R3	P-K4	30	KxB	R-B6ch
14	P-K3	N-B3	31	KxP	PxNch
15	P-KB4	N-K2	32	KxP	Q-Q4ch
16	N-B3?	N-R4!	33	B-N5	Q-B2ch
17	K-B2	N-N1	34	K-N4	P-KR4

White is Mated

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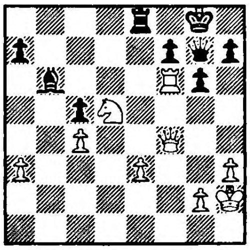

White to play and win

Higher Titles

Each nation routinely seeks more international titles for its players. These lifetime titles are bestowed by FIDE, the world chess body, on the basis of performance or "norms" in accredited tournaments.

The highest title is Grandmaster (GM) of whom there are fewer than 200 in the world. Some advocate an elite new category restricted to a dozen or so super-Grandmasters.

Next in line is International Master (IM). Finally there is a newly minted category called FIDE Master.

Some skeptics question the wisdom of creating more title-holders on the grounds that the USA can't support even the handful of Grandmasters it has now.

Nevertheless, on the assumption that quantity leads to quality, most nations sponsor events designed to get more titles for local experts. In America the guiding force is Bill Goichberg, captain of the '76 world champion olympic team, who realized he would never go to the top in chess and decided instead to do the impossible—make a living out of organizing chess tourneys.

Single-handed Goichberg has built his World Open into a yearly event that guarantees $50,000 in prizes raised from entry fees alone. Aided by small grants from the American Chess Foundation, he also promotes prestige events to give budding masters a shot at FIDE titles, such as the second Marshall Club Invitational held in New York City.

Michael Ronde, a 19-year-old Yale student, bested the field of 40 with 8-2. Trailing by a half point and also undefeated was Grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich. Eugene Meyer and Larry Kaufman tied for third at 7 points. In all, 4 players achieved IM norms while 11 others scored FIDE Master norms.

Correct was 16 P-B4. Adam counted only on 17...KxB 18 Q-Q3ch regaining the piece, overlooking 17...K-R1!

White: ADAM Black: ROHDE

English Opening 1979

1	P-QB4	P-K4	16	P-Q4?	NxBP
2	N-QB3	N-KB3	17	BxPch	K-R1!
3	N-B3	N-B3	18	B-KB2	RxRch
4	P-KN3	B-N5	19	BxR	P-KN3
5	B-N2	0-0	20	BxP	PxB
6	0-0	P-K5	21	P-N4	Q-N4
7	N-KN5	BxN	22	Q-K2	R-KB1
8	NPxB	R-K1	23	B-B2	Q-B5
9	P-Q3	PxP	24	P-Q5	QxBP
10	PxP	P-Q3	25	B-Q4ch	N-K4
11	N-K4	NxN	26	BxNch	PxB
12	BxN	N-K4	27	QxPch	K-R2
13	B-K3	B-N5	28	Q-K7ch	R-B2
14	P-B3	B-R6	29	Q-R4ch	K-N1
15	R-K1	P-QB3		White Resigns	

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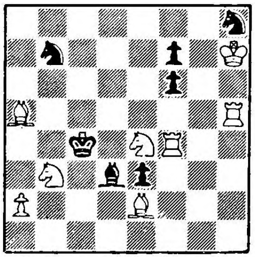

White mates in 2 moves

Winning Streak

As far as Romanian grandmaster Florin Gheorghiu is concerned, the streets of America are still paved with gold. He won or tied for first in six U.S. events, without losing once in 61 games.

Gheorghiu, who once beat Bobby Fischer in the olympics, shared first in two World Opens and Lone Pine and won some other minor tourneys before capping his visit to the states with a clear victory in a field of 563 at the 40th U.S. Open Championship in Chicago. His tally of 9 wins and 3 draws was good for $3,000.

Former U.S. champion Arthur Bisguier was second with 10-2, a score that is normally enough for first. A multiple tie for third developed among Canadian grandmaster Peter Biyiasis, Andrew Soltis, Lev Alburt, a Soviet grandmaster in his American debut, and six others.

The slight 35-year-old Romanian plays cautious, positional chess and takes few risks. He likes quiet positions and, in many ways, resembles world champion Anatoly Karpov in style and looks.

This game demonstrates the way Gheorghiu piles up small advantages. The opening was rather dull but he emerged with the Bishop pair.

Biyiasis could have sought more complications with 7...P-Q4 8 P-QR3 B-K2 instead of simplifying so readily with 7...BxN. He also might have tried 10...N-K5 followed by P-KB4.

Biyiasis wisely rejected 14...PxP 15 PxP NxP 16 P-K4 N/4-B3 17 RxP and preferred to keep the game closed to limit the scope of White's two Bishops. But his dubious 15...P-K5 (instead of the indicated N-B4) created a weak center pawn. His last chance to offer staunch resistance was by 25 Q-K3. Short of time, he allowed White's Queen to penetrate the Queenside and then blundered away a piece.

White: GNEORCNIU Black: BIYIASIS

Queen's Indian Defense 1979

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	15	N-Q2	P-K5
2	P-QB4	P-K3	16	B-Q4	N-B4
3	N-KB3	B-N5ch	17	Q-B2	P-B3
4	QN-Q2	P-QN3	18	PxP	BxP
5	P-KN3	B-N2	19	N-B1	N-N5
6	B-N2	0-0	20	N-K3	NxN
7	0-0	KBxN	21	BxN	P-Q4
8	BxB	P-Q3	22	KR-Q1	PxP
9	R-B1	QN-Q2	23	QxBP	P-R3
10	B-B3	Q-K2	24	P-KR4	RxRch
11	P-N3	KR-K1	25	RxR	B-N2?
12	R-K1	QR-Q1	26	Q-N5	N-K3
13	B-N2	P-QR4	27	R-Q7	Resigns
14	P-Q5	P-K4			

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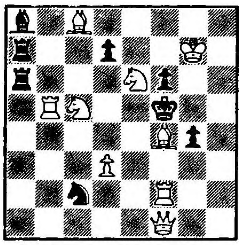

White mates in 2 moves

Room At The Top

A chess buff with a group of touring Americans on a chess vacation in Russia played some games at the Pioneer Palace with three young girls. He observed:

"They were all aggressive, tactical, good, solid players who slammed the pieces down in strong positions and displayed all the nasty habits of young male players here. Being aggressive on a chessboard is what their mothers do and so do they.

"I used to wonder if there wasn't some biological reason for women not playing well, but was left with the strong feeling that the only reason women don't play in Western culture is that it is not considered feminine.

"God help us all if they ever decide that ladies should play. I'm kind of glad I'm living in what may be the end of the totally male dominated scene in the USA. I hate being beaten by females!"

This may be the reason more women haven't discovered the joy of chess. Do they shy away from the game when they learn that too many males have such frail egos?

The U.S. Chess Federation, lacking funds for its annual national championship (for which no woman has ever qualified) instead sponsored an event strictly for females at a fraction of the cost. The new titleholder, Rachel Crotto of New York City, yielded only a single draw to a field of 12.

Ruth Haring, who is married to Canadian grandmaster Peter Biyiasis, was two full points behind. Defending co-champ Diane Savereide, the early favorite, was third with 7.5 points.

The mystery in this game is why Alison Bert, after being forced on the defensive, failed to win the Queen by 31...N-N3! 32 QxN (or 32 Q-R3 B-N5) PxQ 33 RxR RxR 34 RxR N-K4 with all the winning chances. Instead she weakened the Kingside and walked into a mating net.

White: CROTTO Black: BERT

French Defense 1979

1	P-K4	P-K3	20	Q-N5	P-R3
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	21	Q-N4	Q-B2
3	N-Q2	P-QB4	22	B-B1	K-R2
4	KN-B3	N-QB3	23	Q-R4	N-KN1
5	KPxP	KPxP	24	P-KN3	N-B3
6	B-N5	B-Q3	25	B-R3	N-K5
7	PxP	BxBP	26	R-K2	R-K1
8	N-N3	B-Q3	27	N-B5	QR-Q1
9	P-B3	KN-K2	28	N/3-Q4	N-K4
10	0-0	0-0	29	B-N2	N-KB3
11	QN-Q4	B-KN5	30	QR-K1	B-R4
12	B-K2	B-R4	31	R-K3	P-KN4?
13	B-KN5	B-N3	32	Q-R3	P-N5
14	Q-Q2	Q-N3	33	Q-R4	K-N3
15	B-K3	Q-Q1	34	NxP	N-K5
16	QR-Q1	P-QR3	35	RxN	PxR
17	B-KB4	Q-B2	36	BxPch	KxN
18	BxB	QxB	37	Q-B6ch	B-N3
19	KR-K1	KR-Q1	38	N-B5	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 R-Q3! threatening RxP. If 1...BxR 2 B-Q1. If 1...KxR 2 0-0-0. *Victor Baja, USA.*

SOLUTION: 1 RxB! PxR 2 N-B6ch K-B1 3 Q-Q6ch R-K2 4 Q-Q8 mates. (Uhlmann-Bronstein, Szombathely 1966)

SOLUTION: 1 B-K1! waiting. *E Holladay, USA.*

SOLUTION: 1 R-KR2! threatening R-KR5. If 1...PxNch 2 N-N7. *F. Jada, USA.*

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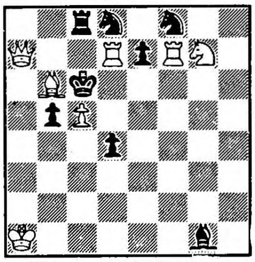

White mates in 2 moves

Our Man In Cuba

Cuban chess has been alive and well ever since Jose Capablanca wrested the world title from Emanuel Lasker at Havana in 1921. But chess reached its zenith after the Castro revolution in 1959 when it became a mass sport run along Soviet lines with the state subsidizing top players.

Tiny Cuba boasts five grandmasters, more than any other nation of its size. In large measure this is due to the annual Capablanca Memorial Tournament launched in 1962 and now in its 15th edition.

Despite frowns from the State Department, I was the first American to compete there in 1964. Fidel Castro and especially Che Guevara were frequent spectators. A year later Bobby Fischer took part from New York, with moves relayed both ways by telex.

In 1966 the State Department allowed a U.S. team to travel to the Havana Chess Olympiad, but another 13 years elapsed before an American grandmaster played in Cuba. The field of 14 comprised representatives from seven different countries.

Larry Christiansen, 23, missed a win in his crucial fifth round game against Russia's Evgeny Svesnikov, who forged to victory with 11 out of a possible 13 points. Despite this loss the American was second with 7 wins and 5 draws for 9.5 points. Third was Hungary's Gyozo Forintos followed by world junior champ Artur Yusupov of the USSR. Nobody else came close.

"It was a very tough schedule because there were no free days. The organizers delayed the start waiting for a player from Sweden who never showed up. Svesnikov lodged a formal protest against the playing conditions." Larry said

White: GUTTIEREZ Sicilian Defense
Black: CHRISTIANSEN 1979

1	P-K4	P-QB4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	P-Q4	PxP
4	NxP	N-B3
5	N-QB3	P-Q3
6	B-QB4	B-Q2
7	0-0	P-KN3
8	P-KR3	B-N2
9	B-K3	0-0
10	B-N3	Q-R4
11	N/4-K2	QR-B1
12	P-KB4	Q-B2
13	Q-K1	N-QR4
14	B-Q4	P-K4
15	PxP	PxP
16	B-K3	N-B5
17	B-N5	N-KR4
18	N-Q5	Q-B4ch
19	K-R2	P-B3
20	B-KR4	K-R1
21	B-B2	Q-Q3
22	R-Q1	NxP
23	P-N4	NxR
24	QxN	P-B4
25	PxN	PxKP
26	B-KR4?	RxR
27	QxR	R-B1
28	Q-N2	R-B6
29	N-N1	RxB
30	BPxR	QxN
31	PxP	PxP
32	QxNP	Q-Q7ch
33	Q-N2	P-K6
34	B-N5	Q-KB7!
35	N-K2	B-N4
36	N-N3	P-K5!
37	QxQ	PxQ
38	K-N2	B-Q5
39	N-B1	P-K6
40	BxP	BxNch
41	KxP	BxBch
42	KxB/3	BxP
43	K-Q4	K-N2
44	K-K5	B-N7
45	K-Q6	K-B3
46	K-B7	K-K4
47	P-R4	K-Q5
48	P-N4	P-R3
49	White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R2! threatening Q-Q5. *D. Meinking, USA.*

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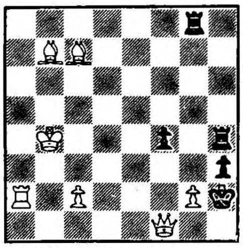

White mates in 2 moves

Best USA Junior

Teenagers are excelling in record numbers, demolishing the myth that chess is only for greybeards. In the 1979 Junior Championship at Hollywood all of the eight finalists held master ratings.

19-year-old Yasser Seirawan of Seattle got off to a rocky start with two losses. But he went on to win five games for first by a clear point ahead of Joel Benjamin, Perry Youngworth and Sergei Kudrin (who won a playoff series to decide the runner-up).

Seirawan has now established himself as the top rated junior in America and will again compete in the World Junior Championship, the next stern test of his progress. Already Yasser is confronted with the dilemma of whether to pursue academic studies or to become a full-fledged chess professional.

At Lone Pine in '79 he created a stir in the second round by defeating defending champ Bent Larsen of Denmark in a game that demonstrated a mature positional style. Moreover, he faced the toughest field of any competitor—8 of his 9 opponents were grandmasters—to finish 11th among 73.

Larsen ran into trouble early by failing to develop his Queenside properly. Seirawan's startling 28 Q-N8!—offering a Queen sacrifice—led to a favorable ending since 28...RxQ? 29 RxRch Q-N1 (if 29...N-N1? 29 B-Q5) 30 R/1-Q8 would ultimately win material. Larsen did the best he could, hoping for 35 BxP? N-Q2, but could not avoid a fractured pawn formation in the ensuing end.

White: SEIRAWAN Black: LARSEN
English Opening Lone Pine 1979

1	P-QB4	P-KB4
2	N-QB3	N-KB3
3	P-KN3	P-K4
4	B-N2	B-K2
5	N-B3	P-Q3
6	0-0	0-0
7	P-Q3	K-R1
8	R-N1	P-QR4
9	P-QR3	Q-K1
10	P-B5	P-R5
11	PxP	BxP
12	N-Q2	R-R2
13	N-B4	B-B4
14	P-N3	PxP
15	QxP	N-B3
16	P-K3	N-QR4
17	Q-N5	Q-K2
18	NxN	B-Q2
19	Q-N3	RxN
20	QxP	Q-Q3
21	R-Q1	BxRP
22	P-Q4	PxP
23	RxP	Q-B4
24	B-Q2	R-R2
25	Q-N3	Q-K2
26	N-N5	BxN
27	QxN	Q-K3
28	Q-N8!	B-B4
29	R-Q8	Q-N1
30	RxR	QxR
31	QxQch	BxQ
32	R-N8	K-N1
33	B-N4	R-R8ch
34	B-B1	P-B4
35	B-B3!	R-Q8
36	K-N2	K-B2
37	B-B4ch	K-K2
38	BxNch	PxB
39	R-N7ch	R-Q2
40	R-N6	R-Q3
41	R-N5	R-B3
42	R-N7ch	K-Q3
43	RxP	R-N3
44	B-Q3	R-N7
45	R-R4	K-Q4
46	BxP	P-B5
47	R-Q4ch	K-B4
48	B-K6	R-N5
49	K-B3	P-B6
50	R-Q8	R-N3
51	B-B5	B-K2
52	R-Q7	B-Q3
53	P-R4	R-N7
54	R-Q8	K-B3
55	R-B8ch	B-B2
56	R-B8	P-B7
57	RxPch	B-Q3
58	BxP	RxB
59	P-N4	K-Q2
60	P-R5	B-K2
61	R-B5	B-R5
62	K-N2	K-K3
63	P-R6	B-B3
64	P-K4	B-Q5
65	K-N3	R-K7
66	P-B3	B-K4ch
67	RxBch	KxR
68	P-R7	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 P-N3! threatening Q-B2. *F. Jada, USA.*

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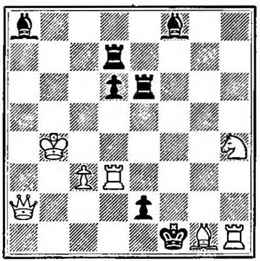

White mates in 2 moves

High Point

Probably the most erratic grandmaster on the tournament circuit is Denmark's Bent Larsen, 45. His form varies widely; he is as likely to finish first (Lone Pine 1978) as last (Montreal 1979).

Larsen's temperament renders him incapable of settling for many draws. He always plays to win, and as a consequence once lost six straight to Bobby Fischer in a match.

In 1979 Larsen's overall performance was 60% in 94 games, almost 8 tournament session every 4 days. By comparison Anatoly Karpov, who is considered an active titleholder, scored 69% in 47 games.

Some years ago Larsen moved to the Canary Islands to escape the astronomical Danish income tax. He proclaimed: "Chess is my profession. I am my own boss. I am free."

Larsen was in the doldrums until hitting his stride at year's end in an event at Buenos Aires sponsored by the newspaper *Clarin*. In a field of 14 including 11 grandmasters he won 9 and drew 4, incredibly 3 points ahead of Ulf Andersson (Sweden), Anthony Miles (England), Miquel Najdorf (Argentina) and Boris Spassky (USSR).

Najdorf, who once held the world record for simultaneous blindfold play, is still going strong at 70. Undefeated, he scored 8 points with 3 wins and 10 draws. Ex-world champion Tigran Petrosian, on the other hand, mustered only 6 points, possibly the first minus score of his career.

Larsen scored an impressive victory with black over a former world champion. Spassky tried a sharp break in the center on move 10 instead of the solid 10 B-K3. On the next move he should have tried 11 N-Q4, and later 13 K-R1 was necessary.

Spassky managed to achieve some threats against Larsen's king, but he did not have enough time to carry them out. Larsen missed a quicker win by 29...N-K6ch! 30 KxP QxBch 31 KxN R-N6ch followed by RxQ.

White: SPASSKY Black: LARSEN
Caro-Kann Defense 1979

1	P-K4	P-QB3
2	P-Q4	P-Q4
3	N-QB3	PxP
4	NxP	N-B3
5	NxNch	NPxN
6	B-K2	B-B4
7	N-B3	Q-B2
8	0-0	P-K3
9	P-B4	N-Q2
10	P-Q5	0-0-0
11	B-K3	P-B4
12	P-QN4?	R-N1
13	PxP	BxP
14	N-Q4	B-KR6
15	P-N3	BxR
16	BxB	N-K4
17	R-N1	N-N5
18	B-B1	P-KR4
19	R-N3	P-R5
20	B-QR3	PxP
21	RPxP	P-B4
22	BxB	QxB
23	R-N5	Q-Q3
24	Q-N3	P-B5
25	RxP	PxP
26	RxRP	PxPch
27	K-N2	Q-R7ch
28	K-B3	Q-R8ch
29	K-N3	N-B3ch?
30	KxP	Q-R5ch
31	K-K2	Q-K5ch
32	Q-K3	QxQch
33	KxQ	R-N6ch
34	K-Q2	PxP
35	N-B5	K-N1
36	RxP	PxPch
37	K-B2	R-KB6
38	N-N3	R-B7ch
39	B-K2	R-N1
	White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R6! threatening R-Q1. *G. Heathcote, England.*

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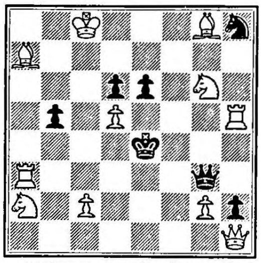

White mates in 2 moves

Karpov Of Course

When a friend phoned in the results of the all-grandmaster tourney at Tilburg, Holland, he said: "Karpov won, of course." That same feeling seems to pervade each event in which the 28-year-old world champion plays.

Anatoly Karpov was the only undefeated player in the powerful field of 12, amassing 7.5 points by 4 wins and 7 draws. Oleg Romanishin, also of the USSR, was only a half point behind, closely pursued by Lajos Portisch (6.5) and Gyula Sax (6), both from Hungary.

Nobody else had a plus score. Four were bunched at the halfway mark: Bent Larsen, Gennadi Sosonko, Boris Spassky and Jan Timman. The American representative Lubomir Kavalek was next to last, ahead of former world champ Vassily Smyslov, the oldest entrant at 58, who could not get rolling.

It is now clear that, with the exception of Viktor Korchnoi and possibly Bobby Fischer, who seems to have retired, Karpov is head and shoulders above his other contemporaries. In an interview with Shelby Lyman for **Chess Life** Karpov denied that the Soviet Chess Federation is boycotting Korchnoi officially.

Karpov went on to say: "The three world champions before me (Petrosian, Spassky, Fischer) were wrong not to play more often. Their competitive strength was, I think, retarded by not playing. I personally like very much to play frequently."

Here he gets revenge for the defeat Larsen inflicted on him earlier at Montreal. Larsen provoked a sacrifice on move 17 and was holding his own until he blundered in time-pressure, missing 39...Q-R2 40 PxP Q-B2 (not 40...P-R3 41 R-R5! RxB 42 RxPch K-N1 43 Q-R5!) with good drawing chances.

White: KARPOV Black: Larsen
Caro-Kann Defense 1979

1	P-K4	P-QB3
2	P-Q4	P-Q4
3	N-Q2	PxP
4	NxP	N-KB3
5	N-N3	P-KN3
6	N-B3	B-N2
7	B-K2	0-0
8	0-0	Q-N3
9	P-QN3	B-N5
10	B-N2	P-QR4
11	P-QR4	QN-Q2
12	P-R3	BxN
13	BxB	QR-Q1
14	Q-K2	KR-K1
15	KR-K1	N-B1
16	Q-B4	N-K3
17	RxN	PxR
18	QxPch	K-R1
19	R-K1	Q-N5
20	P-R4	Q-Q3
21	Q-R3	P-K3
22	P-R5	PxP
23	R-K5	R-K2
24	Q-R4	R-KB1
25	NxP	NxN
26	RxN	B-B3
27	Q-K4	R-Q1
28	RxP	BxP
29	B-B1	R-B2
30	R-R5	B-B3
31	B-K3	B-Q5
32	B-N5	R-KN1
33	K-B1	P-B4
34	B-B1	Q-R3ch
35	K-N1	P-N4
36	B-B4	PxP
37	B-K5ch	BxB
38	QxBch	R/1-N2
39	R-N5	PxP?
40	Q-N8	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-QN1! threatening Q-N4. *Alain White, USA.*

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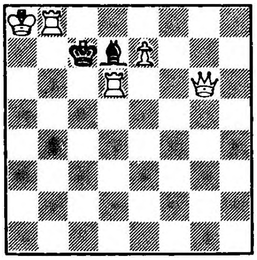

White mates in 2 moves

Short Take

Efim Geller, 55, is a Soviet grandmaster who has been on top for 30 years while watching others surpass him for the world title. He qualified for six Candidates' matches, but was always eliminated even though he is one of the rare few with a plus score against Bobby Fischer (4 wins, 2 losses, 5 draws).

In 1979, after competing in some 20 Soviet national championships, Geller regained the crown that he first won in 1955. As Boris Spassky's second in the 1972 title match, he was skewered in Darrach's book *Bobby Fischer vs. the Rest of the World*: "A runty Ukrainian with a chest like a gorilla, a big lolling kewpie-doll head, and a jaw that shot in and out like a trundle bed when he was nervous."

Geller is a stolid chain-smoker who is famous for his encyclopedic opening knowledge and unwavering aggressiveness. He has a tendency to start a tournament strongly, only to fade in the stretch. At Lone Pine in 1980, for example, he dropped a crucial last-round game to Britain's Tony Miles and fell from the lead to a five-way tie for third.

At the Soviet Championship in Minsk, Geller wisely conserved energy by starting slowly with 7 straight draws. Then the old fox raked in 7 out of 8 which allowed him the luxury of clinching first prize with two quiet draws at the end.

Later, playing for his team in the USSR Cup, Geller committed a grave mistake in the first round and had to resign in 15 moves, possibly the shortest loss of his career. We all have bad games in our system.

Geller should have tried 13...R-B1 instead of snatching a poisoned pawn. He resigned in view of 15...KxR 16 Q-N4ch K-R1 17 Q-B5 followed by QxRP mate.

White: PALATNIK Black: GELLER
Queen's Gambit Declined 1980

1	P-Q4	N-KB3
2	B-N5	P-Q4
3	BxN	KPxB
4	P-K3	B-K3
5	N-Q2	N-Q2
6	P-QB4	B-QN5
7	PxP	BxP
8	N-K2	0-0
9	N-B3	N-N3
10	P-QR3	BxN
11	PxB	P-QB4
12	B-Q3	PxP
13	BPxP	BxP?
14	R-KN1	B-B3
15	RxPch!	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K6! If 1...BxQ 2 P-K8/N (underpromotion). *Tim Rogaski, USA.*

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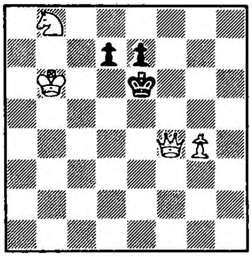

White mates in 2 moves

Firebrand

Gary Kasparov, 17, has captured the fancy of the chess world. Many consider the young Soviet grandmaster the next contender in 1984, the heir to Karpov.

His results have been phenomenal ever since his international debut in 1979 at Banja Luka, Yugoslavia, where he led a strong field of 16, including ex-world champ Tigran Petrosian, by two full points. His apparent ease and confidence are reminiscent of Bobby Fischer in his heyday.

Kasparov added new laurels at the world junior championships in Dortmund, West Germany. In a field of 58 from 54 nations he chalked up 10.5 points in 13 games, far ahead of England's 15-year-old Nigel Short with 9. U.S. Junior champ Joel Benjamin did not finish in the top 20.

This game is typical of Kasparov's energetic style. He keeps advancing while his opponent retreats. Cuypers got cramped after he failed to untangle his Queenside by 10...N-R3! followed by N-B2.

Kasparov exploited his advantage by means of two pawn sacrifices, at moves 14 and 17. Black's only chance to defend was by 17...RxP 18 B-KN5 RxB 19 NxR B-Q5ch! 20 K-R1 QxN 21 P-K7ch K-N2 22 R-B7ch K-R3. Finally Cuypers succumbed to a murderous pin along the King-file.

White: KASPAROV Black: CUYPERS
Benoni Defense 1980

1	P-Q4	N-KB3
2	P-QB4	P-K3
3	N-QB3	P-B4
4	P-Q5	PxP
5	PxP	P-Q3
6	P-K4	P-KN3
7	P-B4	B-N2
8	B-N5ch	KN-Q2
9	P-QR4	0-0
10	N-B3	P-QR3
11	B-K2	N-KB3
12	0-0	Q-B2
13	P-K5	N-K1
14	P-K6!	PxP
15	B-B4	Q-K2
16	PxP	N-B2
17	P-B5!	N-B3
18	B-KN5	B-B3
19	N-K4	BxB
20	KNxB	PxP
21	NxQP	N-Q5
22	Q-R5	BxP
23	QR-K1	R-B3
24	NxBP	NxN
25	NxB	NxN
26	RxN/6	RxR
27	QxN	R-K1
28	R-K1	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-R6! threatening N-B7. *Walter Sussman, USA.*

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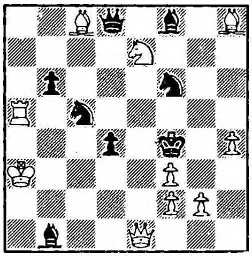

White mates in 2 moves

Still Best

Don't ever accuse world champ Anatoly Karpov of shrinking from tough competition. Once again he took first at the powerful 12-grandmaster Interpolis tourney in Tilburg, Holland, with 7.5-3.5, a half point ahead of Hungary's Lajos Portisch.

This was Karpov's last event prior to top board for Russia at the Malta Olympiad. In 1981 he is scheduled to defend his title against the winner of the Korchnoi vs. Huebner match.

Holland's own Jan Timman was third followed by Gennadi Sosonko and Boris Spassky. Mikhail Tal was at the halfway mark while Bent Larsen, minus one, had the sole distinction of downing Karpov in round three. In this august company it was no disgrace for Lubomir Kavalek of the USA to occupy last with 8 draws and 3 losses.

Robert Huebner's minus two showing here does not augur well for his prospects. The only top star missing was Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi, whom the organizers dared not invite for fear of provoking a boycott (which the Soviets officially deny).

So far Karpov's only failures have been in team matches: the Europa Cup in Sweden and the USSR Team Championship, where he scored only 3 out of 7. This only proves he is not a team player since he has still won each tourney in which he took part since whipping Korchnoi for the title at Baguio in 1978.

This surprising win against Timman, who pressed hard with an endgame edge, illustrates Karpov's languid style and peerless defensive skill. They could have agreed to a draw until Timman, lulled into a false sense of security, missed 27 B-K1 and blundered a pawn instead, overlooking 28 NxB R-Q7ch 29 K-R3 RxB, etc.

White: TIMMAN Black: KARPOV
Petrov Defense 1980

1	P-K4	P-K4	20	PxP	N-N1
2	N-KB3	N-KB3	21	N-B3	P-B3
3	NxP	P-Q3	22	B-R4	B-Q3
4	N-BK3	NxP	23	RxRch	KxR
5	Q-K2	Q-K2	24	N-K2	B-K3
6	P-Q3	N-KB3	25	P-QN3	B-KB4
7	B-N5	QxQch	26	K-N2	R-Q1
8	BxQ	B-K2	27	B-B2?	BxP!
9	N-B3	P-B3	28	P-KN4	B-K4ch
10	0-0-0	N-R3	29	K-B1	B-K3
11	N-Q4	N-B2	30	BxRP	R-R1
12	QR-K1	N-K3	31	B-Q4	RxP
13	NxN	BxN	32	R-K1	K-B2
14	P-B4	P-Q4	33	BxB	PxB
15	B-B3	K-Q1	34	P-R3	N-B3
16	N-K2	R-K1	35	N-B3	R-R7
17	N-N3	P-KN3	36	P-N5	N-Q2
18	N-K2	B-Q2		White Resigns	
19	P-B4	PxP			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R1! threatening P-N3 (or Q-R2). *Walter Sussman, USA*

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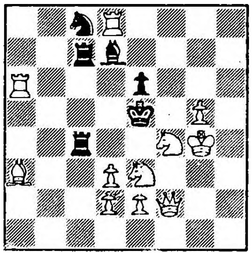

White mates in 2 moves

Busy Summer

In a poem Brecht once observed that he changed countries as often as shoes. One grandmaster who barely changed planes last summer was Romania's Florin Gheorghiu, whose annual pilgrimage to America again brought him top honors at the Paul Masson Classic in California, the World Open in Philadelphia and the U.S. Open in Atlanta.

Upon his return to Europe he tied for first at the 4th annual Lloyds Bank Open in London, his score of 7-2 equalled by Murray Chandler of New Zealand and Gert Ligterink of Holland. The field of 100 from 26 countries included 3 grandmasters, 14 international masters and 30 boys and girls seeded by the sponsoring bank so they could gain experience.

Gheorghiu had trouble in the early rounds, losing twice to these pesky teenagers. The other two grandmasters also had their share of woe. Leonid Shamkovich of the USA lost to John Cox, 18, of Eton while Michael Pagden, 20, of Cambridge downed Gyula Sax of Hungary, who was also held to a draw by Peter Wells, 15.

The first 18 moves of this game were all played before in Forintos vs. Kirov, 1975. To avoid disaster Black must try 18...P-QR3 giving up a pawn to strive for a drawn opposite colored Bishop endgame. Earlier a better path is 13...B-K3 14 QR-B1 Q-Q2 15 Q-R3 P-QR3 as in Forintos vs. Polgar, Hungarian Championship 1972.

Stebbings resigned because he must lose a piece. After 21...BxB 22 RxR RxR 23 RxB R-R8ch 24 N-K1 stops mate and threatens R-B8ch.

White: GHEORGHIU
Black: STEBBINGS
Gruenfeld Defense 1980

1	P-Q4	N-KB3
2	P-QB4	P-KN3
3	N-QB3	P-Q4
4	N-B3	B-N2
5	B-N5	N-K5
6	B-R4	NxN
7	PxN	P-QB4
8	PxQP	QxP
9	P-K3	PxP
10	BPxP	N-B3
11	B-K2	0-0
12	0-0	P-N3
13	Q-N3	QxQ
14	PxQ	P-K3
15	P-QN4	B-N2
16	P-N5	N-R4
17	B-K7	KR-B1
18	B-N4	N-B5?
19	KR-B1	P-QR4
20	PxPep	BxRP
21	BxN	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R2! waiting *Walter Sussman, USA.*

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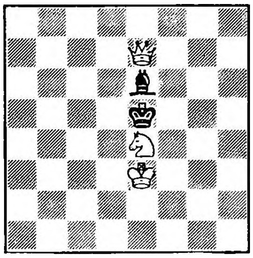

White mates in 2 moves

Breeding Ground

On almost any weekend, somewhere in the country, pros try to pick up pocket money and rating points in "Swisses." Prize funds are derived from entry fees and players are segregated by skill, paired against others with the same score in a process of elimination.

Usually hundreds are packed in for two or three clock games per day in a marathon lottery where endurance and luck are rampant. There are only a few top prizes in each section—pros are sometimes barred—and a mere half point often makes the difference between taking money home or returning empty-handed on Monday morning.

These events stress quantity over quality and encourage a risky, superficial style of play. They are not an ideal breeding ground in which to nurture world class players.

The only real test of skill is a round robin where all-play-all, as in the Philidor International at New York City. The field of 14 lacked grandmasters, yet provided precisely the kind of test rising masters need. Nobody was undefeated.

Iceland's Jon Arnason took top honors with 10.5-2.5 followed by Mark Zlotnikov (10), Bernard Zuckerman and Sergei Kudrin (9).

This Muzio Gambit, a 19th century throwback, earned Arnason the best-game prize against Walter Shipman, who decided to make law his career instead of chess 30 years ago. Shipman tried an offbeat new move instead of 5...PxN 6 QxP Q-B3 which leads to unfathomable complications.

Arnason sacrificed his Knight anyway for a strong center and a huge lead in development. 9...N-QB3 was better (if 10 N-Q5 K-Q1) but Shipman's defense also looked tenable—until it was demolished.

White: ARNASON Black: SHIPMAN
King's Gambit 1980

1	P-K4	P-K4
2	P-KB4	PxP
3	N-KB3	P-KN4
4	B-B4	P-N5
5	0-0	Q-K2
6	N-K5	QxN
7	P-Q4	Q-KR4
8	BxP	P-Q3
9	N-B3	P-QB3
10	Q-Q3	N-Q2
11	QR-K1	N-N3
12	P-Q5	NxB
13	QxN	B-Q2
14	P-K5	0-0-0
15	P-K6	PxP
16	PxP	B-N2
17	PxBch	RxP
18	N-K4	P-Q4
19	Q-B5	N-K2
20	QxRP	K-Q1
21	Q-N8ch	N-B1
22	N-Q6	RxN
23	BxR	B-Q5ch
24	K-N1	B-N3
25	B-K5	R-K1
26	QxP	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-KB1 waiting. *Walter Suesman, USA.*

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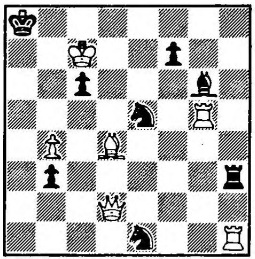

White mates in 2 moves

London

One of the many crazy new ideas on display at the Crystal Palace in London 1851 was a contest among 16 international chessmasters. Nobody knew if this sport would attract any spectators or be of interest to anyone besides the players—simply because it had never been done before.

Until then matches between two players were common, but this event marked the birth of modern tournament competition. Adolf Anderssen, a German math teacher, established himself as the best player in the world.

Not until recently, however, has England produced its own cadre of grandmasters. In recognition of this new stature the Greater London Council and the brokerage firm Phillips & Drew jointly sponsored this 14-man event to restore the foggy city as a center of world chess.

Nobody escaped without defeat in a hard-fought event with a low percentage of draws (46%). In tying for first at 8.5 points with Ulf Andersson and Viktor Korchnoi, Anthony Miles made the greatest achievement ever by a British player. But 14-year-old Nigel Short, who finished last with 2 points (4 draws, 9 losses) was the darling of the local press and drew a full house for his second-round encounter with a Soviet defector.

Instead of moving his Queen again, Short might have created more problems with 10 N-Q5. Later he could have improved by 15 Q-Q1 Q-Q2 16 N-Q4 P-KN3 17 P-QB3 K-N2 18 B-K3. His fate was sealed when Korchnoi launched a mighty counterattack.

White: SHORT Black: KORCHNOI
Ruy Lopez 1980

1	P-K4	P-K4	20	R-K1	Q-Q4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	21	N-B3	Q-B3
3	B-N5	P-QR3	22	N-N1	P-N5
4	B-R4	N-B3	23	B-B4	P-R6
5	P-Q4	NxQP	24	P-B3	R-KN1
6	NxN	PxN	25	P-N3	PxP
7	P-K5	N-K5	26	K-B2	R-N5!
8	QxP	N-B4	27	R-N1	RxB!
9	N-B3	B-K2	28	PxR	B-R5ch
10	Q-KN4	K-B1	29	R-N3	BxRch
11	0-0	P-Q4	30	PxR	Q-K5
12	Q-Q4	P-QB3	31	QxBP	Q-B7ch
13	B-N3	P-KR4	32	Q-K2	P-Q6
14	N-K2	B-B4	33	Q-Q2	K-K2
15	B-K3?	NxB	34	K-N1	P-R7ch
16	BPxN	P-B4	35	KxP	R-R1ch
17	Q-Q1	P-Q5	36	K-N1	B-K5
18	B-B4	P-KN4	White Resigns		
19	B-B1	P-R5			

SOLUTION: Q-K2! threatening Q-R6. *A. Fink, USA.*

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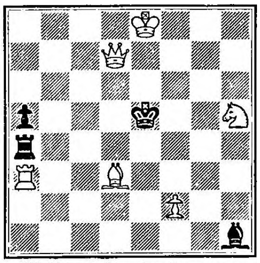

White mates in 2 moves

Over There

Traditionally American artists have had to gain acceptance abroad before being recognized at home. Chess is no exception.

Seattle's Yasser Seirawan, 19, gained prestige by snaring the world junior title in Norway. This led to an invitation to the annual Hoogoven tournament at Wijk aan Zee in Holland.

Seirawan set a blazing pace on his path to first prize, including a victory over world championship challenger Viktor Korchnoi. Eschewing the routine swap 11 B-Q2 BxBch 12 QxB the young American sought an initiative by moving his King to get out of check. Primers condemn this maneuver because it relinquishes the privilege of castling.

Korchnoi rightly abstained from 11...B-B6 12 R-QN1 BxP 13 NxB QxN 14 B-N2 regaining the pawn advantageously. Instead he concentrated his fire on White's shaky pawn center.

Later Korchnoi failed to bolster his own King with 15...P-KN3 16 Q-K3 B-B1 17 B-R1 threatening mayhem with P-Q5. In the long run Korchnoi could not stop this break anyway, and on move 22 it unleashed the full force of White's attack.

Seirawan sacrificed a second pawn to deploy his Rook by 25 R-R4! Later the defense with 28...QR-K1 would have been demolished by 29 BxP! KxB 30 R-N6ch K-B2 31 RxB. On the next move likewise 29...QR-Q1 is smashed by 30 Q-Q3.

Korchnoi's last move was a time-pressure blunder, but his uncoordinated pieces were already no match for White's dominating Queen. If 38...R-B6 39 QxP RxP 40 NxN BxN 41 Q-R2 wins

White: SEIRAWAN Black: KORCHNOI
English Opening 1980

1	P-QB4	N-KB3	21	Q-K4	B-R3
2	N-QB3	P-K3	22	P-Q5!	PxP
3	P-K4	P-Q4	23	Q-R7	P-B3
4	P-K5	P-Q5	24	K-N1	BxP
5	PxN	PxN	25	R-R4!	BxB
6	NPxP	QxP	26	PxB	K-B2
7	P-Q4	P-B4	27	R-KN4	R-KN1
8	N-B3	P-KR3	28	R-K1	P-Q5
9	B-Q3	PxP	29	RxP	B-K4
10	PxP	B-N5ch	30	R-Q7	QxRch
11	K-B1	N-B3	31	NxQ	BxB
12	B-N2	B-B4	32	N-Q3	B-R6
13	B-B2	0-0	33	N-B4	KR-Q1
14	Q-Q3	R-Q1	34	Q-N6ch	K-N1
15	R-Q1	K-B1	35	Q-Q3	RxR
16	Q-K4	B-Q3	36	QxR	R-QB1
17	P-KR4	Q-B4	37	K-R2	K-B2
18	Q-K2	Q-QR4	38	N-N6	R-QR1
19	B-N3	N-K2	39	NxN	Resigns
20	P-R5	P-QN3			

SOLUTION: 1 B-K4! threatening Q-Q5. *G. Heathcote, England.*

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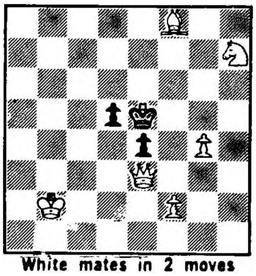

White mates in 2 moves

Boycott

It would be a pity if power politics spelled the death of the Olympics. But nothing seems immune—not even chess—from the strife of this sorry old world.

The Soviets were the first to use sport as an instrument of state policy, but it soon caught on everywhere. Taiwan could no longer compete under its old flag and anthem while various African nations spurned those who had dealings with South Africa.

Nations sought in the arena what could not be won on the battlefield, and running faster or jumping higher became a symbol of superior ideology. After Fischer defeated Petrosian at Buenos Aires in 1971 a Soviet grandmaster told me: "At home they don't understand. They think it means there's something wrong with our culture."

In 1976 the USSR boycotted the chess olympiad, which it had won 12 times straight, simply because it was hosted by Israel. Despite official denials Russia is still boycotting events in which defector Viktor Korchnoi takes part; in addition his wife was refused permission to join him in Switzerland and his son was arrested for draft evasion.

The organizers of the Hoogoven tournament in Wijk aan Zee, Holland, invited Korchnoi even though it meant Russia sent no representatives. As a result the 14-man field contained three Americans, two of whom turned in the best performance of their careers.

World junior champ Yasser Seirawan, 19, led all the way and earned the coveted grandmaster title by sharing first at 10-3 with 3-time USA champ Walter Browne, 31, coming from behind by beating Korchnoi (who finished third) in the last round.

White: BROWNE Black: KORCHNOI
Benoni Defense 1980

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	29	P-K5!	BPxP
2	N-KB3	P-B4	30	PxP	RxP
3	P-Q5	P-QN4	31	RxR	BxB
4	B-N5	B-N2	32	QxB	PxR
5	BxN	KPxB	33	QxBP	N-K1
6	P-K4	P-QR3	34	N-B4	N-B3
7	B-K2	B-Q3	35	P-Q6	P-K5
8	P-QR4	Q-N3	36	N-K5	Q-K1
9	PxP	PxP	37	Q-Q4	K-R1
10	RxR	BxR	38	PQ7?	NxP
11	N-B3	P-N5	39	NxN	P-K6
12	N-QN5	0-0	40	N-K5	P-K7
13	0-0	B-N2	41	Q-K4	P-B3
14	NxB	QxN	42	N-N6ch	QxN
15	B-B4	R-K1	43	QxKP	P-R4
16	Q-Q3	N-R3	44	Q-B4	K-R2
17	N-Q2	N-B2	45	K-R2	Q-B4
18	P-B4	Q-N3	46	QxP	QxP
19	K-R1	P-Q3	47	Q-N5	P-B4
20	P-R3	B-B1	48	Q-K5	Q-B7
21	N-B3	P-R3	49	P-N4	P-R5
22	R-K1	B-R3	50	P-N5	P-N3
23	N-Q2	B-N2	51	Q-K7ch	K-N1
24	N-B3	B-R3	52	Q-K8ch	K-R2
25	N-Q2	B-B1	53	Q-K7ch	K-N1?
26	N-B3	B-Q2	54	Q-Q6!	K-B2
27	R-K3	B-N4	55	P-N6	P-B5
28	N-Q2	Q-N1	56	Q-Q5ch	K-K2
			57	Q-K5ch	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-QR3! waiting. *A. Fink, USA.*

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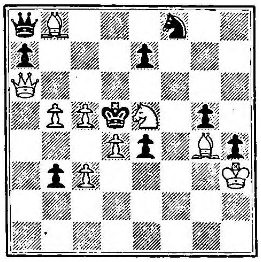

White mates in 2 moves

Europa Cup

Eight nations competed in the 7th European Team Championship at Skara, Sweden. Each match consisted of 8 boards with victory going to the country accumulating the most points.

Mindful of its second-place showing behind Hungary at the 1979 Olympiad, Russia took no chances. Their powerful lineup included titleholder Anatoly Karpov and two ex-world champs (Tal, Petrosian) on the first three boards. However neither of them was able to win a game out of five tries each!

The bottom boards saved the day for Russia, another indication that their strength in depth is unmatched elsewhere. The star was second reserve Gary Kasparov, 16, who won 5 and drew 1.

The major surprise was England. In fact, if the matches had been conducted on only four boards, as in the biennial Olympiad, they would have won with 18 points as opposed to Russia's 15.

Upsets abounded in the very first round when Hungary lost to Sweden and England held Russia to a tie. On first board Anthony Miles beat the world champion with an irregular defense almost never seen in master play.

Final Standings

USSR...36.5	**Bulgaria...27.5**
Hungary...29	**Czech...26**
England...28.5	**Israel...25**
Yugoslavia..28	**Sweden...23.5**

Karpov could not win a pawn by 7 PxNP PxNP 8 RxR BxR 9 P-K5 BxN! 10 QxB N-Q4 11 BxNP? because of Q-R4ch snaring the Bishop. But 7 P-K5! P-B5 8 PxN PxB 9 PxNP! BxP 10 QxP was in order.

Later 19 KR-Q1 hitting the backward queen's pawn was better than the misguided attack against Black's King. A final error costing a pawn was 23 Q-Q3, but his game was already inferior.

White: KARPOV **Black: MILES**
Irregular Defense 1980

1	P-K4	P-QR3	25	R-K1	QxP
2	P-Q4	P-QN4	26	QxP	B-N5
3	N-KB3	B-N2	27	R-K3	Q-Q4
4	B-Q3	N-KB3	28	QxQ	BxQ
5	Q-K2	P-K3	29	N-B3	R-B1
6	P-QR4	P-B4	30	N-K2	P-N4
7	PxBP	BxBP	31	P-R4	K-N2
8	N-Q2	P-N5	32	PxP	PxP
9	P-K5	N-Q4	33	B-Q3	P-R4
10	N-K4	B-K2	34	R-N3	K-B3
11	0-0	N-QB3	35	R-N4	B-Q3
12	B-Q2	Q-B2	36	K-B1	B-K4
13	P-B4	PxPep	37	K-K1	R-KR1
14	NxP	NxN	38	P-B4	PxP
15	BxN	N-N5	39	NxP	B-B3
16	BxN	BxB	40	N-K2	R-R8ch
17	QR-B1	Q-N3	41	K-Q2	R-R7
18	B-K4	0-0	42	P-N3	B-B6
19	N-N5	P-R3	43	R-N8	R-N7
20	B-R7ch	K-R1	44	K-K1	BxN
21	B-N1	B-K2	45	BxB	RxP
22	N-K4	QR-B1	46	R-QR8	B-B2
23	Q-Q3?	RxR		White Resigns	
24	RxR	QxP			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R1! threatening P-B4. *Ken Howard, USA.*

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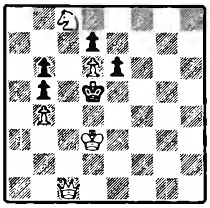

White mates in 2 moves

Three-Co-Champs

The 27th USA Championship at Thiel College probably was the strongest ever held. Nobody was undefeated and a mere 3 points separated first from last in a field of 13 with 10 grandmasters.

Going into the last round four were tied for the lead, but none could win outright. Sharing the title at 7.5 points were Walter Browne, 31, Larry Christiansen, 24, and Larry Evans, 48.

This writer was invited as a last-minute replacement for defending champ Lubomir Kavalek. After a two year layoff I was curious to see how I would fare against the young lions.

Browne and Evans are now four-time victors, trailing a record of seven set by Fischer and Reshevsky. 29 years elapsed since Evans first won the title in 1951, which may be a world record over such a time span. Ewfim Geller at 54 recently regained the Soviet national title that he held 25 years ago.

Trailing by a half point at 7 were the youngest and oldest: Yasser Seirawan, 20, the world junior champ and early favorite, tied with Leonid Shamkovich, 54, a Soviet emigre.

Due to a lack of funds the U.S. Chess Federation has scheduled no playoff. Christiansen expressed regret: "I think I could do okay," he said. "All major players have big egos. Bobby Fischer was right. We like to see 'em squirm. Cracking the other guy's ego is great."

Browne, who dropped out of the previous championship after a lighting dispute, once said: "I understand chess as well as Fischer does...You can take apart any position and there's nothing I don't understand about it."

In round 7 Robert Byrne, who won a 3-way playoff for the title in 1972, should have tried 23...NPxP. He overlooked that his intended 25...RxP is refuted by 26 B-K2. Later his center collapsed.

White: EVANS **Black: BYRNE**
King's Indian Defense 1980

1	P-QB4	P-KN3	23	P-B5	QPxP?
2	P-Q4	N-KB3	24	PxP	B-R5
3	N-QB3	B-N2	25	Q-Q2	N-B5
4	P-K4	P-Q3	26	PxP	PxP
5	N-B3	0-0	27	P-Q6	N-B4
6	B-K2	P-K4	28	Q-N2	N-Q5
7	0-0	N-B3	29	N-N4!	N-Q4
8	P-Q5	N-K2	30	NxKP	NxB
9	N-K1	N-Q2	31	N-N6ch	K-R2
10	N-Q3	P-KB4	32	NxRch	QxN
11	B-Q2	PxP	33	RxN	B-QB3
12	QNxP	N-KB4	34	QxP	BxN
13	P-B3	N-B3	35	RxB	N-K7ch
14	QN-B2	P-KR3	36	RxN	BxR
15	R-K1	P-KN4	37	P-Q7	B-N5
16	R-B1	K-R1	38	R-K5	B-Q3
17	B-B1	P-QR4	39	Q-N7	R-Q1
18	P-QN3	P-N3	40	Q-K4ch	K-N2
19	P-QR3	B-Q2	41	B-Q3	B-B4ch
20	B-B3	N-R5	42	K-B1	Q-Q3
21	P-QN4	PxP	43	Q-R7ch	Resigns
22	PxP	N-R4			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R6! waiting. *P. Kiel, Germany.*

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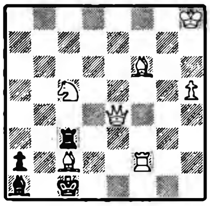

White mates in 2 moves

Sunday Punch

Gertrude Stein might agree that a loss is a loss is a loss. Chessplayers know better.

Some losses are more painful than others and can have a devastating effect on our performance. A bad start is especially demoralizing because it's almost impossible to recover from an early loss in a short event.

The worst kind of game to lose is one where you were winning all the way and then spoiled everything with a hasty move. Boxers must experience the same thing when they win each round on points and get felled by a Sunday punch in the last few seconds.

This happened to Robert Byrne, chess columnist for the *New York Times*, against Joe Bradford in the first round of the 27th USA Championship at Thiel College. In a mere dozen moves Byrne achieved an overwhelming position with black, then elegantly piled up small advantages until victory was within his grasp. Had he won—as he should have—he would have been a real threat to regain the title that he held in 1972.

White's first mistake was to strive for complications instead of settling for equality by 10 NxN BxN 11 P-Q4. Byrne quietly improved his position and provoked pawn weaknesses that could have been exploited more quickly by 27...NxP! 28 NxN QxP.

The moment of truth came later when Byrne missed a forced win by 30...Q-Q3! inviting 31 RxQ R-B8 mate. The move he chose also looked terrific, but Bradford immediately countered with a Queen sacrifice of his own, a thunderbolt that won on the spot.

"I had you crushed like a chicken!" said Byrne after the postmortem session.

"Yup," readily agreed big Joe, from Austin, Texas, the only player in the 13-man field who was not a chess pro.

"Let's play tennis," shrugged Byrne, who subsequently failed to win a game in the chess tourney (2 losses, 10 draws).

White: BRADFORD **Black: BYRNE**
Queen's Indian Defense 1980

1	N-KB3	N-KB3	18	P-B3	N-B3
2	P-KN3	P-QN3	19	Q-N5	Q-K3
3	B-N2	B-N2	20	Q-R4	N-Q5
4	0-0	P-K3	21	P-K3	N-B7
5	P-B4	B-K2	22	B-B1	N-QN5
6	P-N3	0-0	23	P-Q4	P-K5
7	B-N2	P-B4	24	PxBP	RxR
8	N-B3	P-Q4	25	RxR	PxP
9	N-K5	N-B3	26	PxP	PxP
10	PxP?	NxN.	27	B-R3	Q-K4
11	P-Q6	BxB	28	N-R4	KN-Q4
12	PxB	QxKP	29	NxP	NxKP
13	KxB	QR-Q1	30	N-Q7	Q-Q5?
14	K-N1	N-B3	31	QxPch!	KxQ
15	P-Q3	N-KN5!	32	NxRch	K-N1
16	Q-Q2	P-B4	33	RxQ	N/5-B7
17	QR-Q1	P-K4	34	RxP	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K7! waiting. *P. Kiell, Germany.*

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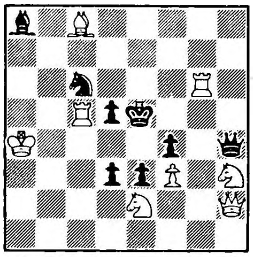

White mates in 2 moves

Brain Drain

Whenever someone defects from Russia, it is a blow to the regime. After permitting numerous grandmasters to emigrate in the 1970s the USSR is shoring up its heavy investment in global chess supremacy by stopping this brain drain.

The two most famous grandmasters now living in the West are Viktor Korchnoi and Boris Spassky. Yet Korchnoi's wife and son, whose cause was adopted by Amnesty International, still have not been released.

Two other champions began hunger strikes in Moscow to protest denial of their exit visas. Boris Gulko, '77 Soviet chess king and his wife Anna, '76 women's queen, decided on this step after waiting for 18 months. Soon after applying they were barred even from domestic chess events, thus being sentenced to "creative death."

Even the privileged few who are allowed to travel cannot be trusted. Igor Ivanov, bound for the Capablanca Memorial Tourney in Cuba, got political asylum in Canada after his Aeroflot flight made an unscheduled stop there. In his first outing on this side of the Atlantic he took the '80 Canadian Open with a 7-1 score in a field of 415, a half point ahead of Kevin Spraggett and Samuel Reshevsky, who is still going strong at 70.

Ivanov was virtually unknown outside of Russia. His name appeared as the victim of this brilliancy in **Chess Informator**.

Ivanov got into trouble by missing the retreat 9 N-B3. Then 11 Q-B4 was necessary and 12 P-K4 was his last chance to avert disaster. If 17 QxR B-Q3! 18 R-Q1 PxP 19 BPxP RxP! is decisive.

White: IVANOV **Black: RUDERFER**
Queen's Indian Defense 1979

1	N-KB3	N-KB3	17	R-Q1	N-K5!
2	P-B4	P-K3	18	Q-B8ch	K-K2
3	P-Q4	P-QN3	19	P-Q6ch	NxP
4	P-KN3	B-R3	20	RxN	P-R6
5	Q-R4	P-B3	21	K-B1	KxR
6	N-B3	P-QN4	22	P-N3	K-K2
7	PxP	PxP	23	B-R3ch	K-B3
8	NxP	Q-N3	24	BxB	Q-R8ch
9	P-K3?	B-N2!	25	K-K2	QxR
10	B-K2	B-B3	26	Q-B5	RxB
11	Q-N3?!	Q-N2	27	N-K4ch	K-N3
12	0-0?	P-QR3	28	Q-N5ch	K-R2
13	N-B3	BxN	29	Q-R5ch	K-N1
14	BxB	QxB	30	N-N5	Q-N7ch
15	P-Q5	P-KR4!		White Resigns	
16	Q-N7	P-R5			

SOLUTION: 1 N/2xP! threatening RxP. *Walter Susman, USA.*

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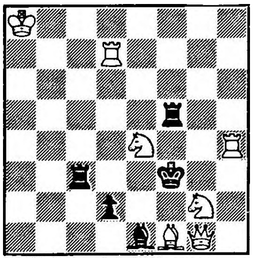

White mates in 2 moves

24th Olympiad

A record 82 teams competed in Malta at the biennial chess Olympiad. Hungary, the defending champs, and the USSR, 12-time victors, posted 39 out of a possible 56 points in 14 matches.

Russia was awarded a trophy on a tie-breaking system based on the average strength of the teams they faced. Yugoslavia was third (35) followed by the USA (34) which lost all its matches against the leaders. Other high scores were Czechoslovakia (33) England, Poland (32.5) Canada, Israel (32).

A theoretical duel in the Dragon Sicilian emerged between Yugoslavia's Lubomir Luboyevic and England's Anthony Miles. Before coming to Malta, Miles won a tourney at Vrbas, Yugoslavia, in which he employed this identical variation against Ivanovic. Miles as black won after 16 P-B5? N-K4 17 Q-K3 P-QR4 18 PxP NxKNP 19 P-QR3 P-N5 20 BxN BxB 21 N-R4 BxN 22 BxB Q-N3 23 R-R3 PxP 24 QxP BxN 25 RxB RxPch 26 BxR QxR 27 K-N1 R-B1 28 R-R1 Q-Q7 29 Q-N3 N-K4, etc.

This so-called Yugoslav Attack was once considered the scourge of the Dragon Variation, which Miles has been rehabilitating. Noteworthy is his 11...P-KR4 (to prevent P-R5) and 13...R-B4 (to reinforce P-QN4). Miles knew that the Yugoslavs had hatched an improvement, and sure enough it came on move 16.

Unshaken, Miles defended with aplomb. Now it remains to be seen whether Luboyevic could have improved. His attack fizzled out and he resigned in view of 32 QxR P-N8/Q.

White: LUBOYEVIC **Black: MILES**
Sicilian Defense 1980

1	P-K4	P-QB4	17	N-K4	R-B1
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	18	PxP	P-B3
3	P-Q4	PxP	19	KR-K1	PxP
4	NxP	N-KB3	20	NxQP	K-R2
5	N-QB3	P-KN3	21	P-B5	NxN
6	B-K3	B-N2	22	PxPch	K-R1
7	P-B3	0-0	23	B-KB4	N-K4
8	Q-Q2	N-B3	24	BxN	PxB
9	B-QB4	B-Q2	25	N-B3	P-K5
10	P-KR4	R-B1	26	QxN	PxN
11	B-N3	P-KR4	27	R-K7	B-N5
12	0-0-0	N-K4	28	Q-K5	QxR ch
13	B-N5	R-B4!	29	KxQ	PxPch
14	P-B4	N-B5	30	K-Q2	KR-Q1ch
15	Q-Q3	P-N4	31	B-Q5	RxBch
16	P-K5	N-N5		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B5! threatening QxR (either). *L. Arango, USA.*

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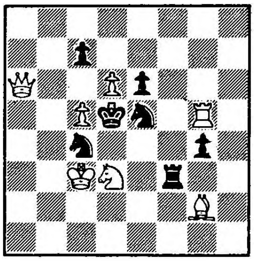

White mates in 2 moves

Bright Spot

America's newest grandmaster is Yasser Seirawan, 21, who hails from Seattle. His silver medal on board two at the Malta Olympiad was the bright spot in America's fourth place showing behind Russia, Hungary and Yugoslavia in a field of 82 teams.

Seirawan not only made the best score on the American squard (8 out of 11) but also covered himself with glory by beating ex-world champ Mikhail Tal. The USSR whipped the USA 2.5 - 1.5 when Karpov and Kasparov defeated two ex-Russians (Alburt and Shamkovich) while James Tarjan held Yuri Balashov to a draw.

A former world junior champ, Seirawan recently decided to become a chess professional. After he beat the redoubtable Viktor Korchnoi at a Dutch tourney in 1980, Korchnoi selected him as one of his seconds. Yasser probably will serve in that capacity during the Korchnoi vs. Karpov title match.

Seirawan got nothing out of his favorite English Opening against Tal, but he could have avoided a disadvantage by 22 N-B4. Tal outplayed him, then missed 24...P-N6! 25 NxP QxP creating a dangerous outside passed pawn combined with two powerful Bishops. Instead Tal lost a vital pawn without any compensation and never recovered.

White: SEIRAWAN **Black: TAL**
English Opening 1980

1	P-QB4	P-K4	30	NxRP	B-K3
2	N-QB3	N-KB3	31	N-B6	B-QB4
3	N-B3	N-B3	32	NxNP	PxP
4	P-KN3	P-Q4	33	N-Q5	BxN
5	PxP	NxP	34	BxBch	K-N2
6	P-Q3	B-K2	35	Q-N7ch	B-K2
7	B-N2	B-K3	36	B-K4	K-B1
8	0-0	0-0	37	Q-B8ch	K-N2
9	P-QR3	Q-Q2	38	Q-N4ch	K-B1
10	B-Q2	P-B3	39	BxP	B-Q3
11	R-B1	KR-Q1	40	PxP	BxP
12	P-QN4	NxN	41	K-N2	B-Q3
13	BxN	B-Q4	42	B-K4	Q-Q7
14	Q-B2	P-QR4	43	P-R4	B-K4
15	P-N5	N-Q5	44	P-KR5	K-K2
16	BxN	PxB	45	B-B3	K-Q3
17	Q-N2	P-B3	46	Q-N6	Q-B5
18	PxP	PxP	47	P-R6	Q-R7ch
19	P-QR4	P-QB4	48	K-B1	Q-R6ch
20	Q-B2	QR-N1	49	B-N2	Q-B1
21	N-Q2	B-K3	50	K-B2	Q-B8
22	R-N1	R-N5	51	B-B3	Q-K6ch
23	RxR	BPxR	52	K-N2	Q-B5
24	R-B1	Q-Q3	53	P-R7	Q-R7ch
25	Q-N2	R-QB1?	54	K-B1	Q-R6ch
26	RxRch	BxR	55	B-N2	Q-B1
27	N-N3	Q-K4	56	K-B2	Q-B8
28	P-B4	Q-K6ch	57	B-B3	Resigns
29	K-B1	P-N4			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R4! waiting. *L. Neyndorff, USA.*

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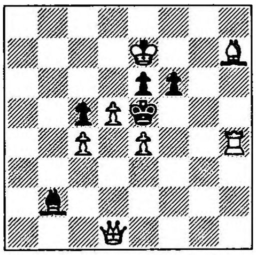

White mates in 2 moves

Sarajevo

Names like Polanica Zdroj, Bled, Reggio Emilia, Lone Pine or Beverwijk will be identified by chess buffs as places where famous tournaments are held. Sarajevo, however, is remembered chiefly as the city where Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated in 1914, leading to the outbreak of the First World War.

Sarajevo—like Yugoslavia in general—is a hotbed of chess activity, and the city often sponsors international events. Lev Psachis, 22, the new Soviet cochamp, swept a field of 16 with 11 points (7 wins, 8 draws) to earn his grandmaster title. East Germany's Wolfgang Uhlmann, who has not been heard of for some time, was also undefeated but trailed by a point.

Psachis has a knack of winning with black because he espouses double-edged lines that are considered inferior. Instead of the customary 9...0-0 he tried a line theory frowns on. Hartston's book **The Benoni** states: "9...Q-R5ch is insufficient here, for after 10 P-N3 Q-K2 11 N-B3 0-0 12 0-0 it is difficult for Black to complete his development."

A previous game cited is Sliwa-Gromek, Polish Championship 1960, which continued: 12...N-N3 13 R-K1 B-N5 14 B-B1! N-R3 15 P-KR3 BxN 16 QxB N-N5 17 Q-Q1 with advantage. The continuation chosen by Hungary's Peter Lukacs also seems plausible, though he might try 16 B-Q2. Later 23 PxP was necessary instead of allowing Black's Knight to penetrate. Lukacs overlooked that after 23...N-K4! 24 PxN BPxP 25 Q-Q1 PxR wins material. He resigned in view of 32 KPxP R-K6

White: LUKACS **Black: PSACHIS**
Benoni Defense 1981

1	P-Q4	N-KB3
2	P-QB4	P-B4
3	P-Q5	P-K3
4	N-QB3	PxP
5	PxP	P-Q3
6	P-K4	P-KN3
7	P-B4	B-N2
8	B-N5ch	KN-Q2
9	B-Q3	Q-R5ch
10	P-N3	Q-K2
11	N-B3	0-0
12	0-0	N-N3
13	K-N2	B-N5
14	P-KR3	BxNch
15	QxB	QN-Q2
16	P-QR4	P-B5
17	B-B2	N-B4
18	B-K3	N/3-Q2
19	QR-Q1	P-QR3
20	B-Q4	BxB
21	RxB	P-QN4
22	R-K1	P-B3
23	N-R2?	N-K4!
24	Q-R3	N/K-Q6
25	R-K3	P-N4!
26	BxN	NxB
27	N-N4	PxP
28	N-B6	Q-KN2
29	R/KxN	PxR
30	QxP	QR-K1
31	P-N4	P-B4
	White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K1! waiting. Pal Benko, USA.

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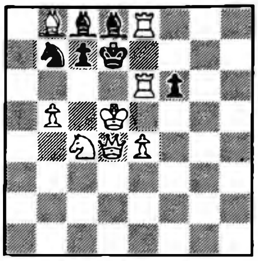

White mates in 2 moves

Popes Play Too

Pope John Paul II is an avid chessplayer who even composed problems in his youth (see above). His predecessor also was strong, but the Vatican did not always approve of this pastime.

Many games were regarded as the handmaiden of the devil and at various times in history chess was banned, along with dice and cards. Several ecclesiastical edicts dating back to the eleventh century forbid the clergy and the monastic orders from yielding to the demonic appeal of chess.

Apparently the Church had reversed itself by the time Ruy Lopez, a Spanish priest, published a book on chess in 1561. In addition to the opening that bears his name, he is noted for his advice to seat your opponent so that the sun shines in his eyes.

The fifth chapter of the Koran lists chess among the abominations to be shunned by the Faithful. Mohammed did not object to the game itself, but to the carved figures which smacked of idolatry. Later chess was permitted so long as it did not interfere with religious observance or lead to gambling and swearing.

In this game, which is replete with error, the wife of the ambassador of the Malta Knights, who was visiting Poland in 1946, played white. Black is Karol Wojtyla, better known as Pope John Paul.

After White's speculative pawn sacrifice in the opening, Black should have continued with 11 ... BxNP. White could have picked up the stranded Knight with 27 R-Q3 or won with 29 Q-K5ch followed by R-R3. Black should have been satisfied with a draw by perpetual check (30...N-R7ch) or later by 34...QxQ. White in turn blundered, missing 35 K-B2! R-Q5 36 K-B3 R-B5 37 RxP R-B4 38 Q-R4ch R-R4 *(if 38...K-N3 39 B-B5ch RxB 40 QxQ)* 39 RxBch PxR 40 QxP mate.

White: WANDA ZARTOBLIWY
Black: POPE JOHN PAUL II
French Defense (by transposition)

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	19	Q-K5	P-B3
2	N-QB3	N-KB3	20	Q-R5ch	K-Q2
3	B-N5	QN-Q2	21	B-R3	K-B2
4	N-B3	P-K3	22	Q-B7ch	B-Q2
5	P-K4	P-KR3!	23	0-0-0	QR-Q1
6	B-R4	P-KN4	24	P-QB4	N-N5
7	B-N3	NxP	25	QxBP	NxPch
8	NxN	PxN	26	K-N1	Q-N6
9	N-Q2	B-N2	27	B-K2	B-B3
10	P-KR4!	BxP	28	RxR	RxR
11	NxP!	B-B3	29	QxKP	N-B6ch
12	PxP	BxKNP	30	K-B1	NxBch?
13	NxB	QxN	31	QxN	R-Q6
14	BxP	Q-QB4	32	Q-K7ch	K-N3
15	B-Q6	Q-R4ch	33	Q-B5ch	K-R3
16	P-B3	Q-N3	34	Q-N4	Q-R7?
17	Q-Q2	N-B3	35	RxP?	Q-R8ch
18	Q-B4	N-Q4	36	K-B2	Q-Q8

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R7! waiting. *Karol Wojtyla, Poland.*

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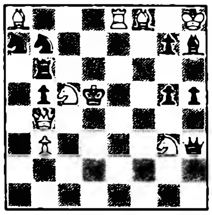

White mates in 2 moves

To Kill A King

Why do boys excel at chess? Is it biology or culture?

Why women have not penetrated the ranks of top-level chess is a riddle. Even in Russia, which avidly encourages women in this field, very few can compete on even terms with grandmasters.

Freudians claim that since the aim of the game is to kill the king (father) chess holds little appeal for women. This theory fails to account for the fact that the king is not a male figure in all languages.

Bobby Fischer once boasted that he could give any woman in the world Knight odds. That might have been possible 20 years ago, but certainly not today when more females are invading this male bastion.

Maya Chiburdanidze, 20, the women's titleholder, has already demonstrated girls can go far once the burden of tradition is removed. Now Pia Cramling, 17, of Sweden is doing her bit to demolish the myth of male supremacy.

At an open tourney in Skien, Norway, Pia easily sailed to first with 6 straight wins and 3 draws. Since her brother is also a strong player, it will be interesting to compare their progress.

After White's weak opening 14 P-QB3 was necessary instead of neglecting the safety of his king to snatch material. By move 20 it was already over since if 20 R-B1 (or 20 Q-N7ch K-B3 21 R-B1 QxP) Q-Q4ch! 21 K-K2 Q-Q6 mate.

White: LOTVEIT Black: CRAMLING
Sicilian Defense 1981

1	P-K4	P-QB4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	P-Q4	PxP
4	NxP	P-K3
5	N-N5	P-Q3
6	B-KB4	P-K4
7	B-K3	N-B3
8	BN5	P-QR3
9	BxN	PxB
10	KN-R3	P-B4
11	PxP	BxP
12	N-B3	P-N4
13	N-Q5	B-N2
14	Q-B3?	N-Q5
15	N-B7ch	QxN
16	QxRch	K-K2
17	QxP	P-N5
18	N-N5	NxPch
19	K-Q1	Q-B4
20	QxPch	QxQ
21	NxQ	R-Q1
22	K—K2	RxN
23	R-Q1	N-Q5ch
24	K-K1	B-N5
25	R-Q3	P-K5

White Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 N-Q7! threatening Q-B5. *L. Makaronets, USSR.*

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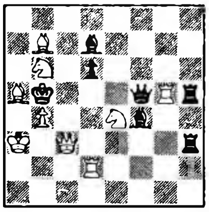

White mates in 2 moves

Iran Ban

Chess was one of the few hobbies considered safe in all regions and all regimes. "Chess, like love, like music, has the power to make men happy," observed Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch, a perennial contender for the title.

Now it appears that chess, like music, is an endangered species in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeini banned the game because "it hurts memory and may cause brain damage." He also said chess contributes to a war-mongering mentality.

Until the 17th century chess was at various times banned by Muslims, Catholics, Anglicans and Jews. Mohammed listed chess among the abomidations to be eschewed by the Faithful in the Koran, objecting to the carved figures that smacked of idolatry.

Finally chess was accepted as long as it was not played for stakes, did not hinder religious observances or lead to profanity. Most orthodox Arab tribes used plain blocks of ivory or wood, which did not resemble any living creature, to avoid offending the deity.

Iran, under the Shah, was the only Arab team at the 22nd Olympiad in Israel (boycotted by the Soviet bloc). That year Libya hosted a "counter-olympiad" attended by the Arab bloc.

In the very first round the USA defeated Iran 3-1, ultimately nosing out Holland by a half point for the world championship. This save may have provided our team's margin of victory.

My opponent, Kamran Shirazi of Iran, after a brouhaha with immigration officials, now resides in California. He missed a win by 25 Q-R2! PxN 26 R-R7 Q-B1 27 RxB! (if 22...QxR 23 B-N8ch!)

White: SHIRAZI Black: EVANS
King's Indian Defense 1976

1	P-Q4	N-KB3
2	N-KB3	P-KN3
3	B-N5	B-N2
4	QN-Q2	P-Q3
5	P-K3	QN-Q2
6	P-QR4	P-KR3
7	BxN	NxB
8	P-R5	0-0
9	B-B4	P-B3
10	P-B3	Q-B2
11	Q-N3	P-K4
12	PxP	PxP
13	0-0	P-K5
14	N-Q4	N-N5
15	P-N3	P-QB4?
16	N-K2	N-B3
17	N-B4	K-R2
18	N-Q5	NxN
19	BxN	P-B4
20	N-B4	R-QN1
21	KR-Q1	B-Q2
22	R-Q2	P-QN4
23	PxPep	PxP
24	R-R6	P-QN4
25	N-Q6?	R-N3
26	Q-R2	RxR
27	QxR	R-QN1
28	B-B7	B-QB3
29	Q-R3	Q-N3
30	Q-N3	P-QB5
31	Q-Q1	Q-B4
32	P-R4	P-R4
33	B-K6	R-KB1
34	N-B7	B-B3
35	N-Q8	BxN
36	RxB	Q—K2
37	R-Q6	R-B3
38	RxB	RxB
39	Q-Q5	RxR
40	QxR	Q-K4
41	K-B1	Q-N1
42	Q-Q7ch	K-R3
43	Q-KB7	Q-Q1
44	K-N2	Q-QN1
45	Q-Q5	K-N2
46	K-B1	K-B3
47	K-K2	Q-K4
48	Q-Q4	K-K3
49	K-Q2	Q-Q3

Draw

SOLUTION: 1 K-N2 threatening Q-B4. *O. Bonivento, Italy.*

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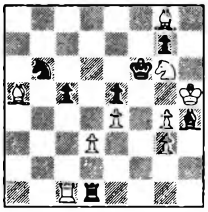

White mates in 2 moves

Pretty Poison

In San Miguel, Argentina, an unknown named Gustavo Mahio demolished grandmaster Miguel Quinteros in a brilliancy destined for the anthologies. Some journalists dubbed it the best game of 1980.

The opening featured the "poison pawn" variation of the Sicilian Defense that made headlines during the Fischer vs. Spassky title match in 1972. Fischer won the first time but lost when he tried it again; as a result his 7...Q-N3 fell into desuetude despite the lack of a clearcut refutation. The general feeling is that Black can't afford to neglect development while foraging with his Queen in enemy territory for a puny pawn.

At the 1966 USA Championship I was the victim of a similar brilliancy by Robert Byrne (except White varied with 12 B-QB4 instead of B-K2). His 15 B-B6! was a shot heard around the world, although subsequent games showed Black can survive by 15...NxB! 16 PxN R-Q1 17 RxB QxR 18 Q-N5 P-KN3, etc.

Quinteros could have avoided danger by 17...B-B4 (or Q-QB4). And he rightly eschewed 18...BxN 19 RxP! KxR 20 QxP followed by P-N8/Q.

Quinteros might have tried one last trick: 23...B-B7! inviting 24 RxB? Q-K8 mate. Or 23 R-KB3? P-B4! 24 R/3xB RxP. White would have to find the stunning refutation 24 Q-B6! Mahio's fantastic Bishop sacrifice on move 24 was a prettier finish.

White: MAHIO Black: QUINTEROS
Sicilian Defense 1980

1	P-K4	P-QB4
2	N-KB3	P-Q3
3	P-Q4	PxP
4	NxP	N-KB3
5	N-QB3	P-QR3
6	B-KN5	P-K3
7	P-B4	Q-N3
8	Q-Q2	QxP
9	R-QN1	Q-R6
10	P-K5	PxP
11	PxP	KN-Q2
12	B-K2	B-N5
13	R-N3	Q-R4
14	0-0	0-0
15	B-B6	NxB
16	PxN	R-Q1
17	PxP	RxN
18	Q-R6	Q-K4
19	N-K4!	QxN
20	B-R5	R-Q2
21	R-Q3	B-B4ch
22	K-R1	B-Q5
23	R-KN3	N-B3
24	B-N6!!	QxB
25	RxQ	N-K2
26	RxBP!	KxR
27	P-N8/Qch	NxQ
28	QxPch	K-K1
29	RxN mate	

SOLUTION: 1 P-Q4! threatening PxKP. *A. Armeni, Italy.*

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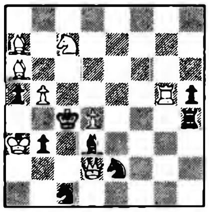

White mates in 2 moves

Hot Prospect

Although no American currently is rated even in the world's top 15, change is in the air. The world chess body recently awarded 25 new international titles to Americans and it is just a matter of time before a few of them break the European monopoly.

If he keeps tearing up the rhubarb patch grandmaster Larry Christiansen, 25, is America's best bet to break into the ranks of the elite. In 1980 he won almost everything in sight, from the Southwest Open to a tie for the U.S. crown with Walter Browne and this writer.

The new year may be even kinder to him. In a field of 12 grandmasters at Linares, Spain, Larry tied world champion Anatoly Karpov at 8-3, losing their individual game but smashing Bellon, Garcia, Gligoric, Spassky, Portisch, Quinteros and drawing Kavalek, Larsen, Lubooyevic, Ribli. Quite a feat!

The apparent ease with which he beat ex-world champ Boris Spassky bears the hallmark of artistry. The Exchange Variation on move 4 is tame, yet Larry incurred jeopardy by castling queenside. This proved a good choice since Spassky seemed confused over whether to attack or defend.

Spassky's move 16 was risky—opening lines that could be used against his own King. But he had to follow up by 18...P-B4! to achieve counterplay. A move later it was already too late. Larry's 23 N-K4! ended all effective opposition.

White: CHRISTIANSEN
Black: SPASSKY
Queen's Gambit Declined 1981

1	P-Q4	P-Q4
2	P-QB4	P-K3
3	N-QB3	N-KB3
4	PxP	PxP
5	B-N5	B-K2
6	P-K3	QN-Q2
7	B-Q3	0-0
8	KN-K2	P-B3
9	Q-B2	R-K1
10	P-KR3	N-B1
11	P-KN4	B-Q2
12	0-0-0	R-B1
13	K-N1	P-N4
14	N-B4	P-QR4
15	B-B5	P-R5
16	N-Q3	BxB
17	PxB	N/8-Q7
18	KR-N1	B-B1?
19	R-N2	P-B4
20	PxP	NxP
21	NxN	RxN
22	Q-Q3	K-R1
23	N-K4!	RxN
24	QxR	Q-B1
25	Q-Q3	N-K5
26	P-B3	NxB
27	RxN	B-K2
28	P-B6	BxP
29	RxQP	P-R3
30	RxR	QxR
31	R-QB1	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K3! threatening R-QB5 *Seider, Israel.*

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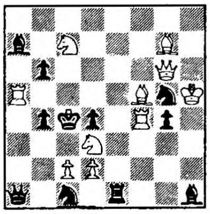

White mates in 2 moves

April in Moscow

At Moscow in April, as the linden trees bloomed again, the first really strong international tourney of the year was held in conjunction with the 26th congress of the Communist Party. A field of 14 stars included 8 Soviet and 6 foreign grandmasters.

It was perhaps to be expected that in an event of this caliber (category 15 on a scale of 16) over 70% of the games would be drawn. Despite an evenly matched field world champ Anatoly Karpov outclassed with 9 points (5 wins, 8 draws), an excellent omen for his upcoming title defense in Merano, Italy, against Viktor Korchnoi. Trailing by 1.5 points were Lev Polugaievsky, ex-world champ Vassily Smyslov (still strong at 60) and Gary Kasparov, 18, who confirmed his status as a world class player. Tied at 7 points were two outsiders, Florin Gheorghiu (Rumania) and Lajos Portisch (Hungary).

Karpov is probably not bothered by the fact that all his 5 wins were with white. The knack of winning with black, a Bobby Fischer tradmark, continues to elude him.

Yet this weakness does not seem to harm Karpov's results. Hard to beat, he generally loses fewer games in an active year than most players drop in a single tournament.

In the 1978 Karpov-Korchnoi title match, their second time around, Karpov won 6, lost 5, drew 21. But it must be remembered that 4 of Karpov's 5 losses were with black!

Karpov demonstrates his smooth power with white against Smyslov, who lost only this one game. A more active defense was 16...Q-N3 and later 19...B-N2 was indicated instead of opening lines for White's two Bishops. With seeming ease, and no risk, Karpov mounted an irresistible

White: KARPOV **Black: SMYSLOV**
Gruenfeld Defense **1981**

1	N-KB3	P-Q4	17	KR-Q1	Q-B2
2	P-B4	P-QB3	18	Q-R3	B-B1
3	P-Q4	N-B3	19	Q-N2	P-QB4
4	P-K3	P-KN3	20	B-Q5	B-N2
5	N-B3	B-N2	21	PxP	BxB
6	B-K2	0-0	22	RxB	NxP
7	0-0	B-N5	23	R-B3	R-K2
8	P-N3	QN-Q2	24	P-KR4	R-KB1
9	B-N2	R-K1	25	Q-B6	N-K5
10	R-B1	N-K5	26	Q-Q4	N-B4
11	P-KR3	NxN	27	P-R5	N-Q2
12	BxN	BxN	28	PxP	RPxP
13	BxB	PxP	29	R-N3	Q-K4
14	PxP	P-K4	30	RxPch	K-R2
15	Q-N3	PxP	31	R-N3	N-B3
16	PxP	R-N1	32	Q-R4ch	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 B-Q7! threatening B-N5. *D. Rizzetti, Argentina.*

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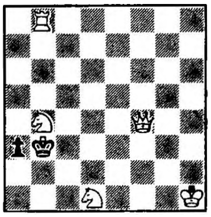

White mates in 2 moves

High Tension

Boxing fans were stunned when Duran walked out during a title bout with Leonard. The tensions of high level chess also claimed a victim when West Germany's Robert Huebner quit against Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi during a scheduled 16-game match to determine a challenger for the world crown.

Huebner gave two reasons: physical exhaustion and pressure of the constant publicity. History repeats itself. In the seventh game of a tied match with Tigran Petrosian in 1971, Huebner made a mistake, withdrew and caught a plane home. He was bothered by street noises that failed to disturb Petrosian, who merely turned down his hearing aid.

Korchnoi held a slim one-point edge after eight games when play was terminated in Merano, Italy, for a $64,000 purse. Huebner actually led when he won the first and fourth, but Korchnoi shot ahead with wins in the second, seventh and eighth.

Two games were adjourned when Huebner threw in the towel. Game 9 was headed for a draw while Korchnoi probably could take game 10. This would have given him a 6-4 lead, an almost insurmountable margin with only six gmes to go.

Game 7 is probably the one that broke Huebner's spirit. He stood better at adjournment but, pressing hard to win, overlooked a simple move and lost. Demoralized, he offered scant resistance in the next.

Huebner's problems began when he weakened his kingside unnecessarily instead of 14...QR-B1. Korchnoi hastened to swap Queens, infiltrated on an open file and tied Huebner up in knots.

White: KORCHNOI **Black: HUEBNER**
Queen's Gambit Accepted
Match Game 8 **1981**

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	23	N-B5	B-B1
2	PQB4	PxP	24	B-Q3	R-Q5
3	N-KB3	P-QR3	25	B-B1	K-B2
4	P-K3	N-KB3	26	RxR	PxR
5	BxP	P-K3	27	P-QN4	N-B3
6	Q-K2	P-B4	28	N-Q3	N-K2
7	PxP	BxP	29	R-B7	R-Q1
8	0-0	P-QN4	30	P-B4	R-Q3
9	B-Q3	N-B3	31	K-B2	K-K1
10	N-B3	B-N2	32	N-K5	K-Q1
11	P-K4	N-Q2	33	R-B4	K-K1
12	R-Q1	Q-B2	34	B-Q3	B-Q2
13	B-N5	0-0	35	R-B7	B-N4
14	QR-B1	P-B3	36	BxBch	PxB
15	B-K3	BxB	37	R-R7	N-N3
16	QxB	QR-K1	38	NxN	PxN
17	P-QR4	PxP	39	P-K5	R-B3
18	NxP	Q-R4	40	RxP	R-B5
19	B-B2	KN-K4	41	RxP	K-B2
20	NxN	PxN	42	R-N3	RxP
21	Q-B5!	R-Q1	43	R-Q3	Resigns
22	QxQ	NxQ			

SOLUTION: 1 Q-K4! If 1...P-R7 2 N-QB2. If 1...K-R5 2 N-B6. *V. Melnikov, USSR.*

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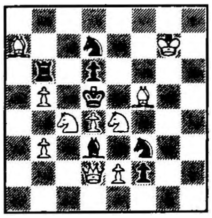

White mates in 2 moves

11th Lone Pine

Contender Viktor Korchnoi, in top form, swept the 11th Lone Pine Open with a score of 7-2 in an elite field of 61, including 27 grandmasters. This was his second try—in 1979 he finished 15th but, for the first time in many years, the Soviets sent no representatives as part of their "unofficial" boycott against this famous Soviet defector.

Korchnoi created a sensation at the last moment, arriving by Greyhound bus on the last lap of a trip from Stockholm. The purpose of this ploy, he explained, was to be sure that two Soviet grandmasters would already be there.

The Soviet stars, placed in an awkward position, phoned their embassy for instructions. After some delay, they were told to play.

Korchnoi led all the way to take first prize of $15,000 with 5 wins and 4 draws. He was held in the early rounds by Denmark's Bent Larsen and U.S. co-champ Larry Christiansen. In the last two rounds he drew his closest rivals: Yasser Seirawan (USA) and Gennady Sosonko (Holland) who tied at 6.5 with Yugoslavia's Svetozar Gligoric.

In round 7 came Korchnoi's long-awaited contest with one of the Russians—ex-world junior champ Artur Yusopov, who succumbed to a sudden mating attack. The second Russian, Oleg Romanishin, was out of the money at plus two. Most disappointed was 1980 winner Roman Dzindzihashvili, who wound up near the bottom at minus two.

Despite a slight initiative in the opening, Korchnoi did not seem to make much headway against Yusopov until near the time-control at move 40. Black might have tried to improve by 20...N-R3 21 BxN PxB. Later it would be hard to beat 32...Q-B3. Korchnoi's sacrifice on move 37 was decisive and Yusopov resigned in view of 40...K-R4 41 P-N4ch K-R5 42 P-N5ch KxP (or 42...K-R4 43 Q-N4) 43 Q-N3 mate.

White: KORCHNOI **Black: YUSOPOV**
Slav Defense **1981**

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	21	NxN	PxN
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	22	QxQP	RxR
3	N-KB3	N-B3	23	RxR	R-QB1
4	P-K3	B-N5	24	R-Q1	N-B3
5	P-KR3	BxN	25	B-B4	Q-B2
6	QxB	P-K3	26	Q-K4	N-K4
7	B-Q3	QN-Q2	27	B-N3	P-QN4
8	N-B3	P-KN3	28	Q-Q5	P-QR3
9	0-0	B-N2	29	P-QR4	B-B3
10	R-Q1	0-0	30	Q-K4	N-B5
11	Q-K2	Q-B2	31	PxP	PxP
12	B-Q2	QR-Q1	32	R-Q5	R-R1
13	QR-B1	Q-N1	33	K-B1!	R-R8
14	B-K1	QR-K1	34	K-K2	K-N2
15	Q-B2	QR-B1	35	B-N4	N-N3?
16	P-QN4	P-K4	36	R-Q6	R-QB8
17	PxKP	NxP	37	RxB!	KxR
18	PxP	NxP	38	Q-Q4ch	K-N4
19	B-K2	NxNP	39	B-K7ch!	QxB
20	Q-N3	N-Q4	40	Q-B4ch	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 Q-B4! threatening N-B3. *V. Melnichenko, USSR.*

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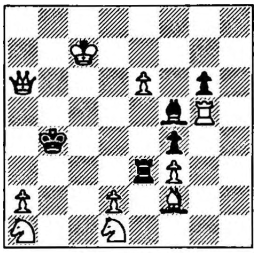

Mate in two

Pratfall

IBM has sadly discontinued its prestigious international tournament that was a fixture in Amsterdam for over 20 years. The last in this famous series was a kind of memorial restricted to 12 past victors—a tough field indeed.

World champ Anatoly Karpov, the favorite suffered a pratfall in the very first round against Vlastimil Hort (Czech), who made it all look easy with a sensational 26-move win. Undaunted, Karpov recovered to win 4 and draw 6, tying for second at 7 points with Hungary's Lajos Portisch.

Despite a fabulous start Hort won only once more and peacefully drew his other 9 games to equal Lubomir Kavalek (USA) and ex-world champ Vassily Smyslov of the USSR (now 60) at 6.5 points.

The hero was Dutch champ Jan Timman, who delighted local fans by turning in the best result of his career at 7.5 (4 wins, 7 draws). He led all the way and drew with Karpov and Hort in the last two rounds.

As noted here before, Karpov has trouble winning with black: 3 of his 4 wins were with white. Where did he go wrong against Hort in this opening?

Theory recommends the freeing maneuver 11...N-K5 12 BxB QxB 13 Q-R4 P-QB3. Karpov was not anxious to simplify so soon and sought action on the Queenside with the dubious 13...P-B5!? only to be stymied by 14 P-QR4! to break up the mass of pawns by P-QN3.

Karpov had to try 14...R-B1 since it was too late for 14...N-K5 15 BxB QxB 16 NxN PxN 17 N-Q2 P-QN4 18 PxP PxP 19 P-QN3 with white on top. By move 17 Karpov was in dire straits. On 17...Q-K3 18 NxP! NxN 19 BxN QxB 20 BxB snares a pawn.

Karpov resigned in view of 26...RxQ (or 26...Q-K7 27 Q-N3) 27 BxQ PxB 28 R-N1, etc.

White HORT **Black: KARPOV**
Q's Gambit Declined 1981

1	P-Q4	N-KB3
2	N-KB3	P-K3
3	P-B4	P-Q4
4	N-B3	B-K2
5	B-N5	P-KR3
6	B-R4	0-0
7	P-K3	P-QN3
8	R-B1	B-N2
9	PxP	PxP
10	B-K2	QN-Q2
11	0-0	P-B4
12	Q-B2	P-QR3
13	KR-Q1	P-B5?!
14	P-QR4	B-B3?
15	N-K5	Q-B2
16	NxB	QxN
17	B-B3	B-N5
18	NxP!	NxN
19	Q-B5	QxP
20	BxN	QR-B1
21	P-QN3	PxP
22	RxR	RxR
23	QxPch	K-R1
24	BxP	Q-N4
25	B-K6	R-B1
26	BxN	Resigns

SOLUTION: 1 P-Q3! waiting. *Pal Benko, USA.*

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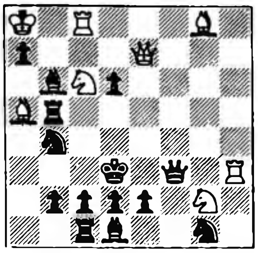

White mates in 2 moves

2 Share USA Crown

The 28th annual US Championship in South Bend, Indiana, attracted a strong field of 15 including 10 grandmasters and 5 Soviet emigres. Also at stake this year were three coveted spots in the next Interzonal, from which a new challenger for the world title will emerge in 1984.

Defending co-champ Walter Browne, 32, and Yasser Seirawan, 21, landed on top of the heap with 9 points. A playoff is required for the third berth in the Interzonal between 3 grandmasters who scored 8.5 points: Larry Christiansen, Lubomir Kavalek and Sammy Reshevsky, a former child prodigy and still a force to be reckoned with at the age of 70.

Browne had a minus score going into round 8 where he began a comeback with this victory over 1980 co-champ Christiansen. Browne put on a spurt to score 6 out of his last 7.

White pushed his center pawn too far, too fast. Browne rightly rejected 8...Q-N3? 9 P-K4 NxQP 10 P-K5 forking a Knight and instead offered a flank pawn for rapid development. Later 14 P-QR4 was necessary to avoid material loss.

Christiansen saw that Black comes out on top after 17 R-N1 B-K5 18 RxN QxR 19 QxB NxQ 20 PxQ NxQBP. Browne's smashing pseudo-sacrifice on move 35 was decisive since, on any capture, his pawn queens. After Browne won a piece, the rest was easy.

White: CHRISTIANSEN
Black: BROWNE
Nimzo Indian Defense 1981

			22	B-Q6	N/B-Q4
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	23	QR-B1	B-Q6
2	P-QB4	P-K3	24	BxB	PxB
3	N-QB3	B-N5	25	P-B4	N-K5
4	N-B3	P-B4	26	B-K5	P-B3
5	P-K3	N-B3	27	PxN	RxR
6	P-Q5	N-K2	28	RxR	PxB
7	P-Q6?!	N-B4	29	PxP	PxP
8	Q-Q3	P-QN4!	30	NxP	P-Q7
9	PxP	B-N2	31	R-KB1	Q-Q4
10	B-K2	R-QB1	32	QxQ	PxQ
11	0-0	P-B5	33	N-B3	R-QB1
12	Q-B2	NxQP	34	P-N3	R-B7
13	R-Q1	0-0	35	K-N2	NxBP!
14	P-QR3	BxN	36	NxP	N-K5
15	PxB	NxP	37	R-QN1	RxNch
16	P-QR4	Q-R4	38	K-B3	R-B7ch
17	B-N2	B-K5	39	K-N4	N-B3ch
18	Q-Q2	N-B2	40	K-N5	N-K5ch
19	B-R3	KR-K1	41	K-N4	RxP
20	B-N4	Q-Q4	42	R-N8ch	K-B2
21	Q-R2	Q-R1		White Resigns	

SOLUTION: 1 Q-R4! threatening Q-QB4. *Edgar Holladay, USA.*

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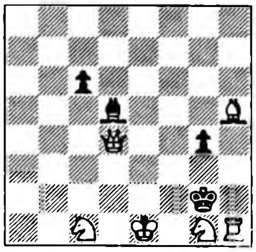

Mate in two

South Africa

"Any nation that has a lion named Korchnoi can't be all bad," I quipped at the final banquet of the Oude Meester Grand Prix, after serving as commentator in Johannesburg. This was Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi's last training test before his title match with Anatoly Karpov.

The Grand Prix was the world's first Category 16—the highest level rated by FIDE—but will not be rated because South Africa was tossed out by the world body in 1977. South Africa is especially bitter because it could not get its proposal for readmission on FIDE's agenda this year while the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose application was submitted by the USSR, was accepted as a provisional member of FIDE.

This fine event consisted of four players contesting four games apiece against each other. Sweden's Ulf Andersson (#12 in the world) captured first with 7 out of a possible 12 points after a last-round victory over West Germany's Robert Huebner (#3) who tied with Korchnoi (#2) with 6.5 points. Trailing at 4 was British champion John Nunn (#22), the only grandmaster to defeat Korchnoi (2.5 to 1.5) in their individual 4-game set.

The deciding game, when Andersson entered the last round trailing by a half point, indicates why many of his peers consider him the best endgame player around today. Surprisingly, he swapped Queens instead of the sharper 15 P-K4 P-N5 16 P-Q5 Q-Q2. Hubner, needing only a draw, missed 16...R-B5! 17 P-K3 P-B4 to equalize fully. Later he should try 21...P-KR4 before dropping what looks like a dead drawn Rook and pawn ending.

White: ANDERSSON Black: HUBNER
Catalan Opening 1981

1	N-KB3	P-Q4	27	P-R5	P-B3?
2	P-Q4	N-KB3	28	K-B2	K-B2
3	P-B4	PxP	29	P-K3	K-N3
4	Q-R4ch	QN-Q2	30	K-K2	R-QB1
5	P-KN3	P-K3	31	R-B5	R-K1
6	B-N2	P-QR3	32	K-Q3	R-K2
7	N-B3	B-K2	33	P-K4	R-Q2
8	N-K5	R-QN1	34	P-R3	R-Q1
9	NxN	QxN	35	R-B1	R-Q2
10	QxBP	P-QN4	36	R-B2	R-Q1
11	Q-Q3	B-N2	37	R-B3	R-Q2
12	BxB	RxB	38	R-B2	R-Q1
13	Q-B3	R-N3	39	R-B1	R-Q2
14	0-0	Q-B3	40	R-B5	R-Q1
15	QxQch	RxQ	41	P-N4!	PxNP
16	B-N5	N-Q4	42	RPxP	R-Q2
17	NxN	PxN	43	PxP	RxP
18	BxB	KxB	44	K-K4	R-Q1
19	KR-B1	RxRch	45	P-Q5	R-K1ch
20	RxR	K-Q3	46	K-B5	PxP
21	P-B3!	P-QB3	47	RxP	R-K6
22	K-B2	R-K1	48	KxP	RxPch
23	P-KN4!	P-QR4	49	K-N7	R-B5
24	P-KR4	P-N3	50	R-Q6ch!	K-B2
25	R-B2	P-R3	51	RxP	Resigns
26	K-N3	P-N4			

SOLUTION: 1 KN-K2! waiting. (If 1...K-B6 2 0-0.) *D. Meinking, USA.*

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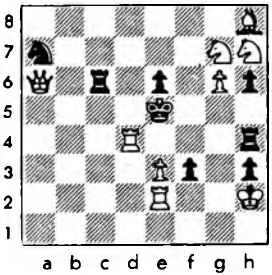

White mates in 2 moves

Clouded Title

Anatoly Karpov, 30, easily defended his crown against Viktor Korchnoi, 50, in Merano, Italy. The purse was $280,000 for the winner and $170,000 for the loser after seven weeks of gruelling play.

But this was no contest. After taking an early 3-point lead, Karpov never looked back. By game 18 he clinched the shortest title match of modern times with 6 wins, 2 losses, 10 draws.

Yet these figures hide a human drama that casts a cloud over Karpov's victory. Had Korchnoi slipped that far, or was his creative energy sapped by a 5-year struggle to liberate his family?

Korchnoi's complaint—before, during, after the match—it was hard to concentrate with his family held hostage in Russia. Perhaps competing under these conditions was his fatal mistake. However, he announced that he had "no intention of giving the Soviets joy by refusing to play."

In 1976 Korchnoi defected from Russia to improve his career, claiming he was practically forced to throw a semi-final match to Karpov in 1974. The winner was slated to face Bobby Fischer for the title and Soviet authorities clearly preferred Karpov, then 23.

In 1978 Korchnoi got another shot at Karpov, losing after hard games by the slim margin of 6-5 (21 draws). This time it wasn't close, chiefly because Korchnoi had no reliable defense to Karpov's habitual opening move 1 e4.

They both plainly loathe each other. Korchnoi said simply: "Karpov starts every game with two extra pieces, my wife and son."

Unfortunately we will never know if Karpov really is the better player—again he accepted this unfair advantage. Why was he unwilling to meet Korchnoi on even terms? To dispel all doubt, considering the narrow margin of his last two victories, he might have prevailed upon his government to free its hostages.

Instead Karpov and the USSR indulged in a rank exercise of raw power. They ignored a plea from the head of the world chess federation to release Korchnoi's family before the first pawn was pushed. Then a rumor surfaced that Korchnoi's son, jailed for "draft evasion," was beaten.

This match was a farce. The pity is Karpov might have proven himself a true champion.

SOLUTION: 1 e4! threatening Nh5. *David Brown, USA.*

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